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Tuesday, December 19, 1983
Agrahayana 28, 1978 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session
(Sixth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 19, 1978/Agrahayana 28, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

84-डाउन गाड़ी का लखनऊ से आगे चलाया जाना

*405. श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुरानी दिल्ली से फैजाबाद होकर वाराणासी तक जाने वाली 84-डाउन रेलगाड़ी लखनऊ से आगे नहीं जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन परिस्थितियों में और कब से यह गाड़ी लखनऊ से आगे नहीं जाती और रेलवे विभाग द्वारा इस गाड़ी को इसके गन्तव्य स्थान वाराणासी तक चलाने में असमर्थता प्रकट करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस बारे में कोई उपचारात्मक उपाय किये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) 84-डाउन गाड़ी को लखनऊ से आगे चलाने की निश्चित तारीख क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ). जयन्ती जनता 83-113/84-114 दिल्ली-वाराणासी एक्सप्रेस दिल्ली व कानपुर के बीच बिजलीकर्षण से और कानपुर व वाराणसी के बीच भापकर्षण से चलती है । भाप के कोयले की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई के कारण इन गाड़ियों को 6-9-78 से लखनऊ और वाराणसी के बीच रद्द कर दिया गया । कोयले की स्थिति के सामान्य होने पर इस गाड़ी के लखनऊ और वाराणसी के बीच फिर से चलाये जाने के बारे में विचार किया जायेगा ।

SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL: Before I put my supplementary question, I will request for your protection. Kindly refer to my part (c) of the question. The information asked for in that part (c) has not been furnished. So, please ask him to furnish the information sought for in part (c) of my question.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, he says that you have not given information regarding part (c) of his question.

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : मान्यवर मैंने दी है । माननीय सदस्य ने वह पढ़ी नहीं है । भाप कोयले की कमी की वजह से यह गाड़ी रद्द की गयी है । लेकिन जैसे ही हमें भाप कोयला मिलेगा हम इस को चालू कर देंगे । जब तक एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री हम को यह नहीं बताती कि कब तक हम को भाप कोयले के रेक मिलेंगे तब तक निश्चित डेट नहीं दी जा सकती है । यही मैंने प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है ।

श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल : आपकी मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की की गयी, इस का हमें जवाब चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: He has mentioned that he will do it as soon as he..... Please put your supplementary.

SHRI ANANT RAMJAISWAL: Whether you have done anything or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly put your supplementary. Please repeat it.

श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल : अध्यक्ष जी हमारा जो सवाल है, उसको आप भी पढ़ लीजिए । मान लीजिए मंत्री जी की जगह पर मैं होता और मंत्री जी मेरी जगह पर होते तो यह जो जवाब दिया गया है, उसका क्या रिएक्शन उन पर होता । हमारा सप्लीमेंटरी तब आयेगा जब आप इस का जवाब दिला देंगे ।

MR. SPEAKER: He has given reply. Part (c) of the question is: whether any remedial measures have been taken in this regard and if so, the details thereof. The Minister's answer to this question is that as soon as coal is sufficiently available, they will run it. Please put your supplementary.

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : कोयले की कमी बतायी गयी है, वह रेलवे विभाग के वैगनों के कारण है या कोल और माइन्स डिपार्टमेंट जिम्मेदार है ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : जहां तक स्टीम ट्रैक्शन का सवाल है यह जरूरी होता है रेल चलाने के लिये आज तक की हमारी जरूरत देखते हुए हर दिन हमको 33,000 टन कोयले की जरूरत होती है । लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि जो स्टीम कोल का प्रोडक्शन है उसके आधार पर हर दिन हमारे पास एक महीना पहले 4,000 से 5,000 टन कोयला कम था । लेकिन यह शार्टफाल कम होते हुए इस महीने में अभी तक 2,500 टन कोयला कम है । यह शार्टेज हम लोगों ने कल एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री के साथ मीटिंग में ली । कल फिर मीटिंग की है और उन्होंने भी मान लिया है कि दूसरे प्रकार का कोयला ठीक है लेकिन स्टीम कोल की अभी कमी है, और ढाई हजार टन शार्टफाल प्रति दिन रहा है जिसके कारण स्टीम ट्रैक्शन में दिक्कत हो रही है। जैसे ही कोल इंडिया की तरफ से रेस्टोर किया जायगा तो हम यह ट्रेन रेस्टोर कर देंगे, यह आश्वासन मैं दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : जिस तरह से सवाल का जवाब आया उससे लगता है कि जनता की तकलीफों की रेलवे को परवाह नहीं है । तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं, मैंने जो पूछा था कि निश्चित तारीख बतायें जिस दिन से गाड़ी रिज्यूम की जायगी ? आपकी बातचीत का क्या नतीजा निकला, और उसके आधार पर कोई निश्चित तारीख आप बता सकते हैं ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : कल जो हमारी एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री के साथ मीटिंग हुई उन्होंने कहा है कि पूरी कोशिश के साथ जनवरी के आखिर तक वह कोयला रेस्टोर कर पायेंगे, ऐसी आशा है । अगर जनवरी के आखिर तक स्टीम कोल रेस्टोर होता तो इस ट्रेन को रेस्टोर करेंगे और नौर्थन रेलवे में 76 जोड़े गाड़ियों के हैं जो कोयले की कमी के कारण रद्द करने पड़े हैं । ऐनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री के आश्वासन के अनुसार अगर जनवरी के आखिर तक स्टीम कोल का कोटा पूरा हो जायेगा तो हम यह गाड़ियां रेस्टोर कर देंगे ।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, आज सारे देश के सभी अंचलों में कोयले की कमी के कारण रेलवे द्वारा बहुत सी गाड़ियां हर जोन में स्थगित कर दी गई हैं । कोल इंडिया और रेलवे दोनों ही पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिन्स हैं । तो क्या मंत्री जी कोल इंडिया पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिन्स में अपने मंत्रालय से या रेलवे बोर्ड के किसी उच्च अधिकारी को वहां बैठा कर के कोयले की कमी को दूर करने का कोई प्रबन्ध करेंगे ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : मान्यवर, कोल माइन्स का नेशनेलाइजेशन किया है, लेकिन उसका रेलवेकरण करने का हमारा कोई इरादा नहीं है, यह मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं ।

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: The discontinuance of Delhi-Varanasi Express has affected four districts very badly. They are Barabanki, Faizabad, Jaunpur. There is another train Kashi-Vishwanath Express going via Rae Bareli and Pratapgarh. Will the Minister consider two propositions till the coal position is not satisfactory? Will he put diesel engine in this train from Lucknow onwards or will he divert Kashi-Vishwanath Express to serve these four districts which are having a lot of trouble because of the discontinuance of this train?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: According to the present scheme of things, the trains that go from Delhi to Varanasi, as he rightly pointed out, are Kashi-Vishwanath Express which runs daily, the New Delhi-Howrah Delux (three times in a week via Varanasi, Upper India Express from New Delhi to Sealdah (Daily) and Jayanti-Janata twice in a week. Delhi-Varanasi Express for the time being has been cancelled. The hon. Member has asked whether for the time being dieselisation will be possible on the route on which the train service that has been got suspended?

Sir, I may say that this would be difficult because dieselisation is given on those routes where the freight traffic is varying. The hon. Member's question reminds me of a question that when famine-stricken people were told that they have no bread, the answer was given: "If you have no bread, you can eat cake". And therefore, at present it is not possible to have dieselisation, but I have assured Jaiswal Ji that by the end of January if the coal position improves, we will try to restore this train.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 406.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Don't record.

SHRI RAM NARESH KUSHWAHA:***

Conversion of Jabalpur-Gondia Section into Broad Gauge

+

*406. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN:

SHRI SANTOSHRAO GODE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) by what time preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey report for conversion of the existing Narrow Gauge Railway Line into Broad Gauge of Jabalpur-Gondia Section will be completed;

(b) whether following criteria will be kept in view while considering the survey report:—

(i) meagre rail length per hundred K.M. in M.P.

(ii) backwardness of the State;

(iii) exploitation of mineral/forest resources in backward areas with heavy tribal concentration; and

(c) if not, what measures Government are going to adopt for development of rail line in backward areas of M.P. since prevalent norms would never technically justify the claim of backward and tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Preliminary Engineering-*cum*-Traffic Survey for conversion of Jabalpur to Gondia narrow gauge section into broad gauge has been completed and the report is expected to be finalised by end of the current month.

(b) Yes.

(c) Since the criteria of financial remunerativeness cannot be strictly applied on developmental lines in backward areas, it is proposed to review the entire approach towards such lines. Accordingly, a high level Committee—National Transport Policy Committee—has been appointed for formulating the transport policy for the country including the policy for construction of new lines. Further action will be taken after the report of this Committee becomes available.

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो वक्तव्य यहां सभा पटल पर रखा गया है, कृपया उसे आप भी देखने की चेष्टा करेंगे।

Part (b) of my question is:

"Whether following criteria will be kept in view while considering the survey report:—

(i) meagre rail length per hundred K.M. in M.P.

(ii) backwardness of the State;

(iii) exploitation of mineral/forest resources in backward areas with heavy tribal concentration."

The answer is "Yes, this will be taken into consideration."

Then part (c) of my question is:

"If not, what measures Government are going to adopt for development of rail line in backward areas of M.P. since prevalent norms would never technically justify the claim of backward and tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh?"

MR. SPEAKER: He said that it will be taken into consideration.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Have you seen answer to part (c)? He says: "Since the criteria of financial

***Not recorded.

remunerativeness cannot be strictly applied on developmental lines in backward areas, it is proposed to review the entire approach towards such lines." So, he is keeping that in view in (b).

MR. SPEAKER: In addition.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Not in addition. It is a contradictory. It is not addition.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि सिर्फ लौली पौप खिलाने के अलावा और कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं, सबसे पहले मैंने यह प्रश्न एक पत्र के द्वारा उनके सामने 30 अप्रैल, 1977 को रखा था । उन्होंने उसके उत्तर में कहा था कि जब तक संसाधनों की स्थिति नहीं सुधर जाती जब तक इस के लिये प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ेगी । दूसरा प्रश्न 2 मई, 1977 को फिर एक पत्र लिखकर मैंने किया । डेढ़ साल पहले उन्होंने पत्र में कहा कि जबलपुर गोदिया छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिय सर्वेक्षण प्रगति पर है, जिसके पूरा हो जाने और रिपोर्टों की जांच के बाद ही निर्णय किया जायेगा । आज उत्तर आ रहा है कि वह सर्वेक्षण अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है । मैंने एक पत्र और लिखा 20 मार्च, 1978 को उसके उत्तर में उन्होंने कहा—

I am having the matter looked into.

डेढ़ वर्ष हो गया,

I am having the matter looked into.

सर्वेक्षण कार्य प्रगति पर है इसके अलावा दूसरा उत्तर आज तक नहीं प्राप्त हुआ है । डेढ़ वर्ष बहुत समय होता है, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से सिर्फ दो बातें जानना चाहता हूं, पहली तो यह कि सर्वेक्षण पूरा होने के बाद उस पर कार्यवाही कब से चालू करेंगे ? और दूसरे यह कि हो सकता है कि बहुत से राज्यों में वनोपज तो है, लेकिन खपत के लिये रेलवे लाइन की सुविधा नहीं है, आर्थिक दृष्टि से आज लाभ नहीं हो सकता है, भविष्य में हो सकता है, तो क्या इसको बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने की कोशिश करेंगे ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : पहले तो एक गलतफहमी मैं दूर करना चाहता हूं । अपने प्रश्न के पहले भाग में उन्होंने पूछा कि मैंने जो लिखित उत्तर दिया है उसके पार्ट बी और पार्ट सी दोनों में अन्तरविरोध है । जैसा आप ने ही उस के बारे में स्पष्टीकरण दिया उन दोनों में कोई अन्तरविरोध नहीं है बल्कि सी का उत्तर बी के लिए पूरक उत्तर है । आप की दिक्कत को ध्यान में रख कर हम यह कह सकते थे सी के बारे में कि क्वेश्चन डज नाट एराइज । लेकिन मैंने जवाब यह दिया है कि जो पिछड़े हुए हिस्से हैं उनके बारे में सिर्फ आर्थिक रिटर्न कितना मिलता है वही नार्म लगाकर विचार नहीं करेंगे बल्कि अन्य बातों का भी विचार करेंगे । यह जवाब मैंने दिया है ।

उन्होंने मेरे कई खतों का जिक्र किया है । मैं माफी मांगता हूं कि मैंने उन के हर पत्र का जल्द उत्तर दे दिया । लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि मैं ने जो उत्तर दिया है उस में और इस उत्तर में और भी तरक्की हुई है । पहले मैं ने कहा था कि इस के बारे में विचार हुआ है और तरक्की हो रही है और आज मैं ने अपने जवाब में (ए) में यह बता दिया है कि बाइ दि एंड आफ दि करेंट मंथ यह फाइनलाइज हो जायेगा । मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि पहले भी एक ट्रैफिक सर्वे किया गया था लेकिन यह पुराना सर्वेक्षण रहा और जब माननीय सदस्य जैसे कई लोगों ने बताया कि काफी ट्रैफिक डेंसिटी बढ़ सकती है तो फिर हम लोगों ने दूसरा इंजीनियरिंग सर्वे आर्डर दिया है और यह उन के लिए फायदेमंद होगा । जैसे ही यह सर्वे हमारे पास आ जायगा उस के ऊपर विचार करने के बाद नियोजन मंडल के पास जा कर हमें एलीगेशन लेना होगा और जैसे ही वह नियोजन मंडल की स्वीकृति हो जायगी हमारा काम शुरू हो जायगा यह मैं आश्वासन दिलाना चाहता हूं।

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन : एक बात की ओर मैं और ध्यान दिला देना आवश्यक समझता हूं कि मैं ने उनसे यह कहा था कि जबलपुर से नागपुर वाया लखना दोन सिवनी रेल लाइन डाल दीजिए । उन्होंने कहा कि यह आवश्यक इसलिए नहीं है कि जैसे ही जबलपुर गोंडिया लाइन बडी लाइन में परिवर्तित हो जायगी वैसे ही उसका प्रयोग होने लग जायगा और दूसरी आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी । अब सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट आने के बाद और उस की स्वीकृति आने के बाद काम प्रगति पर हो जायगा । आज रेलवे ग्रान्टस का और एक्स्ट्रा बर्डन कुछ आने वाला है । यह सब ध्यान में रखते हुए म उनसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह यह घोषणा कर सकेंगे कि इस वर्ष के अंत तक रेलवे लाइन को छोटी लाइन से बदल कर बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने का काम शुरू हो जायगा ? इस वर्ष के अंत से मेरा मतलब है मार्च 1979 तक ।

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : मैंने स्थिति स्पष्ट कर दी है कि सर्वेक्षण की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद हमें प्लानिंग कमीशन के पास जाना होगा । उन के द्वारा एलोकेशन करते ही काम हम शु कर देंगे । ..... (व्यवधान).. एप्रोक्सिमेटली मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं । प्लानिंग कमीशन की जब तक जानकारी हमें नहीं मिलती है तब तक हम नहीं कर सकते हैं लेकिन जैसे ही मिल जायगी अगर जल्दी मिल जायगी तो मार्च तक भी इंतजार करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, यह भी मैं बताना चाहता हूं ।

श्री सन्तोष राव गोडे : इसी क्राइटीरिया को ध्यान में रखते हुए मंत्री महोदय वरधा आरवी नैरो लाइन को भी अपग्रेड करेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: The question does not arise. That is a different line. If

you have anything to ask about this line, you can ask.

मध्य प्रदेश को कोयला और कोक वैगनों की आवश्यकता

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*407. **श्री गोविन्द राम मिरी :**
डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के लिए कोयले और कोक वैगनों की आवश्यकता में से केन्द्रीय भारत सरकार द्वारा केवल 60 प्रतिशत की ही पूर्ति की जा रही है और क्या संयुक्त निदेशक, यातायात (कोयला) और प्रभागीय अधीक्षक बिलासपुर वास्तविक उपभोक्ता एककों को 50 प्रतिशत की कटौती करके केवल 15 प्रतिशत मालडिब्बों की ही सप्लाई कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि मालडिब्बों की संख्या में कटौती करने से वास्तविक उपभोक्ता एककों आदि के उत्पादन और उनमें रोजगार पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है; और

(ग) इस बारे में ऊर्जा/रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दण्डवते): (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

'विवरण

(क) और (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा कोयले/कोक के बारे में बनाये गये कार्यक्रम के लिए केवल 60% मालडिब्बों के आवंटन के संबंध में किसी भी स्तर पर कोई तदर्थ विनिश्चय नहीं किया गया है। विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए उपलब्ध कोयला/कोक स्टाक के सम्बन्ध में किये गये आवंटन के अनुसार कोयले की खपत करने वाली यूनिटों को मालडिब्बों की सप्लाई का प्रबंध संयुक्त निदेशक, यातायात (कोयला) और मंडल अधीक्षक बिलासपुर करते हैं। सभी मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए कोयला/कोक पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं है और जैसे ही इसकी स्थिति में सुधार होगा, अन्य राज्यों के साथ मध्य प्रदेश के लिए भी संचलन बढ़ा दिया जाएगा।

(ख) जी नहीं।

श्री गोविन्द राम मिरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खेद है कि मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे मूल प्रश्न से हट कर गोल-मोल जवाब दिया है । पूरक प्रश्न पूछने से पहले मैं अपना मूल प्रश्न आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं :—

"(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के लिए कोयले और कोक वैगनों की आवश्यकता में से भारत सरकार द्वारा केवल 60 प्रतिशत की ही पूर्ति की जा रही है और क्या संयुक्त निदेशक, यातायात (कोयला) और प्रभागीय अधीक्षक, बिलासपुर वास्तविक उपभोक्ता एककों को 50 प्रतिशत की कटौती करके केवल 15 प्रतिशत मालडिब्बों की ही सप्लाई कर रहे है;

(ख) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि मालडिब्बों की संख्या में कटौती करने से वास्तविक उपभोक्ता एककों आदि के उत्पादन और उनमें रोजगार पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है; और

(ग) इस बारे में कोयला रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?"

मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, मूल प्रश्न से उसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । मैं ने (ग) में पूछा है कि क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है । मंत्री महोदय ने उसका उत्तर दिया है, "जी नहीं"। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि यदि उनके पास इस समय पूरी जानकारी नहीं है, तो या तो वह इस प्रश्न को स्थगित कर दें, या इस प्रश्न का स्पेसिफिक उत्तर दें । यह बहुत गंभीर सवाल है । वैगनों की पूर्ति न होने के कारण रोजगार और उत्पादन पर प्रभाव पड़ रहा है ।

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : मैं ने जो लिखित जवाब दिया है, वह गोल-मोल जवाब नहीं है । मैंने जवाब तो ठीक दिया है, लेकिन शायद माननीय सदस्य को कुछ गलतफहमी हो गई है । मैं समझता हूं कि कुछ डीटेल्ज देने के बाद उनकी गलतफहमी दूर हो जायेगी । अलग अलग प्रकार का कोल है : स्टीम कोल, स्लैक, कोल, साफ्ट कोक, हार्ड कोक और कोकिंग कोल । हमारी फिगर्ज से पता चलता है कि अगर साफ्ट कोक का सवाल छोड़ दें, तो हार्ड कोक, स्टीम कोल और स्लैक कोल का हम मांग के 60 प्रतिशत से भी ज्यादा यातायात कर रहे है । माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए मैं हार्ड कोक का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । जनवरी से अक्तूबर तक के आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं । जनवरी में जितनी मांग की गई थी, उसके संदर्भ में 95 परसेंट एलाटमेंट आफ वैगन्ज हुआ है, अक्तूबर में 75 परसेंट हुआ है और सितम्बर, में भी 95 परसेंट हुआ है । जहां तक स्लैक कोल का सम्बन्ध है, जनवरी में 79 परसेंट और अक्तूबर में 73 परसेंट एलाटमेंट आफ वैगन्ज हुआ है । इसी तरह स्टीम कोल का एलाटमेंट जनवरी में 81 परसेंट और अक्तूबर में 65 परसेंट हुआ है । मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं कि जिस कोल का प्राडक्शन कम है, उसके लिए एलोकेशन आफ वैगन्ज भी कम है । लेकिन जितना कोल दिया जाता है, हमारी लगातार कोशिश रहती है कि हम उसके लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा वैगन्ज दें ।

श्री गोविन्द राम मिरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने मूल प्रश्न के भाग (ख) में पूछा है कि क्या इस कटौती का उत्पादन और रोजगार पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है । उसका कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया है । इसी तरह मैं ने पूछा है कि क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है, मगर उसका जवाब दिया गया है : "नो सर" ।

क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी है कि 1978 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कुल 40,588 वैगन्ज की मांग की थी, मगर केवल 24,000 वैगन्ज का आंवटन किया गया और उसमें भी संयक्त संचालक, यातायात और डिविजनल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट ने एककों के लिए पचास पचास प्रतिशत की कटौती की है ? अगर यह बात सत्य है तो इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं और कब तक इस समस्या का हल हो जायेगा ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : मैंने पहले ही मान लिया है कि जिन कैटेगरीज का प्राडक्शन कम है, उनके लिए हमारा एलाटमेंट भी कम है । अगर साफ्ट कोक को छोड़ दें, तो दूसरी कैटेगरीज में हमारा एलाटमेंट 75 परसेंट से ज्यादा है—हमने मांग के 75 परसेंट से ज्यादा एलाटमेंट की है । मैं मानता हूं कि चन्द कैटेगरीज में कोल का प्राडक्शन कम है और चन्द जगहों में वैगन्ज का एलाटमेंट भी कम है । मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री और रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री आपस में को-आर्डिनेशन कर के इस सवाल को हल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने समय समय पर एनर्जी मंत्री का ब्यान अखबारों में पढ़ा है कि कोयला खानों में जाम है और वैगन न मिलने से उसकी आपूर्ति नहीं हो रही है तथा हर जगह कोयले की कमी है । अभी इसी प्रश्न के पहले रेल मंत्री जी ने कहा कि कोयले की कमी से रेलें बन्द करनी पड़ रही है । तो मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं क्या रेल मंत्री और ऊर्जा मंत्री के बीच घोषित युद्ध चल रहा है और दोनों एक दूसरे से असहयोग कर रहे हैं नहीं तो फिर कौन अपराधी है, किसका दोष है और कहां पर गड़बड़ी है ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : मान्यवर, दोनों मंत्रालयों में कोई आपसी संघर्ष नहीं है । चन्द सैक्शंस ऐसे हैं जिनके बारे में कोयले की कमी है । जहां तक स्लैक कोल की बात है वैगन मूवमेन्ट में कुछ कमी रही है । जहां तक स्टीम कोल का जिक्र हुआ वह स्टीम ट्रैक्शन चलाने के लिए बहुत आवश्यक होता है । अभी हमारी कल ही बैठक हुई है, कोई घोषित या अघोषित युद्ध की बात नहीं है, एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री ने मान लिया है कि स्टीम कोयले की कमी है और जनवरी के आखिर तक कमी दूर होने की आशा है । इसमें एनर्जी मंत्रालय की कोई गलती इसलिए नहीं है कि बड़े पैमाने पर बंगाल में बाढ़ आ गई और रानीगंज माइन्स में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर पानी भर गया । वैक्युम पम्प के जरिए से पानी निकालने की कोशिश की गई है । इसलिए प्रोडक्शन की कमी है । हर दिन 2500 टन की प्राडक्शन में कमी है । इसलिए कोई युद्ध की बात नहीं है ।

SHRI K. MALLANNA: This situation exists all over the country, not only in Madhya Pradesh. Southern Railway is facing critical coal shortage and has been forced to cancel....

MR. SPEAKER: Madhya Pradesh is not in Southern Railways.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: It is a question of coal shortage. Coal shortage has forced to cancel all passenger train service at Olavakot Division. Coal supply in other divisions is also meagre. Is it a fact that 50 per cent of the goods train movement has been curtailed? All the passenger trains in this area have been cancelled. Trains on all these stations have been stopped. May I know from the hon. Minister....

MR. SPEAKER: There is a separate question on that.

I have admitted a separate question on that subject.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: It is a question of coal shortage all over the country.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a separate question on this subject.

Electrification of Delhi-Jhansi Section

*408. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Report of the Committee on Relative Economics of Diesel and Electric Traction on Indian Railways had been submitted to the Railway in the last week of June, 1978;

(b) is it a fact that the Committee in their Report has unanimously recommended taking up of phase-wise new railway electrification projects commencing from mid 1978-79 to 1989-90 giving first priority to the electrification of Delhi-Jhansi Section; and

(c) if so, what decision has been taken by the Railway Ministry and

what is holding up the commencement of the Railway Electrification works of Delhi-Jhansi Section and when this Project is likely to be cleared for commencement?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The report of the Committee is under consideration of the Ministry of Railways and no final decision has been taken so far on the report of the Committee. Planning Commission have recently cleared electrification project of Delhi-Mathura section, including Delhi-Avoiding Line, as a first phase of electrification of Delhi-Jhansi section and approved of commencement of electrification work on the section during the current year.

श्री उग्रसेन : इस बात को देखते हुए कि विद्युतीकरण की सापेक्ष मितव्ययिता सम्बन्धी समिति का प्रतिवेदन जन, 1978 में आ गया था और इस बात की आवश्यकता महसूस करते हुए कि दिल्ली झांसी सैक्शन का विद्युतीकरण जोकि बहुत दिनों से लटका हुआ है वहां पर विद्युतीकरण में जो कर्मचारी काम करते थे उनका दूसरे सैक्शंस में भी अब काम खत्म हो गया है और रेलवे के इस विभाग में सारे कर्मचारी बेकार बैठे हुए हैं, उन कर्मचारियों को काम मिले तथा योजना कमीशन की सिफारिशों के आधार पर योजनाबद्ध रूप में दिल्ली झांसी सैक्शन का विद्युतीकरण भी हो जाये क्या मंत्री जी तत्काल इसपर कार्यवाही शुरु करेंगे ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : खुशी की बात है कि जिस सैक्शन का जिक्र माननीय सदस्य कर रहे हैं उसके एक हिस्से, दिल्ली-मथुरा सैक्शन के विद्युतीकरण का काम जल्दी शुरु किया जायेगा और हमें उम्मीद है इस काम को पूरा करने के बाद प्लानिंग कमीशन से अगले सैक्शन की स्वीकृति ले आयेंगे।

श्री उग्रसेन : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं— जब दिल्ली से झांसी का एक सैक्शन है, तो क्या प्लानिंग कमीशन ने अपने वही पुराने दिमाग को सामने रख कर आधे के लिये ही मंजूरी दी ? क्या मंत्री जी प्लानिंग कमीशन को डांट बतायेंगे कि जब कोई योजना लेनी है तो पूरी योजना को लिया जाय ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : मान्यवर, प्लानिंग कमीशन की तरफ से जब स्वीकृति दी जाती है तो अलग-अलग सैक्शन के लिये दी जाती है। कोई भी काम हम शुरु करेंगे तो एक-एक हिस्से को शुरु करेंगे। यदि आज हम को पूरे की स्वीकृति नहीं मिली है, तो मैं समझता हूं—जब यह काम शुरु हो जायगा और श्री उग्रसेन जी का आशीर्वाद रहा, तो प्लानिंग कमीशन से अनुरोध करेंगे कि अगले सैक्शन की भी स्वीकृति दी जाय ताकि यह सारा काम पूरा हो जाय।

श्री सोमजी भाई डामोर : कमेटी ने दिल्ली-बड़ौदा बाया दोहाद के बारे में रिपोर्ट दी है— ऐसी हम को जानकारी है। क्या यह काम शुरु हो गया है, यदि नहीं शुरु हुआ है तो कब शुरु होगा ?

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise.

SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL: In view of the fact that Delhi-Jhansi is a vital link between most of the northern States and Maharashtra, MP, will the hon. Minister try to give priority and urge the Planning Commission to take up the remaining sections, that is, Mathura-Jhansi of this line for urgent electrification?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as the committee that was appointed for the purpose is concerned, the hon. Member will be happy to know that if the lines that have been recommended for immediate work of electrification, the first priority has been given to Delhi-Jhansi and Mathura Gangapur city—567 km. We will continue to urge the Planning Commission to give consent to this particular section so that the work can be started immediately.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I am not as fortunate as my friend, Mr. Ugrasen. He has got all that he wanted. I would like to know whether this is the same committee as the Raj Committee or is it a more recent committee. I would also like to know whether the Government will be pleased to place the report of the Committee on the Table of the House. I would also like to know what are the other sections that have been recommended by this committee for electrification. It is not right that one region gets every thing and the other regions are left high and dry.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Member is right. The reference is only to the Raj Committee. There is another committee known as Motive Power Committee which has nothing to do with it. He will be very happy to know the various lines that have been recommended by the Raj Committee in a corporate plan. I will just read out within two minutes. "In addition to the present works in hand, that is, Waltair-Kirandul, Madras-Vijaywada, Madras-Thivellore, the Raj Committee has recommended the following projects in the corporate plan (1974—89):

1. Delhi-Jhansi and Mathura Gangapur City.
2. Vadodara-Ratlam and Godra-Anand.
3. Sitarampur-Mughalsara
4. Bhusaval-Nagpur.
5. Jhansi-Bina.
6. Bina-Katni-Anuppur.
7. Bina-Bhopal-Ratlam.
8. Bhopal-Itarsi.
9. Sonenagar-Barkakhana.
10. Durg-Nagpur

And the alternative is Botori-Itarsi or Anuppur-Bilaspur.

MR. SPEAKER: But not Bangalore *via* Madras.

Delay in Commissioning of Korba Fertilizer Project

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409. SHRI RAGANALU MOHANARANGAM:

SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in the commissioning of Korba Fertilizer project; and

(b) the amount invested so far and the anticipated cost escalation due to delay?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Korba was taken up for implementation as a coal based fertilizer project. It was slowed down in the middle of 1974 due to resources constraint. It was also decided that further implementation of the project as well as setting up additional capacity, based on coal as feedstock should be considered only after experience becomes available of the operation of the two coal based plants under commissioning at Talcher and Ramagundam which are expected to commence commercial production in July, 1979.

(b) The question of revising the cost estimates of the project will be taken up after experience of Talcher and Ramagundam becomes available. An expenditure of Rs. 21.04 crores has been incurred on the project upto the end of October, 1978.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: It is a well known fact that Korba was taken up for implementation as a coal based project during the Second Five Year Plan. It was closed down in the year 1974. But even further implementation of this project and setting up of additional capacity is also completely depending upon the two coal projects at Talcher and Ramagundam. It was stopped in the year 1974 during the Second Five Year Plan period. Setting up of additional capacity will start depending on the coal based projects which commence in 1979. What exactly is the reason for the inordinate delay for that of 9 years, when it was started in 1970?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am sorry to say that reply already contains the position and I cannot elaborate upon that except to say that it is a hard fact that this particular plant was conceived in 1962 but it was ultimately given up somewhere in 1974.

SHRI C. N. VISHWANATHAN: What was the reason?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mohanarangam has put the question. No supplementary please.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am not used to say hard things. Therefore, I am not able to say anything except that the then Government committed errors of judgement a number of times. I never said it. I do not want to say it again. But since hon. member wanted to know, I may say that this has been an error of judgement on the part of the previous Government.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: In the statement given by the hon. Minister it has been stated that Rs. 21 crores have been spent on the project. Without entering into the details, what made the previous Government or authority concerned just to start the work during the Second Five Year Plan period. Having spent Rs. 21 crores now they say it is of no use unless we know the results of Talcher and Ramagundam.

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered that question.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: How have they spent Rs. 21 crores?

MR. SPEAKER: According to him it is an error of judgement.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: Without entering into the details and knowing about the feasibility of the scheme how they spent Rs. 21 crores and after having spent Rs. 21 crores, they have come to the conclusion that it was not feasible.

SHRI C. N. VISWANATHAN: The hon. Minister said before this House that this happened due to an error of judgement of the previous Government. Will the hon. Minister make enquiry about the loss of Rs. 21 crores which is a national loss? They should have given up the fertilizer plant. Will the Government enquire into the matter and appoint a commission?

MR. SPEAKER: That is only a supplementary.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am not the one who contributes to the philosophy of entrusting every question to Commission—whether the demand relates to mighty or the small men.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि पिछली सरकार की भूल के कारण यह कारखाना कोरबा से रामगुण्डम ले जाया गया था। इस पर जो भी रुपया खर्च हुआ, 24 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ वह कोरबा में खर्च हुआ। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या राजनीतिक प्रभाव और दबाव के कारण ही इस कारखाने को कोरबा (मध्यप्रदेश) से रामगुण्डम ले जाया गया? यदि हां तो क्या आप मध्यप्रदेश की खाद्य की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए और कोरबा में कोयला काफी मिलेगा, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जो पिछली सरकार के समय में काफी छानबीन के बाद यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि यह कारखाना कोरबा में चल सकता है, क्या आप उस निर्णय को कायम रखेंगे?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : इस पर 24 करोड़ रुपया नहीं, 21-12-78 तक 21.04 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ है। यह कारखाना कोरबा से रामगुण्डम ले जाया गया यह बात सही नहीं है। 1962 में कोरबा के मामले में निर्णय हुआ था कि वहां कोयले पर आधारित कारखाना लगे। उस के बाद विचार में रामगुण्डम और तलचर भी आया। कुछ समय तक पैसा नहीं मिला, कुछ समय तक और कुछ हुआ। आखिर में यह बात सही है कि जब पैसा मिला था तो कोरबा में काम शुरू होना चाहिए था। रामगुंडम या तलचेर में भी हो सकता था। लेकिन तत्कालीन सरकार ने 1974 में यह निर्णय किया कि पहले रामगुंडम और तालचेर में देख लिया जाय कैसा काम होता है। क्योंकि इसकी जो टैक्नोलाजी है यह बात सही है कि हमारे यहां इस पर पूरा अनुभव नहीं है, और दुनिया में भी बहुत जगह इस टक्नोलाजी का अनुभव नहीं है, केवल साउथ अफ्रीका में है, लेकिन चूंकि वहां से हमारा कोई राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध नहीं है इसलिये पता भी नहीं चल सकता है कि क्या हो रहा है। फिर भी जो विशेषज्ञ लोग थे उनकी कमेटी बना कर के 4, 5 देशों में उनको भेजा गया और वहां से लौट कर उन्होंने यह कहा कि इस टैक्नोलाजी पर काम तो हो सकता है, पर रामगुंडम और तालचेर में देख लीजिये फिर फैसला कीजिए। अभी 12 साल हुए हैं, दो साल और बाकी है, राम वनवास से 14 साल में लौटे थे, यह भी लौट जायगा।

गया और धनबाद के बीच गाड़ियां

*411. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वतंत्रता के बाद पूर्वी रेलवे पर गया और धनबाद के बीच पड़ने वाले स्टेशनों पर रुकने वाली मेल और यात्री गाड़ियों की संख्या में कमी हो रही है और माल गाड़ियों की संख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इस क्षेत्र के लोगों के आवागमन में कठिनाइयां हो रही हैं,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जनता, संसद सदस्यों, विधायकों और अन्य सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं ने गया और धनबाद के बीच दिन में एक अथवा

दो यात्री गाड़ियां चलाने की बार-बार मांग की है और जन हित में "समर स्पेशल" (आठ महीने चलने वाली) और "पूजा स्पेशल" (एक महीना चलने वाली) गाड़ियों को नियमित गाड़ियां बनाने की भी अपील की है, जिसके लिए रेलवे को कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी बल्कि इसकी आय में भारी वृद्धि होगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो जनता की उक्त मांगों के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) जी हां, यद्यपि इस मार्ग पर बंगाल–बिहार के कोयला क्षेत्रों से उत्तरी भारत को जाने वाले कोयले सहित अनिवार्य माल यातायात की प्रमुख निकासी का संचलन होता है, तो भी ग्रांड कार्ड. के धनबाद––गया खंड पर स्थित स्टेशनों पर ठहरने वाली सवारी गाड़ियों की संख्या में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

(ख) और (ग) . इस खंड पर ठहरने वाली अतिरिक्त यात्री गाड़ियों को चलाने और पूजा/गर्मियों की विशेष गाड़ियों को नियमित गाड़ियों के रूप में चलाने के लिए भी अनेक मांगें की जाती रही हैं, लेकिन परिचालनिक दृष्टि से इसे व्यावहारिक न पाये जाने के कारण इसकी स्वीकृति नहीं दी गयी क्योंकि पूजा और ग्रीष्म ऋतु में विशेष गाड़ियां वर्ष में लगभग 5 महीने उस समय चलायी जाती है जब माल यातायत अपेक्षाकृत कम होता है।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, सबसे पहले जो मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया है वह असंतोषजनक है, अपने आप में भी पूर्ण नहीं है। मैं उनको जानकारी देना चाहता हूं और अपने क्षेत्र की करीब 20 लाख जनसंख्या की भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्षोभ प्रकट करता हूं कि धनबाद से गया तक कोई 17, 18 स्टेशन्स हैं और वहां पिछले 30 साल में, अंग्रेजों ने जो गाड़ियां चलायी थीं उनके अलावा आज तक कोई भी सवारी गाड़ी नहीं बढ़ी है जब कि वहां की जनसंख्या काफी बढ़ी है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि धनबाद बंगाल और बिहार से कोयला ढोने के लिये रेलवे स्टेशन बनाया है, यह केवल माल गाड़ियां ढोने के लिये है। तो वहां जो जनसंख्या बढ़ गई है उसके आने जाने के लिये आपने क्या व्यवस्था की है ? केवल एक सवारी गाड़ी चलती है 30 सालों से, और एक राजधानी ऐक्सप्रेस तथा एक डी-लक्स गाड़ी चलती है जो कहीं नहीं रुकती है। हम लोग संसद सदस्य जो उस क्षेत्र से हैं .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल पूछिये, भाषण क्यों देते हैं।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : हम लोग 3, 4 एम०पी०ज० वहां से आते हैं और रात में तीन बजे गाड़ी चलती है। डी-लक्स भी नहीं रुकती है जब कि उसके लिये बारबार जनता ने और अधिकारियों ने लिखा है, जिसका कोई जवाब नहीं है। तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो स्टेशन्स हैं क्या उनको आप बन्द कर देंगे जब वहां कोई सवारी गाड़ी नहीं है, और खाली माल गाड़ियां ही चलायें। लेकिन अगर आप चाहते हैं कि जनता को कुछ राहत हो तो क्या आप सवारी गाड़ियां बढ़ायेंगे ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मैंने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है, दिक्कत यह है कि जिस खंड का माननीय सदस्य जिक्र कर रहे हैं उसमें माल का कोयले की यातायात बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर है। यह ग्रांड कोर्ड का ऐसा हिस्सा है जिस पर माल का यातायात बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर है। अगर ज्यादा पैसेंजर गाड़ियां बढ़ा देंगे तो कोयले का यातायात रूक जायगा जिसकी वजह से सारी इंडस्ट्रीज और मजदूरों के लिये दिक्कत पैदा हो जायगी। इसलिये जितनी ट्रेन्स हैं उस पर ही निर्भर रहें। अभी कोई तस्वीर हमारे सामने नहीं है कि वहां और सवारी गाड़ियां शुरू करें।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मंत्री जी ने जो अभी जवाब दिया है कि अभी सवारी गाड़ियां बढ़ाने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है, मजदूर बेकार हो जायेंगे, तो मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या धनबाद और गया के बीच ही वह गाड़ियां रूक जाती हैं ? वह गाड़ियां मुगलसराय आ कर के दिल्ली तक पहुंचती हैं। अगर वह गाड़ियां यहां आ जाती हैं और दूसरी गाड़ियां भी चलती हैं तो क्या हमारे क्षेत्र में ही कुछ सवारी गाड़ियां बढ़ा देने में व्यवधान है ? वहां कोडरमा स्टेशन है, हजारी बाग उत्तरी छोटा नागपुर की कमिश्नरी है, हजारी बाग है, गिरिडीह जिले हैं, इन सब जिलों के अधिकारी लोग भी संकट में रहते हैं। हम लोग भी संकट में रहते हैं, तो क्या डीलक्स को केवल वहां 5 मिनट के लिये रूकवायेंगे और एक और सवारी गाड़ी बढ़ायेंगे, जिससे सब लोगों को सुविधा हो सके ? क्योंकि यह अधिकारियों के लिये ही पूजा स्पेशल और समर स्पेशल चलाते हैं, जनता के लिये कुछ नहीं है। तो क्या जनता के लिये एक गाड़ी बढ़ायेंगे और डीलक्स को वहां रूकवायेंगे ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : मैं तो इन्कार करता हूं इस जानकारी की कि पूजा स्पेशल और समर स्पेशल अधिकारियों के लिये चलाई जाती हैं। जिन लोगों का जनता के साथ तालुक है, उनको मालूम है कि पूजा स्पेशल और जनता स्पेशल मे मामूली इन्सान सफर करते हैं, इनमें अधिकारियों का सवाल नहीं है।

एक सवाल इन्होंने डीलक्स का हाल्ट देने के लिए दिया है कि उसके लिये तैयार हैं या नहीं ? फास्ट मडिमों को रोकने के बारे में हमने कुछ तरीका तय किया हुआ है। अगर सुपर फास्ट ट्रेन को एक हाल्ट दिया जाता है तो उससे गाडी के समय में 15,20 मिनट का फक पड़ जाता है। इसलिये डीलक्स को वहां रोकने का सवाल नहीं है।

श्री रामदास सिंह : मंत्री ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बंगाल, बिहार के कोयले का और पैसेन्जर ट्रेन न चलने की बात कही है। मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से लगता है कि हमको अपना सवाल एनर्जी मिनिस्टर और रेलवे मिनिस्टर दोनों को इकट्ठा कर के पूछना चाहिये क्योंकि उस एरिये में जहां पर पैसेन्जर ट्रेन चलाने के लिये बात आई है, वहां पर 9 मिलियन टन कोयला स्टाक में है और आज एक-तिहाई वैगन वहां पर सप्लाई होता है। हम लोगों ने रेलवे अधिकारियों से पूछा 5 एम० पी० उनके पास गये थे, उन्होंने कहा कि वैगन्ज को दक्षिण में भेज दिया गया है। हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि हमारा माल भी न उठे, एक-तिहाई उठता है, और वहां पर जंगली जगह में पैसेन्जर्स को जाने के लिये रोड्स भी नहीं हैं जिससे बस से जा सकें काफी समय खराब होता है, इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करता हूं कि जरूर से जरुर मंत्री महोदय, वहां पर गाड़ी चलाये और इसका चलाना बहुत जरूरी है।

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise. He has given a complaint.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : अनेक वर्षों से बाया गया होकर रेल गाड़ी चलाने की मांग आ रही है, इस सम्बन्ध में एक व्यापक रूप में मांग-पत्र भी 10 लाख जनता की ओर से रेल मंत्री को दिया गया है जिसमें प्रधान मंत्री भी साथ हैं। मांग-कर्त्ताओं ने स्पष्ट कहा है कि ऐतिहासिक नगरी गया को अगर लाइन न बढ़ायें तो गाड़ी वहां अवश्य बढ़ायें। जनता 21 जनवरी से बाध्य हो जायेगी ग्रेन कोट होकर सवारी गाड़ी चलाने के लिये। क्या इस मांग को मद्देनजर रखते हुए मंत्री महोदय तत्काल कोई निर्णय लेने जा रहे हैं कि गया-धनबाद के बीच जल्द से जल्द सवारी गाड़ी बढ़ायें ? यदि नहीं तो क्यों ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते: सिर्फ एक ही जानकारी मैं दे दूं, जिस सैक्शन का जिक्र वह कर रहे हैं उसकी हालत 1977–78 में लाइन कैपेसिटी-यूटिलाइजेशन का परसैन्टेज 93.6 परसैन्ट रहा और 1978–79 में 104 परसैंट रहा। उसकी वजह यह है कि बड़े पैमाने पर वहां माल का यातायात हो रहा है, जब तक हम लाइन कैपेसिटी बढ़ाते नहीं है, तब तक माल के यातायात में परिवर्तन न डालते हुए और गाडी बढ़ाना शक्य नहीं है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि ट्रेन जो गया, धनबाद होकर इस सैक्शन में जाते हैं, वह है गया धनबाद, हावड़ा देहरादून एक्सप्रेस, हावड़ा देहरादून जनता गाड़ी, वाराणसी पैसेन्जर, ए० सी० एक्सप्रेस, जम्मू-तवी सियालदह एक्सप्रेस, बाम्बे मेल, कालका मेल और राजधानी एक्सप्रेस वाई वीकली वगैरा।

श्री बी० पी० मण्डल : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि वह पैसेंजर ट्रेन्ज नहीं बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और जितनी गाड़ियां पहले थीं, उतनी ही गाड़ियां चलेंगी अगर मंत्री महोदय सेन्सस रिपोर्ट को देखें तो उन्हें पता चलेगा कि अंग्रेजी जमाने के मुकाबले में पापुलेशन कई गुना बढ़ गई है और मजदूर भी बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गये हैं। जिस स्टेट से कोयला ले कर सरकार सारे हिन्दुस्तान के कारखानों को चलाती है, उस एरिया की पापुलेशन और मजदूरों के लिए मंत्री महोदय एक गाड़ी भी नहीं बढ़ाना चाहते है, यह कैसी बात है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय वहां ट्रेनों की सुविधा बढ़ाना चाहते हैं या नहीं ? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में एनक्वायरी करायेंगे कि अगर वहां पर पापुलेशन बढ़ी है, तो उसके मुताबिक गाड़ियों की संख्या भी बढ़ाई जाये ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : बिहार की आबादी तो जरूर बढ़ी है, लेकिन अंग्रेजों के जमाने के मुकाबले मे इस सैक्शन में कोयले का यातायात भी काफी बढ़ा है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए हम इस बारे में विचार करेंगे।

Security Amount for Gas Consumers

+

*412. SHRI PUNDALIK HARI DANWE:
SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the deposit amount is charged for the gas cylinders from the consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and amount taken by each company;

(c) what was the initial amount of deposit for each cylinder charged and whether the amount of deposit has now been raised;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons for raising the deposit amount?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From 1-4-1978, the rates are uniform for all companies at Rs. 250 per cylinder plus Rs. 30 per pessure regulator.

(c) and (d) Details are given below:—

The rates of cylinder and regulator deposit:—

Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (old name Esso)

From	1957/58 till 31-3-1963	Rs. 25	Combined for cylinder and regulator.

		Cylinder Rs.	*Regulator* Rs.
From	1-4-1963 to 31-5-1967	40	10
	1-6-1967 to 14-2-1970	60	10
	15-2-1970 to 31-5-1974	90	10
	1-6-1974 to 31-12-1977	175	20
	Jan. 1978 onwards	250	30

Indian Oil Corporation Limited

		Cylinder Rs.	*Regulator* Rs.
	October 1965	40	10
From	1-4-1969	60	10
	1-6-1970	90	10
	15-7-1974	175	20
	1-4-1978	250	30

Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (Visakh Marketing Unit) old name Caltex (India) Limited.

Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

		Cylinder Rs.	*Regulator* Rs
upto	May 1967	40	10
	Feb. 1970	60	10
	July 1974	90	10
	Aug. 1977	175	20
	Current	250	30

Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (old name Burmah-Shell)

	1955 to 31-3-1963	Rs. 25	Combined for cylinder and regulator

		Cylinder Rs.	*Regulator* Rs.
	1-4-1963 to 9-6-1967	40	10
	10-6-1967 to 15-2-1970	60	10
	16-2-1970 to 31-7-1974	90	10

	Rs.	Rs.
1-8-1974 to 15-4-1975	175	20
16-4-1975 to 31-3-1978	250	20
1-4-1978 onwards	250	30

The total amounts of Security Deposits for Cylinders and Regulators with the Oil Companies are:—

(i) Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Rs. 22·16 Crores (as on 1-3-1978)
(ii) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	5·98 Crores
(iii) Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	1·67 Crores
(iv) Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd. (Visakh Marketing Unit)	0·28 Crores.

Where cylinders are procured by the concessionaires of HPCL and HPCL (VMU), the amounts of security deposit are retained by them because it is they who have invested in cylinders and regulators. They have deposit amounts as under:—

HPCL concessionaires	Rs. 2·74 Crores (approx.)
HPCL(VMU) concessionaires . .	0·51 Crores (approx.)

Note.—The new rates of deposits are charged for new connections and for cases involving change in the local supply agency or party owning the gas connections.

(e) The main reason is the increasing procurement costs of cylinders and regulators from time to time.

श्री पुण्डलीक हरि दानवे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बीस महीने के बाद मुझे आज मौका मिला है सवाल पूछने का । इस लिए मैं अपेक्षा करता हूं कि उसका उत्तर भी तुरन्त और अच्छा दिया जायेगा । इस वक्त एम० पीज० को सिर्फ दो गैस सिलन्डर दिये जाते हैं । इस वक्त मिट्टी का तेल नहीं मिल रहा है, जिसकी वजह से झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में खाना पकाना बन्द हो रहा है । जिस तरह एम० पीज० को पासपोर्ट के बारे में साइन करने का अधिकार दिया गया है, क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि उसी तरह एम० पीज० को पांच या दस गैस सिलेंडर दिये जायें? इस से जनता को बहुत सुविधा होगी । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय का क्या विचार है ।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : हम इस बात का हमेशा ध्यान रखते हैं कि जहां तक हो सके, हम एम० पीज० की बात का पालन करें ।

श्री पुण्डलीक हरि दानवे : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि एम० पीज० की बात पर ध्यान दिया जाता है । इस के लिए मैं उन का अभिनन्दन करता हूं । लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस पर अमल कितने दिनों में होना शुरू हो जायेगा ।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : इस मामले में हम हमेशा सतर्क रहते हैं । दिन और तारीख का कोई सवाल ही नहीं है ।

श्री सुभाष आहूजा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे साथी ने प्रश्न एक दूसरे ढंग से पूछा है । वास्तव में प्रश्न यह है कि किस कम्पनी ने सिलेन्डर के लिए किस समय कितनी राशि जमा करवाई है । मंत्री महोदय ने अपने विवरण में कहा है कि 1-4-78 से सब कम्पनियां प्रति सिलेंडर 250 रुपये जमा करवा रही हैं । उन्होंने यह भी स्वीकार किया है कि 1-4-78 से पहले विभिन्न कम्पनियों के रकम जमा कराने के अलग अलग रेट्स थे । उदाहरण के लिए भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन 16-4-75 से 31-3-78 तक 250 रुपये जमा करवाती थी, जबकि दूसरी कम्पनियां इसी दौरान 175 रुपये जमा करवाती थीं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस राशि में यह अन्तर होने का क्या कारण है ।

1-4-63 को सिलेंडर के लिए कुल 40 रुपये जमा कराये जाते थे, जबकि आज 250 रुपये जमा कराये जा रहे हैं, अर्थात यह रकम दस गुना बढ़ गई है, जबकि जिन वस्तुओं से सिलेंडर बनते हैं, उनके रेट दस गुना नहीं बढ़े हैं । जमा कराने की यह जो राशि दस गुना बढ़ गई है, क्या मंत्री महोदय उसको कम करने का प्रयास करेंगे ?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : जो धनराशि जमा करान का प्रावधान किया गया है उस को कम नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि सिलेंडर का जो बाजार में भाव है उस को देखते हुए तय किया जाता है कि इतना पैसा पूंजी के रूप में जमा होना चाहिए । हर कस्टमर के लिए 1.2 सिलेंन्डर एवरेज में मेन्टेन करना पड़ता है । सिलेन्डर के दाम और सिलेंडर की टूट फूट इस सब को देखते हुए और यह देखते हुए कि एक बार जिस को सिलेंडर दिया जाता है दोबारा कोई पैसा उस से नहीं लिया जाता, जीवन भर के लिए जब तक वह सिलेंडर उन के पास रहे तब तक के लिए दिया जाता है, पैसा एक बार जमा कराया जाता है जब कि सिलेंडर की लाइफ बारह साल से ज्यादा नहीं है, एक बार पैसा जमा होता है और उस के बाद जब तक वह कनेक्शन रहेगा बराबर सिलेंडर उस को देना होगा, इन सब बातों को देखते हुए व्यापारिक दृष्टि से, आर्थिक दृष्टि से, हानि लाभ की दृष्टि से यह निर्णय लिया गया है, और आज भी इस पैसे की बजह से किसी को कठिनाई नहीं है क्यों कि जो लेने वाले लोग हैं 250 रुपया उन को अखरता नहीं है । तब भी वह सस्ता पड़ता है और ईंधनों के मुकाबले में ।

श्री चतुर्भुज : मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा इस बात के लिए कि वह खुद ही एम० पीज० का काफी ध्यान रखते हैं, इस में कोई शक की बात नहीं है । लेकिन मंत्री महोदय को यह भी जानकारी होनी चाहिए कि एम० पीज० के यहां भी जो सिलेंडर वगैरह लगाये जाते हैं उस में कम्पनी वाले उन को भी चीट करने की कोशिश करते हैं और लेबर का पैसा ले कर मारने की कोशिश करते हैं । इस के अलावा सिलेंडर की कमी के कारण आज सारे देश में ब्लैक मार्केट चल रहा है और यहां तक कि 13-13 सौ रुपये की डिमांड की जा रही है ।.... (**व्यवधान**)... मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि देश के अन्दर इस की बाहुल्यता हो इस का प्रयास कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : अगर माननीय सदस्य को किसी कम्पनी से कोई शिकायत है, वह उस के बारे में हमें लिख कर भेज दें तो हम कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं । बाकी जहां तक गैस की उपलब्धता का प्रश्न है सारे देश में इस वक्त 28 लाख परिवारों को गैस मिल रही है । बाम्बे हाई की गैस निकलने के बाद, मथुरा रिफाइनरी में आने के बाद और कोयाली के बनने के बाद 28 लाख और परिवारों को मिलेगी । पूरी उपलब्धता तो इस में हो नहीं सकती है, बहुत कमी है ।

श्री लालजी भाई : मैं जानना चाहता हूं, लोक सभा के और राज्य सभा के संसद सदस्यों को दो कनेक्शन दिए जाते हैं, एक अपने क्षेत्र के लिए और एक दिल्ली के लिए, तो कितने संसद सदस्यों को एलाटमेंट कर दिए गए हैं और कितनों के बाकी हैं और उस में क्या हो रहा है ? तीन साल पूरे हो जायेंगे और वह दो कनेक्शन नहीं ले पायेंगे, सरकार नहीं दे पाएगी तो सरकार इस के लिए क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रही है ?

MR. SPEAKER: He will require notice.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The question does not arise.

श्री लालजी भाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो बड़ी भारी प्राबलम है.... (**व्यवधान**).....

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: But he is raising something about MPs. If you permit me, I can answer.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : ऐसा है मान्यवर कि जहां तक मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट का सवाल है उन का घर अगर उस स्थान में है जहां हमारी गैस वितरण व्यवस्था है जैसे दिल्ली में तो सब को दे दिया गया है, कोई मेरी जानकारी में एम० पी० नहीं हैं जिस को न मिला हो, लेकिन कुछ हमारे पास केसेज हैं, मैं तादाद तो नहीं बता सकता, जिनके बारे में कठिनाई यह है कि उन का घर हमारे गैस वितरण क्षेत्र से बाहर दूर गावों में है, मगर उस के बारे में भी हम विचार कर रहे हैं आजकल कि इस को ठीक करें ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के जवानों को वर्दियां देने का प्रावधान

*410. **श्री रामानन्द तिवारी** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के जवानों को दी जाने वाली ऊनी वर्दियां (ओवर कोट, कमीज तथा पैंट) बहुत ही घटिया किस्म की होती हैं और क्या इन वर्दियों के कपड़े में पटसन भी मिला होता है और इसकी क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के दमकल कर्मचारियों को बरसाती (कोट) न देने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन जवानों को अच्छी किस्म की ऊनी वर्दियां जूते तथा मोजे और दमकल कर्मचारियों को बरसाती (कोट) देने का है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन जवानों के लिए निर्धारित की जाने वाली वर्दियों की किस्म कैसी होगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के जवानों के वेतन तथा अन्य बलों के जवानों के वेतन में असंगति होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दण्डवते): (क) जी नहीं। ऊनी कपड़ों में पटसन मिली होने के सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है ।

(ख) दमकल सेवाओं के चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों की ड्यूटी कुछ इस प्रकार की होती है कि प्रत्येक को बरसाती देना जरूरी नहीं समझा जाता । बरसाती स्टेशन सम्पत्ति के रूप में ही दी जाती है और प्रत्येक दमकल स्टेशन को 6 बरसातियां दी जाती हैं । लेकिन, श्रेणी–III के सभी दमकल कर्मचारियों को जल-सह कोट सप्लाई किये जाते हैं।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के जवानों के वेतन-मान सरकार द्वारा सभी सम्बद्ध पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखकर निर्धारित किये गये थे ।

Implementation of Drug Policy

*413. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether different aspects of the policy on drugs announced by him in March, 1978, have been implemented;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Major aspects of the New Drug Policy have been implemented/are under implementation.

(b) The following important aspects of the drug policy have already been implemented:—

(i) The term 'drugs and pharmaceuticals', listed at 14 of Appendix-I of Industrial Licensing Policy, has been redefined as under:—

(a) Drug intermediates from the basic stage for production of high technology bulk drugs; and

(b) High technology bulk drugs from basic stage and formulations based thereon with an overall ratio of bulk drug consumption (from own manufacture) of formulation from all sources of 1:5.

(ii) The foreign drug companies which are currently carrying on activity as defined in the existing item 14 of the Appendix-I (drugs and pharmaceuticals) have been asked to achieve a ratio of 1:5 for bulk formulations within a period of two years.

(iii) Foreign drug companies engaged in the manufacture only of formulations havn been directed to dilute their foreign equity to 40 per cent within a period of one year.

(iv) A high level Committee has been set up to identify the foreign companies which are manufacturing only bulk drugs not involving high technology or only formulations and bulk drugs not involving high technology and is actively examining the data received in this connection from the concerned companies.

(v) The organisation of the Development Commissioner (drugs industry) has since started functioning and is handling price control, distribution of canalised raw materials, import policy etc.

(vi) The Policy and Planning Committee for Drugs Industry has since been constituted.

(vii) The conditions of issue of industrial licence to Indian Companies, public sector and MRTP companies in future subject to the release to non-associated formulators of 30 per cent, 40 per cent and 50 per cent of the bulk drug production are being imposed in the industrial licences now being issued.

(viii) In considering applications for industrial licences for bulk drugs, the indicative lists contained in the Policy are being adhered to.

(ix) All drug companies have been asked to furnish comprehensive data with a view to establishing the status in respect of regularisation of excess production/consolidation of licences and other approvals.

(x) A Committee has been constituted by Government to go into allegations of unduly high profits by foreign Companies.

(xi) A committee has been constituted to standardize and lay down norms for the packaging of formulations.

(xii) Leader prices under Category-I and Category-II formulations have been identified for notification under the new Drug Price Control Order which will embody the various provisions of the new Pricing Policy and which is in the final stages of drafting in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

(xiii) Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices have taken in hand the review of the prices of those price controlled bulk drugs which have not been cost studied so far.

(xiv) Proposals for the abolition of the Sole Selling agencies in the drug industry have been placed before the Company Law Board who have the needed delegated authority under Section 396A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(c) Certain aspects of the New Drug Policy require amendments to the relevant statutes. Action, wherever necessary, has been initiated by the concerned Departments.

Distribution control of indigenous Bulk drugs

*414. SHRI S. S. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what norms have been laid down for exercising distribution control on indigenous production of canalised bulk drugs;

(b) for how many bulk drugs distribution through Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited was refused to indigenous producers during the last three years, year-wise and on what basis was this distribution through Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India refused;

(c) why distribution control on production of canalised bulk drugs of IDPL for which production commenced during last three years was exercised by Government; and

(d) how this discrimination is proposed to be rectified on the basis of recommendations of Chavda Committee?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Although canalised distribution of selected bulk drugs has been in vogue since April 1970, powers available under Section 18G of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, have not been invoked to secure compulsory distribution of indigenous production of canalised bulk drugs. Such distribution of indigenous production of canalised bulk drugs is done on a voluntary basis.

(b) It was not possible to accept for canalised distribution a one-time offer of 550 kgs. of Erythromycin Stearate offered by M/s. Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda in view of the fact that it was offered at a price of Rs. 1785/- kg. against the pool price of Rs. 1300/- kg. Mermaid Chemicals Private Ltd., Bombay had offered in June, 1978 their production of Indomethacin at Rs. 1400/- Kg. against the price of Rs. 672/- Kg. approved for

canalised distribution. IDPL, who are the major consumers of this bulk drug, have been asked to check on the quality of production and to consider securing their Indomethacin supplies from this firm at mutually acceptable prices.

(c) The canalisation scheme for import and distribution of bulk drugs was approved by Government in April, 1970. As a part of this approval, it was stipulated that, in cases where public sector manufacturing units such as the IDPL were the major producers of canalised bulk drugs in the country, distribution will be made through them. Distribution of the canalised bulk drugs of IDPL where they commenced production during the last 3 years, was undertaken in accordance with the above policy decision.

(d) Chavda Committee has made no specific recommendation regarding compulsory distribution control on indigenous production of canalised bulk drugs.

दिल्ली और पटना के बीच तीव्र गति वाली गाड़ी चलाने की योजना

*415. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत की राजधानी, दिल्ली से बहुत से अन्य राज्यों की भांति बिहार-राज्य की राजधानी, पटना तक तीव्र गति वाली गाड़ी चलाने की सरकार की कोई योजना है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त गाड़ी कब तक चला दी जाये ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव फिलहाल सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है । पटना और दिल्ली के बीच नौ जोड़ी गाड़ियां चलती हैं जिनमें 153/154 जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस (सप्ताह में दो बार), 167/168 चित्रकूटकी एक्सप्रेस (सप्ताह में दो बार), 103/104 बातानुकूल एक्सप्रेस (सप्ताह में दो बार) और 155/156 तिनसुकिया मेल, जिसका चालन-समय 1-11-1978 से कम किया गया है, शामिल हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Direct train from Delhi to Ahmedabad via Baroda

*416. SHRI K. A. RAJU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no broadgauge direct train from Delhi/New Delhi to Ahmedabad *via* Baroda (Vadodara);

(b) whether Government propose to start any such train in due course of time; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes, Sir, However, 3 direct MG trains are available between Delhi and Ahmedabad by the shorter route.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Introduction of an additional train on the BG between Ahmedabad and Delhi *via* Vadodara is operationally not feasible at present due to lack of line capacity on sections enroute and inadequate terminal and maintenance facilities at Ahmedabad and in Delhi area.

स्लैक कोयले के रेकों की सप्लाई

*417. श्री कैलाश प्रकाश : क्या रेल मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 1 जुलाई, 1976 से 30 जून, 1977 और 1 जुलाई, 1977 से 30 सितम्बर, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रति माह कितने स्लैक कोयले के रैकों की मांग की गई थी और उन्हें कितने रेक अलाट किये गये और उन्होंने कितने रेक प्राप्त किये;

(ख) क्या गत वर्ष की तुलना में वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को आवंटित किये गये और उन्हें प्राप्त हुए स्लैक कोयले की रैकों की संख्या कम है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दण्डवते) : (क) ईंट पकाने के कोयला रैकों का मासिक औसत

	मांग की गयी	आबंटित
जुलाई' 76 से जून' 77	94	66
जुलाई' 77 से सितम्बर' 78	125	49

(ख) और (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में जुलाई' 76 से जून, 1977 की तुलना में जुलाई' 77 से सितम्बर, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान ईंटें पकाने के प्रयोजन के लिए कोयले का आबंटन और प्राप्ति में कमी रही, जिसका मुख्य कारण कोल इंडिया लि० द्वारा बुझे हुए कोयले के रैकों का कम दिया जाना, रेल विभाग द्वारा बिजली घरों, सीमेंट कारखानों और अन्य औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं को बुझे हुए कोयला रेकों के आवंटन में वरीयता दिया जाना था । कोल इंडिया लि० की सहायक फर्म मैसर्स ईस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स लि० द्वारा सितम्बर, 77 से ईस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स की कोयला खानों से केवल मुगमा–सालनपुर क्षेत्र को ही ईंटें पकाने के कोयले का आवंटन सीमित करने के अवरोध का प्रभाव भी उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित सभी राज्यों के लिए ईंटें पकाने के रेकों के आबंटन पर पड़ा ।

Running Room facility to T.T.Es and Conductors

*418. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the T.T.Es. and Conductors are not getting running room facilities throughout the country; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to ensure running room facilities for T.T.Es. and Conductors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b) No, Sir According to extent practice, certain categories of non-running staff like T.T.Es are permitted to avail of resting facility in the running rooms subject to spare accommodation being available therein after meeting the demands of regular running staff. The railways have also been asked to provide resting facilities to T.T.Es by providing additional accommodation wherever feasible. A review of the need for additional resting facilities for these categories are being made by the railways so as to assess the need for additional facilities which will be provided in a phased manner subject to availability of funds.

Fertilizer Production in Collaboration with Great Britain

*419. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Great Britain are collaborating in the fertilizer production expansion programme in the country;

(b) if so, broad details thereof;

(c) whether the British assistance is both financial and technical, and if so, main facts thereto; and

(d) whether the indigenous expertise and methods are being increasingly employed; if so, how?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The U.K. Government have agreed to meet the major part of the foreign exchange requirnments of two fertilizer projects *viz.*, Namrup III of the Hindustan Fertilier Corpotion Ltd., in the public sector and Kakinada project of the Nagarjuna Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd. in the joint sector. The credits being extended for the Namrup and Kakinada plants are as under:—

Namrup III	£15 million
Kakinada	£26million

They have also agreed in principle to provide credit towards meeting the foreign exchange cost of the urea plants proposed to be set up in Gujarat, based on gas from Bombay High.

(c) In so far as Namrup III is concerned, the British assistance will cover mostly the cost of the equipment to be supplied by the U.K. The British assistance in the case of Kakinada will cover the cost of engineering services and the cost of capital equipment procured from U.K.

(d) It has been the constant endeavour of the Government to utilize the capabilities acquired by the various public sector consultancy organisations like Fertilizer (Planning and Development) India Ltd. (FPDIL), FACT Engineering and Design Organisation (FEDO) and Engineers India Ltd. (EIL) to the maximum extent possible, in the setting up of additional fertilizer capacity in the country consistent with the requirements of the new projects, the process technology and the feedstock used. In the case of Namrup III in particular, the FPDIL for the first time will be the main engineering contractor responsible for design engineering, procurement including inspection and expediting, construction, erection and commissioning of the plant.

Taking over of Assam Oil Company

*420. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision with regard to the taking over of the Assam Oil Company;

(b) whether delay in decision is likely to result in payment of enhanced compensation to the Company; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in arriving at a decision in the matter and the amount of enhanced compensation likely to be paid as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) In pursuance of the general policy of the Government to assume full control of the entire Oil Industry through negotiated settlements, talks are being held with the Assam Oil Company.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

चौकीदार-विहीन रेलवे फाटक

*421. श्री राम कंवर बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में 22,000 ऐसे रेलवे फाटक हैं जिन पर चौकीदार तैनात नहीं हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में उन पर कितनी दुर्घटनायें हुई और कितने आदमी मारे गये;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन फाटकों पर कर्मचारी तैनात करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा कर लिए जाने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) इस समय, बिना चौकीदार वाले 22305 समपार हैं ।

दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या .	173
मृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या	115

(ग) और (घ). बिना चौकीदार वाले सभी समपारों पर चौकीदार तैनात करना न तो व्यवहारिक है और न आवश्यक । फिर भी, बिना चौकीदार वाले समपारों पर जहां संरक्षा को खतरा निहित रहता है, राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से एक चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रम के अनुसार चौकीदारों की तैनाती करने का काम किया जा रहा है, बशर्ते धन उपलब्ध होता रहे ।

Damages, Pilferages and Losses of Goods in Transit

*422. SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total number of claims in respect of damages, pilferages and losses of goods in transit still pending

in Railways, (zone-wise) and the amount involved in these claims; and

(b) the number of claims pending for the last three years, two years and one year, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Statement showing the number of claim cases pending on the Indian Railways as on 30-9-1978 and the amount involved in these claims is as under:—

Railway	No. of pending claim cases as on 30-9-1978	Amount involved in the cases in lacs of Rs.	One-year old cases	Two-year old cases	Three-year old cases
Central	4261	148	8	Nil	Nil
Eastern	6800	339	124	Nil	Nil
Northern	6882	379	6	Nil	Nil
N. Eastern	2840	136	1	2	1
N. Frontier . . .	1585	122	40	4	Nil
Southern	4879	362	Nil	Nil	Nil
S. Central	810	21	Nil	Nil	Nil
S. Eastern	5319	92	12	4	Nil
Western	3444	363	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL . . .	36760	1962	191	10	1

भारतीय तेल निगम के अधिकारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

*423. **श्री चतुर्भुज :**
श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा :

क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ तेल शोधक कारखानों में भारतीय तेल निगम के अधिकारियों ने हाल में हड़ताल की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन तेल शोधक कारखानों के नाम क्या हैं,

(ग) यदि हां, तो हड़ताल कितनी देर चली और उससे भारतीय तेल निगम को कितनी हानि हुई; और

(घ) हड़ताल करने वाले कर्मचारियों की मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं; और सरकार ने कितनी मांगों को स्वीकार किया है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी, नहीं। परन्तु इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन अधिकारी संघ द्वारा उठायी गयी कुछ मांगों के समर्थन में दिनांक 22-3-78 को इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन के अधिकतर अधिकारी ड्यूटी से अनुपस्थित थे।

(ख) बरौनी, गोहाटी, गुजरात और हल्दिया।

(ग) एक दिन के लिए अधिकारियों के ड्यूटी पर अनुपस्थित होने से 30,000 मी० टन शोधित तेल के उत्पादन की हानि हुई, परन्तु बाद के उत्पादनों में सभी शोधक-शालाओं में उस हानि को पूरा कर लिया गया था।

(च) उनकी मुख्य मांगें, बोनस, विशेष तेल भत्ता, सवारी भत्ता, मकान किराया भत्ता मंहगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि, कुछ वेतन मानों की सीमा में वृद्धि आदि से संबंधित थी, मांगों पर इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन द्वारा संघ के साथ इस समय चर्चा/समझौता वार्ता चल रही है ।

Wagons held up due to Floods

*424. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons that have been held up at different yards on the Central, Northern, South Eastern and Eastern Railways on account of the recent floods; and

(b) whether they have all been transhipped now?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The number of wagons held up was:

Railway	Number of wagons held up
Central	466
Northern	1218
South Eastern	7000
Eastern	20000

(b) Yes, Sir. All these wagons have been cleared.

Railway Construction Contracts in Iran

*425. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Railways have secured Railway construction contracts and tenders from Iran;

(b) if so, the description of the project and the foreign exchange cost and the expected earnings from it;

(c) whether such projects have been planned in other countries; and

(d) if so, which and what are those projects?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Thn Indian Railways have not so far secured any contracts in other countries.

Covered Goods Shed at Okhla Station

3984. SHRI R. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3323 on 4th December, 1973 regarding inward and outward wagons handled at Okhla station in Delhi and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no covered goods shed has been provided so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that a Member of Lok Sabha has represented to the Railway Administration for provision of a covered goods shed at Okhla; and

(c) if so, give reasons for so much delay and the action taken for providing a covered goods shed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes and a reply was sent.

(c) On account of various other proposals which were under consideration in connection with the Metropolitan Transport Project, the location of the proposed goods-shed could not be settled earlier. Necessary steps have now been taken to process the provision of a covered good-shed at Okhla station, alongwith other facilities like Goods Platform, Enclosed shed etc. The work will be considered for inclusion in the future Works Programme of the

Railway subject to availability of funds.

Rail Users' Welfare Association, Rohtak

3985. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rail Users' Welfare Association, Rohtak letter No. RUWA/ROK/201 dated the 18th, October, 1978 has been received by him; and

(b) if so, what is the position of the following points raised therein:

(i) Inter-change of paths of 4DR/2TR trains Ex. Rohtak;

(ii) Putting back of CT 1 by 10 minutes at NZM to give connection to 4DR train at Delhi Kishanganj on the proposed path;

(iii) Provision of stoppages of 2TR train at Sadar Bazar and that of 4DR at Mundka and Mangolpuri stations (on their proposed revised paths); and

(iv) Dieselisation of 2TR and 1TR Suburban trains between Rohtak and Tilakbridge stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The position regarding the points raised in Rail Users' Welfare Association, Rohtak letter No. RUWA/ROK/201 dated the 18th October, 1978 is as under:—

INTERCHANGE OF PATHS OF 4DR/2TR TRAINS EX. ROHTAK.

4 DR and 2 TR are very well patronised on their existing schedules. 2 TR serve the commuters attending offices in New Delhi and while 4 DR serves suitably the commuters bound for Old Delhi area. The composition of these trains are also different, while 2 TR has 15 coaches, 4 DR is running with 10 coaches. The interchanging of paths of these trains will be highly resented by the present users. In past, there has been a counter representation from the other passenger Association against change of the paths of these trains. Keeping in view the larger interest of the travelling public, it is not proposed to interchange the paths of 2 TR and 4 DR.

PUTTING BACK OF CT v BY 10 MINUTES EX. HAZRAT NIZAMUDDIN TO GIVE CONNECTION OF 4 DR TRAIN AT DELHI KISHANGANJ ON THE PROPOSED PATH.

The question of provision of connection of CT 1 to 4 DR on its proposed revised path at Delhi Kishanganj does not arise as the exchange of paths of 4 DR and 2 TR is not desirable as already mentioned.

PROVISION OF STOPPAGE OF 2 TR AT SADAR BAZAR AND THAT OF MUNDKA AND MANGOLPURI STATION ON THEIR PROPOSED REVISED PATHS.

As the exchange of paths of 2 TR and 4 DR is not desirable, the provision of stoppage of 2 TR on revised paths at Mundka Halt and Mangolpuri does not arise. It may be mentioned here that 2 TR in its present schedule is already stopping at these two stations. Provision of stoppage of 2 TR at Sadar Bazar is not desirable from the safety point of view as the B.G. Platform at Delhi Sadar Bazar can accommodate only 6 to 7 coaches while 2 TR has a normal load of 15 coaches. A number of coaches will therefore remain out of the platform.

DIESELISATION OF 2 TR AND 1 TR SUBURBAN TRAINS BETWEEN ROHTAK AND TILAKBRIDGE STATION.

Dieselisation of 1 TR/2 TR suburban trains between Rohtak and Tilak Bridge is not feasible at present for want of spare diesel locomotives.

Office Clerks of Eastern Railway

3986. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that a large number of office clerks of E. Railway Head Office, Calcutta, who are untrained and unqualified, have been illegally favoured to avail promotion of Controllers, Transportation Inspectors, encroaching the normal avenue of promotion of SMs, ASMs, Guards, Yard Masters and Controllers, etc.; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Ministry to set right this gross illegality, favouritism concerning the safety also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) In the Central Control Section a few posts of Section Controllers are manned by clerical staff of the earstwhile Stock Branch and by those opted to work in the Central Control on shift duty. In addition some posts of Transportation Inspectors are also manned by office clerks where the nature of the job is such as can be handled conveniently by Clerks.

(b) These posts were in the avenue of promotion of clerks for a long time. Both the Ministerial Staff and the Divisional line staff have represented on this issue. The Eastern Railway has been asked to examine this issue in consulation with the recognised Unions.

Inquiry into Advertisements given to Congress Committee by Synthetics and Chemicals Limited

3987. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the outcome of the Central Bureau of investigation enquiry in respect of advertisements worth Rs. 4,40,000 and Rs. 35,000 given to the All India Congress Committee by Synthetics and Chemicals Limited during February/March, 1977;

(b) whether Government have vouched all the bills and souvenirs against the above advertisements given to the All India Congress Committee; and

(c) if the enquiry is not yet complete, how much time will be required more to complete the same and bring facts before the people and shareholders of the company?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The Central Bureau of Investigation have not yet completed their investigation into the question of issue of advertisements by various companies, including M/s Synthetics and Chemicals Limited in the souvenirs published by a political party.

(b) Out of the advertisement charges of Rs. 4,75,000/- paid by the Company towards advertisements given in the souvenirs brought out by All India Congress Committee, the company has produced 48 souvenirs in which advertisements for a value of Rs. 4.40 lakhs were published. The company is yet to produce souvenirs in respect of advertisements for a sum of Rs. 35,000/-.

(c) It will not be possible at this stage to indicate the time limit by which the investigations are likely to be completed.

धर्म की स्वतन्त्रता के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री का भाषण

3988. श्री राजकेशर सिंह : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 4 नवम्बर, 1978 को इम्फाल में प्रधान मंत्री के उस भाषण की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि वह धर्म की स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा के लिये केन्द्रीय कानून बनाने के पक्ष में हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसा कानून बनाने का है; यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) 4 नवम्बर, 1978 को कोहिमा में एक संवाददाता सम्मेलन को संबोधित करते हुए प्रधान मंत्री ने अन्य बातों के साथ यह कहा था कि वह यह चाहेंगे कि जनता के कुछ लोगों को उत्प्रेरणा और बलपूर्वक धर्म परिवर्तन से बचाने के लिए एक केन्द्रीय विधान अरुणाचल प्रदेश धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता अधिनियम, 1978 (अरुणाचल प्रदेश फ्रीडम आफ रिलिजन ऐक्ट, 1978) के आधार पर बनाया जाए ।

(ख) इस विषय में किसी केन्द्रीय विधान के अधिनियम का कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय विधि मंत्रालय में लंबित नहीं है ।

Railway Land given for Shopping

3989. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that large assets of Railways in the shape of trees are auctioned prematurely and land given away for shopping at vital and busy approaches to the station on the N.E. Railway; and

(b) is it also a fact that Government were involved in avoidable legal complications in getting these shops encroachments evicted at enormous public money earlier, details of shopping sites with location at all stations recently given (since 1977) for shops Tahbazari and other forms be given with conditions laid down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Railway land is licensed for various purposes such as, for shops, for cultivation and for commercial plots near the goods shed, etc.

Action for eviction under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 is taken against those persons who unauthorisedly occupy railway land and also against those licencees who default in payment of the prescribed licence fee and/or are not willing to follow the normal rules and regulations prescribed by the Railway Administration. The expenditure incurred in proceeding with these cases is, however, nominal.

The details of sites licensed on station of North-Eastern Railway since 1977 for shops, Tahbazari etc., are as under:

(i) Shopping Plots	3,303 Nos. at 178 stations.
(ii) Tahbazari	22 Nos. at 14 stations.
(iii) Others.	14 Nos at 4 stations.

The licence is generally given on annual basis on payment of licence fee in advance with security money. For Tahbazari, land is licensed through auction annually.

Candidates for Rajya Sabha Elections

3990. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that good number of candidates have so far contested Rajya Sabha Election from outside their home State by declaring themselves as normally residence of a place in the State from where they contested such elections;

(b) if so, furnish details such as names of the candidates, year of contesting, home State, the outside State from which Rajya Sabha Elections have been contested, normal place of residence declared and whether the name of such persons was in existence in the electoral rolls at two places and details thereof;

(c) whether any objection/complaints regarding violation of rules in such cases was received by the Election Commission; details thereof and action taken; and

(d) whether the Government is considering any change/modification in the provisions of the election rules

pertaining to declaration by the candidates regarding normal place of residence outside his home State for the purpose of contesting Rajya Sabha Election?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Government are not aware of any such case.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such complaint is available in the records of the Election Commission.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

Assembly Election in Tripura State

3991. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) voters in the voter list of Tripura State meant for Assembly and Parliament elections;

(b) voters who cast their votes in the last general election for the Assembly election;

(c) valid votes cast in the last Assembly election;

(d) valid candidates who contested in the same election;

(e) party-wise candidates who fought the same election; and

(f) votes obtained part-wise by the following party candidates in that election:

(i) The CPM;
(ii) The Janata;
(iii) The CPI;
(iv) The Congress; and
(v) The C.F.D.?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Par-

(a) Parliament Elections, 1977—8,66,056
Assembly Elections, 1977—9,61,998
(b) 7,64,930
(c) 7,50,271
(d) 328

(e) and (f). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House .

Statement

	Name of the Party	No. of Contestants	Valid votes polled
1.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	55	3,52,652
2.	Janata Party	59	78,479
3.	Communist Party of India	10	6,266
4.	Indian National Congress	60	1,33,240
5.	Tripura State Congress for Democracy	59	66,913
6.	Revolutionary Socialist Party	2	12,446
7.	All India Forward Bloc	1	7,800
8.	Tripura Upjati Juba Samiti	28	59,474
9.	Proutist Bloc of India	6	2,139
10.	Independents	48	30,862
	Total	328	7,50,271

Alleged Irregularities in Railway Hospitals in Assam

3992. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of charges and grievances were submitted to/personally heard by the General Manager, NF Railway in his recent visits to the Railway Hospitals in Assam; and

(b) if so, what were the grievances and charges against the Doctors and nurses of Railway Hospitals and how it is being investigated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A Memorandum was submitted to the General Manager/Northeast Frontier Railway on 27th September, 1978 at Lumding by some employees. It contained some allegations about inadequate medical facilities in the railway hospitals like no proper attention being paid by doctors to the patients, the patients being discharged from the hospitals even before recovery, etc. These allegations were investigated by the Medical Supdt., N.F. Railway, Lumding the Chief Medical Officer and the General Manager of the Railway and these were found to be incorrect.

New Staff set up in Nangal Unit of National Fertilizer Ltd.

3993. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new staff set up (integrated set-up) is being sought to be introduced in Nangal Unit of National Fertilizer Ltd. aimed at substantial reduction in strength of employees for both old and new units from nearly 3600 workmen to 3000 based on the report of a retired officer of the Fertilizer Corporation of India;

(b) whether with the reduction in staff strength, contract system of labour is being introduced in an area where all type of skilled and semi-skilled labour is readily available;

(c) whether even regular nature of jobs plant-sweeping, loading and white washing etc. are being carried out strength contract labour and the actual total labour at no time was less than 3700; and

(d) that many officers of the company have supported the contract labour system in order to benefit their sons and other relatives (directly or indirectly) who have been engaged as contractors?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) A new integrated set-up drawn up by an Expert Committee comprising of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., Madras Fertilizers Ltd., Gujarat State Fertilizers Company Ltd. and Senior Officers of the National Fertilizers Ltd. for operation in Nangal Unit and Nangal Expansion has been approved by the Board of Directors of the National Fertilizers Limited in August, 1978, in the context of (i) Nangal Expansion Plant becoming 'operational' (ii) reduced 'operation level' for old Nagal Plant as a result of reduction in power supply level and (iii) need of integrated operation of these two plants.

The Board of Directors, while accepting the recommendations of the Committee, has decided that the integrated set-up strength recommended should be given a trial for some reasonable time to get necessary feed-back of practical experience. The Department Heads at the Nangal Plant have been asked to give a trial to this set-up and then review the position.

No existing employee has been either retrenched or declared surplus.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Jobs of regular nature are being carried out by personnel on regular strength. For loading of fertilizer stocks accumulated, at times, temporary contracts are given to clear accumulations.

The sweeping contract in Expansion Plant which was earlier given during the stage of Project construction will also be gradually replaced by regular employees.

White-washing work, though of intermittent nature, is carried out mostly by departmental staff and only supplemented by contract, when required.

(d) No, Sir.

Bungling in Import of Canalised Bulk Drugs

3994. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is bungling in import of canalised bulk drugs by C.P.C.; if so, details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the CPC indulges in importing poor quality drugs from abroad; if so, details of bulk drugs which were not cleared under Drugs & Cosmetics Act by port authorities during the last 3 years, years-wise, consignment-wise and country-wise and names of officials involved in such transactions; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the case of antibiotics the activity per unit is important; if so, details of activity per unit, indigenous production of antibiotics producer-wise and details of activity consignment-wise of imported material, price at which imported and details of all quotation out of which this price was accepted along with activity per unit of each quotation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The CPC have formulated guidelines for the import of canalised bulk drugs as indicated in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 315 answered on 18-7-1978. The Ministry is not aware of any instance, where CPC deviated from the guidelines .

(b) No, Sir. The CPC purchases bulk drugs conforming to Indian or International pharmacopoeal standards All drugs imported are tested and distributed only after it passes necessary tests by the office of the Drug Controller (India) and its distribution is approved. This aspect has been examined in detail by the Sub-Committee of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers headed by Shri K. S. Chavda, M.P. The relevant extract on the subject is reproduced below:—

"At the fourth meeting of the Sub-Committee held in Bombay, the members examined, among other things, the specific measures that the Central Drug Control Organisation (CDCO) takes to exercise control over the quality of imported drugs. From the overall discussions and the statistical information supplied by CDCO, the sub-committee was convinced that the degree of care which that organisation exercised for checking the quality of bulk drugs imported by CPC was fairly stringent, it must also be said, to the credit of CPC that, as a measure of self-discipline, they had voluntarily asked for samples to be tested from each and every consignment imported by them."

The statistical data as given in the Chavda Committee report is also reproduced below:—

		Year		
		1975-76	1976-77	1977 (31-1-78)
Percentage of sub-standard samples. Detected in terms of the total number of samples tested.	CPC	0·46%	0·42%	Nil
	Other imports	1·46%	1·30%	0·96%

The above table compares the percentage of sub-standard samples in CPC imports to the percentage observed in imports of similar drugs by other importers.

(c) Yes, it is a fact that the potency of antibiotics is important. While the potency is expressed in terms of units per mg. in case of such of those antibiotics for which Pharmacopoeia do not prescribe any potency, the purity is expressed in terms of the percentage content of the pure antibiotic. In case of certain other antibiotics such as Chloramphenicol only tests for identity and purity are prescribed in the Pharmacopoeias. Activity/I.P. specifications for a few antibiotics are listed below:—

Name of the antibiotics	Activity-I.P. specification
1	2
1. Penicillin	I.P.—Purity not less than 96% total Penicillins and not less than 90% Benzyl Penicillin.
2. Streptomycin	I.P.—Contains not less than 700 U/MG.
3. Amhicillin	I.P.—Purity contains not less than 95%.
4. Erythromycin Stearate	I.P.—Contains not less than 550 U/MG.
5. Gentamycin Sulphate	I.P.—Contains not less than 590 MEG/MG
6. Tetracycline	I.P.—Contains not less than 900 U/MG.

The indigenous production of antibiotics producer-wise for the period 1976, 1977 & 1978 (upto September) is given in the statement.

Information regarding quotation-wise activity/potency, prices etc. is considered to be confidential and it will be aganst public interest to divulge such data.

Statement

Producer-wise Indigeouns Productivn of Antibiotics.

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Unit	1976	1977	1978 (January-Sep.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Penicillin				
1	IDPL, Rishikesh	MMU	57·37	84·53	49·42
2	HAL, Poona	,,	67·09	86·96	82·24

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Alembic, Baroda	UMM	62·02	65·17	56·20
4	Standard, Calcutta	,,	73·08	74·98	57·35
	Streptomycin				
1	IDPL, Rishikesh	Kgs.	54292	53255	47052
2	HAL, Poona	,,	83661	82725	75227
3	Synbiotics, Baroda	,,	82350	72881	60493
4	Alembic, Baroda	,,	3324	Nil	Nil
	Chloramphenicol				
1	Boehringer-Knoll	,,	34713	41457	26882
2	Parke-Davis	,,	27430	18468	13323
3	Dey-Se-Chem., Calcutta	,,	31098	30652	21166
4	Mac-Laboratories, Bombay	,,	No report	No report	No report
	Chloramphenicol Mano Sterylglycolate				
1	Boehringer-Knoll, Bombay	,,	9379	7300	3683
	Tetracycline Hel				
1	IDPL, Rishikesh	,,	79487	77280	47090
2	Cynamid, Bombay	,,	250	18435	13595
3	Pfizer, Chandigarh	,,	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Synbiotics, Baroda	,,	19051	35040	36561
	Tetracycline Base				
1	IDPL, Rishikesh	,,	7185	4162	4754
2	Pfizer, Chandigarh	,,	3928	1779	675
3	Synbiotics, Baroda	,,	278	2103	1420
4	Cynamid, Bombay	,,	1030	1411	989
	Oxytetracycline				
1	IDPL	,,	44324	38866	29889
2	Pfizer, Chandigarh	,,	42266	46934	39012
	Ampicillin				
1	HAL, Poona	,,	473	471	1351
2	Ranbaxy	,,	..	..	5792
	Erythromycin				
1	Alembic, Baroda	,,	7020	16496	19061
2	Themis, Ranchi	,,	..	14798	12495
	Griseofulvin				
1	IDPL	,,	211	359	420
	Kanamycin				
1	Alembic	,,	128	283	298
	Neomycin				
1	Synbiotics	,,	576	249	Nil

सूरत-भुसावल रेलवे लाइन को दोहरी लाइन में बदलना

*3995. **श्री छोटू भाई गामित** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूरत-भुसावल रेलवे लाइन की महत्ता को देखते हुए इस लाइन को दोहरी लाइन में बदलने संबंधी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह निर्माण-कार्य कब शुरु किया जायेगा और कब पूरा किया जायेगा; और

(ग) इस लाइन को दोहरी लाइन में बदलने के लिए कितनी राशि खर्च किये जाने की संभावना है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) भुसावल और जलगांव के बीच दोहरी लाइन पहले से ही मौजूद है। सूरत-भुसावल खंड के सूरत-जलगांव भाग पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

उर्वरकों का उत्पादन और इनकी मांग

3996. **श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह** : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उर्वरकों के उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और गत तीन वर्षों तथा चालू वर्ष के दौरान उर्वरकों के उत्पादन के आंकड़े क्या हैं ;

(ख) विदेशों में अभी तक आयात किये जा रहे उर्वरकों की मात्रा क्या है ;

(ग) उर्वरकों की बढ़ती हुई मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसके उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश में उर्वरकों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) आवश्यक सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

	उत्पादन लाख मी० टनों में		प्रतिशता में वृद्धि/कमी पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में	
	नाइट्रोजन	पी$_2$ओ$_5$	नाइट्रोजन	पी$_2$ओ$_5$
1975–76	15.35	3.20	+29.5	—2.2
1976–77	19.00	4.80	+23.8	+50.0
1977–78	20.00	6.70	+5.3	+39.6

चालू वर्ष के दौरान अप्रैल से नवम्बर, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान नाइट्रोजन का उत्पादन 13.76 लाख मी० टन और पी$_2$ओ$_5$ का उत्पादन 5.15 लाख मी० टन था पोटाश (के 20) का कोई स्वदेशी उत्पादन नहीं होता है ।

(ख) प्रतिवर्ष मांग और स्वदेशी उपलब्धता के बीच अन्तर के अनुसार आयात की मात्रा भिन्न-भिन्न होती है वर्ष 1977–78 के दौरान और चालू वर्ष में नवम्बर, 1978 तक आयात निम्न प्रकार थी ।

(लाख मी० टनों में)

वर्ष	नाइट्रोजन	पी$_2$ओ$_5$	पोटाश
1977–78	7.59	1.64	5.99
1978–79 (अप्रैल-नवम्बर) 1978	8.05	2.11	2.33

(ग) विभिन्न यूनिटों का उत्पादन अधिकतम करने के उद्देश्य से गतिरोध हटाने चीनीकरण पुनःस्थापन आदि जैसे संशोधन/सुधार किये जा रहे हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त छः बड़े पैमाने की परियोजनाएं चालू करने का एक बड़ा कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयनाधीन है जिससे उर्वरकों की उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ जायेगी । चूंकि चालू यूनिटों और कार्यान्वयनाधीन परियोजनाओं से प्राप्त होने वाली उर्वरकों की मात्रा छठी योजना के अन्त में उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता से कम होगी, अतः बम्बे हाई/बेसिन संचरना से उपलब्ध गैस पर आधारित बड़े पैमाने के चार उर्वरक कारखाने जिन में से दो महाराष्ट्र में और दो गुजरात में होंगे और आसाम में ओ एन जी सी तथा आयल इंडिया लि० के तेल क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त गैस पर आधारित एक कारखाना नामरूप में स्थापित करने का

प्रस्ताव है । मैसर्स इंडिया इक्सप्लोसिव लि० को उनके कानपुर स्थित कारखाने की क्षमता का विस्तार करने के लिए भी एक आशय पत्र दिया गया है।

(घ) चालू रबी मौसम के दौरान में मध्य प्रदेश में उर्वरकों की कोई कमी नहीं है । कमी की सम्भावनाओं को दूर करने के उद्देश्य से राज्य में पर्याप्त बफर स्टाक का प्रबन्ध किया गया है ।

New Station at Chikloli

3997. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Railway authorities have received representations in regard to opening of a new station at Chikloli between Ambarnath and Badlapur on Kalyan-Kajrat line in District Thana (Maharashtra);

(b) if so, when and from whom;

(c) what actions have so far been taken in regard to the said representations; and

(d) if no action taken, the reasons of delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Yes. The details are as under:—

Represented by	Year
(i) Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation .	1966
(ii) Ambernath Manufacturers' Association . . .	1968, 71 & 1978
(iii) Shri K. B. Dhamankar, M.P.	1971
(iv) Gram Panchayat, Chikloli.	1978
(v) Kalyan—Ambernath Manufacturers' Association .	1978

In addition, representations were also received from several private parties during the years 1965, 66, 68 & 1971.

(c) and (d). This proposal was examined in the past but was found neither operationally feasible nor financially justified. However, in view of persistent representations from the public, the proposal is being examined afresh by Central Railway Administration.

Stoppage of J.J. Express at Faridabad

3998. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many passengers of J. J. Express from Trivandrum and desired to disembark at Faridabad; and

(b) whether Government are considering to stop the J. J. Express at Faridabad, the industrial city which will be of great help to many passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). 131/132 Jayanti Janata Express is a fast long distance train covering 3054 Kms and therefore,its intermediate stoppages have been confined to the minimum. It is not proposed to provide stoppage of 131/132 Jayanti Janata Express at Faridabad.

Introduction of Super Fast Trains

3999. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently introduced some superfast trains in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A pair of biweekly Superfast Express trains viz. No. 173/174 Himagiri Express have been introduced between Howrah and Jamu Tawi from 25th October, 1978. Earlier Superfast classless trains were also introduced

between Bombay and Howrah, Madras and Ahmadabad, Bhubaneswar and Secunderabad, Secunderabad and Bombay, and Ahmedabad and Porbandar/ Bhavnagar.

Study of Loss of Coal in Transit

4000. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has ever conducted any study of the loss of coal due to pilferage while in transit in open wagons from the coalfields especially from the eastern coalfields;

(b) if so, when and the outcome thereof; and if not, whether such a study would be undertaken during the peak season of coal movement; and

(c) what effective measures have been taken by the Railway Administration to check such huge pilferage involving colossal loss to the Railways and the consignees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) No such study is being undertaken.

(c) The following preventive measures have been taken to check pilferage of coal in transit:—

1. Escorting of Goods trains in vulnerable areas particularly at night.

2. The RPF Staff posted at the yards and wayside stations prevent pilferage.

3. Track patrolling has been introduced particularly at night in the vulnerable sections.

4. Working out criminal intelligence in respect of gangs and raids and searches by the CIB staff of Railways.

Production of Crude Oil State-wise

4001. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the production of crude oil State-wise during the last three years; and

(b) what is oil refining capacity in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Statewise production of crude oil during, 1975, 1976 and 1977was as follows:

'000 Tonnes

	1975	1976	1977
Assam . .	4189	4267	4510
Gujarat . .	4094	4164	4237
Off-shore . .	Nil	228	1438
Total . .	8283	8659	10185

(b) The refining capacity is now 30.45 Million tonnes per annum.

Construction of Swimming Pool at Hindustan Organic Chemicals

4002. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a swimming pool' has been constructed or is being constructed at Hindustan Organic Chemicals Rasayani (Dist. Kolaba, Maharashtra);

(b) what is the total cost of the swimming pool; and

(c) who are its beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUN): (a) Yes, Sir. A swimming pool has been constructed by the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited during the current year.

(b) Rs. 6.47 lakhs.

(c) The swimming pool has been constructed close to the school, mainly for the school children of HOC School at Rasayani. The facility of swimming pool could also be availed of by the employees of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals and their families.

Railway Headquarter for S. E. Railway in Orissa

4003. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa raised the issue in any forum before this Ministry to open the Railway Headquarter for S.E. Railway in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reaction of his Ministry in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Demands for shifting (and not opening) the headquarters of S.E. Railway from Calcutta to Bhubaneswar in Orissa have been received more than once from the Government of Orissa but it could not be agreed to on administrative, operational and financial considerations. However, the Government of Orissa have proposed to set up rail co-ordination cell at Bhubaneswar with a view to even further improve the communication between the State Government and the S.E. Railway Headquarters on the one hand and between the local press, trade and commercial interest and the Railways on the other. The Ministry of Railways have agreed to the proposal of State Government to create in its cadre, a rail co-ordination cell, manned by Railway officers. Action to release some railway officers on deputation basis will be taken on receipt of request of the State Government.

विद्यार्थियों को एम० एस० टी० सुविधायें

4004. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार विद्यार्थियों के लिए रियायती दरों पर एम० एस० टी० सुविधा की व्यवस्था करती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बड़ी संख्या में विद्यार्थी प्रतिदिन जमालपुर और मुंगेर से भागलपुर विश्वविद्यालय में अध्ययन के लिये जाते हैं ;

(ग) क्या एम० एस० टी० सुविधा के लि 50 किलो मीटर की सीमा होने से जमालपुर और मुंगेर से भागलपुर तक यात्रा करने वाले विद्यार्थी इस सुविधा से वंचित रह जाते हैं; और

(घ) क्या विद्यार्थियों को यह सुविधा देने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का विचार उक्त सीमा का समाप्त करने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार विद्यार्थियों को उनके घर और शिक्षा संस्थानों के बीच यात्रा करने के लिए रियायती सीजन टिकट जारी करने की सुविधा केवल 50 कि० मी० तक की है । इस समय, इस दूरी-सीमा को समाप्त करने का कोई प्रताव नहीं है । तथापि, 50 कि० मी० से अधिक दूरी की यात्रा करने वाल विद्यार्थी 80 कि० मी० की दूरी सीमा तक आम जनता को स्वीकार्य सामान्य मासिक सीजन टिकट का लाभ उठा सकते हैं ।

Production of Doxycycline by M/s Pfizer

4005. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was assured in an unstarred question No. 7102 on 22nd April, 1975 that Doxycycline application from M/s Pfizer would be rejected and regularisation of e

capacity for Oxytetracycline production would not be allowed, if so, under what provisions of IDR Act rules and regulations, FERA, this company's over production of oxytetracycline is proposes to be regularised or excess of raw materials issued by IDPL to further violate the IDR Act, reasons in detail thereof;

(b) how many assurances have been given in Parliament for dilution of equity by M/s. Pfizer on account of expansion licence and whether it is fulfilled, if not what steps have been taken by the Government to implement the same; and

(c) when regularisation of excess capacity of oxytetracycline was to be rejected was an assurance, how till today this assurance has not been implemented, when it would be implemented, if not, under what provisions of IDR Act rules and regulations they are allowed production in excess of licenced capacity and excess supply by IDPL and the profitability due to the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) It was stated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 7102 answered on 22-4-75 that taking an overall view, it had been decided to reject Pfizer's offer of technology for improving the production Tetracycline and Oxytetracycline and for the manufacture of Doxycycline by IDPL, in the context of Pfizer's request for (i) regularisation of their excess production of Oxyetraycline and (ii) grant of industrial Licence for manufacture of Doxycycline.

Regularisation of excess production of all drug companies including Pfiber, would be done in terms of the parameters contained in the New Drug Policy, after carrying out the necessary detailed excercises.

The basis of release of Oxytetracycline to this firm by IDPL has been explained fully in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 212 answered on 18-7-78.

(b) The requisite information has already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Questions No. 2352 answered on 1-8-78.

(c) Reply to part (a) refers.

Recommendations of International Congress of Jurists

4006. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken into consideration the recommendations made at the International Congress of Jurists held in New Delhi in January 1959 in which 53 countries participated, and collectively took decision, commonly known as 'Delhi Declaration';

(b) to what extent Government have implemented its decision and what is the effect of it;

(c) what is the progress in separating Investigation and Prosecution Agencies and what effective action Government have taken so far; and

(d) whether Government will lay on the Table of the House a Statement of relevant facts and documents pertaining to the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (d). Government are aware of the Declaration of Delhi adopted by the International Congress of Jurists on the 10th January, 1959. The conclusion of the Congress relate to various aspects of the Rule of Law, most of which are already embodied in the various provisions of our Constitution and other laws.

In view thereof, no special study of the various conclusions of the Declaration has been made by the Government.

Import of Electricals Components for Diesel Locos

4007 SHRI K. GOPAL:
SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are contemplating to import 85 electrical components for Diesel Locos from abroad;

(b) what is foreign exchange outgo for the import of these electricals;

(c) whether it is a fact that BHEL has been supplying these electrical components to the Railways so far;

(d) whether BHEL is capable of manufacturing these electrical components by import of only traction motors from its collaborators and save the precious foreign exchange; and

(e) whether there is offer of aid from various bidders which would save the foreign exchange for the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (e): Tenders have been invited for the import of 85 complete sets of electrics to meet the shortfall in supplies from BHEL, in consultation with the Ministry of Industry and BHEL.

These tenders are under consideration.

Permission given for Expansion to M/s. Sharpedge Ltd.

4008. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is allowing exemption under MRTP Act to M/s. Sharpedge Limited a multinational to expand in a consumer item;

(b) if so, is it not against Government policy that multinational and large house to take part in mass consumption and non Appendix-I items;

(c) does this multinational unit not become a dominant unit by sale, value after expansion; and

(d) if so, under what consideration this multinational and large house is allowed to expand and exemption granted?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Messrs. Sharpedge Ltd., have claimed exemption under Section 21(4) of the MRTP Act, 1969 in respect of their proposal for effecting expansion of capacity for manufacture of safety razor blades from 200 million numbers to 450 million numbers per annum at their existing undertaking. On the basis of certain additional facts which have come to the notice of the Government, the matter is being re-examined. The corresponding application of the company for Industrial Licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 is still under consideration of the Government in the Department of Industrial Development and no final decision has yet been taken on it.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Production of Bulk Drugs by Drug Firms

4009. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the bulk drugs for which M/s. Borough Welcome, May & Bakers, Pfizer, Cynamide and Ciba have been granted registration certificates and expansion industrial licences;

(b) what are the licensed capacities, production for the last three years and imported and canalised raw materials required for each bulk drug by these companies;

(c) whether proposals from Indian companies of similar items have been rejected if so, the names of the companies and the reasons for doing so; and

(d) which are the firms that violated the industrial licences and reasons for allowing to do the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The names of individual items were not specified in the Registration Certificates granted to these drug manufacturing companies. The Registration Certificate to these companies, as prescribed under the Rules, were issued for the manufacture of "Drugs and Pharmaceuticals".

No Industrial Licence for effecting Substantial Expansion for the manufacture of bulk drugs has been granted to these companies during the last 3 years.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Information as to whether any proposal from Indian company for the manufacture of similar bulk for which the said foreign companies are in production under the authority of Registration Certificates is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) No special study has been made in this regard. However, any specific instances come to the notice of the Government, suitable action will be taken.

Investment made by Hindustan Lever Limited in Messers sharpedge Limited

4010 SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of investment made initially by Messers Hindustan Lever Limited in Messers Sharpedge Limited, New Delhi, manufacturing Razor Blades;

(b) the amount of Dividends received by M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. per annum since the investment made by them in M/s. Sharpedge Ltd.;

(c) the export earning of M/s. Sharpedge Ltd. from 1965 annually year-wise as compared to outflow of dividends raised by M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to stop this drain of foreign exchange especially by M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited which is not rendering any technical services to them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) During the financial year ending 31st December, 1965 M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited made initial investment in M/s. Sharpedge Limited amounting to Rs. 4,03,750 for 2375 ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) It has been reported by the Ministry of Finance that M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited has been asked under Section 29(2)(a) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 to reduce its non-resident interest to 40 per cent by 5th July, 1979. The Company has represented that it is eligible to retain 51 per cent foreign equity under the F.E.R.A. guidelines. This representation is stated to be under consideration of Ministry of Industry.

Statement Published in Calcutta about Train Services

4011. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the statements and editorials published almost daily in Calcutta dailies for the last one month, specially for the week ending on 18th November, 1978 about the train services in Eastern and South Eastern Railways;

(b) if so, what is the total train hour losses due to disruption of train services and the nature of the various failures;

(c) whether the Government still remember that a super Express train like Kalka Mail de-railed twice within a week time;

(d) what are the reasons for such large operational failures almost daily which are taking the railway services almost to the dock; and

(e) what are the various active steps taken by the Government to make the train services regular, reliable and peaceful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (d). The total train hours lost during November, 1978 on Eastern and South Eastern Railway were about 12890, due to server damages to track, telecommunication and overhead equipment, Alarm chain pulling, passenger demonstrations miscreant activities etc.

(c) On 4th November, 1978, engine and 11 bogies of 1 Up Howrah-Kalka Mail derailed near Baruipara station. On 11th November, 1978, one empty rake of this derailed train when being taken to shops for repairs got derailed again near Liluah Station.

(d) Special steps have been taken to repair and replace the track, traction motors, overhead equipment etc. The third line on Howrah-Kharagpur section has also since been commissioned from 18th December, 1978. Close liaison, is being maintained with State Government regarding miscreants activities and agitations. In addition to regular dialogue with Passengers Associations and representative of people, appeals have been made to the users through the press seeking their co-operation.

Absorption of Apprentices by Hindustan Antibiotics

4012. SHRI LAXMAN RAO MANKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about fifty Apprentices in Hindustan Antibiotics, Pimpari (Pune, Maharashtra) though completed training of three years in the factory have not been absorbed, but new persons have been recruited and these fifty have been thrown out; and

(b) whether the case of their employment in the said factory can be reconsidered and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a): HAL engaged 67 Appresentics in various traders (47 from different Chemical Trades) in accordance with the Apprenticeship Act, 1961. All of them have since completed their training. Engagement of apprentices is a continuous process under the said Act whereby a stipulated number of apprentices is to be engaged throughout and accordingly, a fresh batch of apprentices has to be taken in for training after the earlier batch completed the training.

The training and related matters of such apprentices are regulated under the provisions of the Apprenticeship Act, 1961. According to the Act, there is no obligation, either on the part of the employer to employ the apprentices or on the part of the Apprentices to

accept employment as may be offered to them, after completion of training. The Company has, however, been giving preference in employment to the apprentices trained under the Apprenticeship Scheme in the areas where they could be considered. In the last three years 17 apprentices have been absorbed on a permanent basis in the Company.

(b) in view of the large work force already existing in HAL, it is not possible to aborb all the apprentices. Their cases will be considered on merits during fresh recruitment in future for appropriate categories/areas of operation.

Prices of DECOCULES Capsules

4013. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS bepleased to state:

(a) what are the important changes likely to be made on the statement of 29th March, 1978 laid on the Table of the House at the instance of OPPI—a foreign drug manufacturers' association;

(b) whether DECOCULES capsules were given higher price in 1974, if so, under what provisions of the Essential Commodities Act it was done;

(c) whether M/s. Pfizer earned more than 23 per cent profits after DPCO came into existence if so, details of the same; and

(d) whether Government propose to revise prices of these items immediately and ask them to refund excess profits made to the National Fund?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) If, in the light of experience gained in implementing the decisions and views expressed in various forums of discussions, it becomes necessary to improve or elaborate on some of the decisions, appropriate modifications would be considered by Government.

(b) Yes Sir, the revision of the prices of Becocule capsules was effected by the Central Government exercising powersunder para 13 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 which has been issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1951.

(c) The following figures pertaining to profit on formulations activity have been reported by the company to the BICP.

Year ended 30th November, 66	Profit on formulations as a percentage of sales turnover.
1970	21·9
1971	13·4
1972	11·5
1973	10·5
1974	7·54
1975	10·61
1976	12·52
1977	8·50

(d) Since the revision in prices was effected by the company with prior approval of the Government, the question of asking them to refund excess profits does not arise at all.

Details of Industrial Licences granted to M/s. Pfizer

4014. SHRI H. L. P. SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the industrial licences granted to M/s. Pfizer under which they are manufacturing bulk drugs and formulations in the country, the names of the products, capacities approved, the import content and the production during last three years,

price approval either declared or otherwise, the details may also be given; and

(b) details of release of canalised and imported raw materials under these industrial licences for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) the requisite information to the extent available is furnished in the attached Statement I. Whereas Bulk Drugs are manufactured by them under specific licences, formulations are claimed to be manufactured under various authorisations such as Industrial Licence, Registration Certificate, Permission Letter etc.

(b) The requisite information to the extent available is furnished in the attached Statement II.

Statement

Bulk drugs and formulations produced by M/s. Pfizer Ltd. during the year 1974; 1975 & 1976 (year ending 30th November)

Value in Rs. lakh

Name	Unit	Licensed capacity	Production					
			1974		1975		1976	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bulk Drugs								
Chlorpropamide	Tonnes	6.5	8·80	9·43	7·45	9·51	7·98	11·36
PAS & its Salts	,,	110	77·13	42·36	97·53	57·33	106·51	66·57
Isonicotinic Acid Hydrazide	,,	80	45·67	59·51	53·61	82·11	56·84	87·16
Tetracyclines	,,	14	36·31	357·28	43·94	435·96	46·26	443·85
Banminth	Kgs.	300	0·223	1·57	0·512	3·60	0·375	2·64
Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine Doises	Doses	4 million	Yet to be implemented					
Protein Hydrolysate	Tonnes	110	213·37	47·88	193·79	43·49	239·70	53·79
Formulations								
Injectables				*Qty.*		*Qty.*		*Qty.*
Liquid Parenterals	Litres	N.A.		1,32,608	2317 lakhs	1,76,367	2813 lakhs	1,62,778	3181 lakhs
Dry Fills	No in Million Vials			38·00		33·81		22·02	
Tablets & Capsules	No in Million			701·70		673·18		705·54	
Liquids	Litres			4,07,316		4,96,971		5,36,695	
Solids	Kilograms			5,24,373		5,01,874		5,83,381	
Ointments	Kilogrames			62,406		83,923		88,909	

The information regarding prices approved for bulk drugs and formulations based thereon has been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4159 being answered today (19-12-1978).

Statement II

Quantities of different canalised raw materials released by canalising agencies to M/s Pfizer Ltd., during last 3 years.

	Product	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1.	Streptomycin Sulphate	27695	12000	2000
2.	Sulphadimidine	11050	11150	10000
3.	Piperazine Hexahydrate	..	5000	13185
4.	Oxytetracycline HCI	..	..	5000
5.	Vitamin B1 HCII	..	..	150
6.	Vitamin B1 Amp	129	100	50
7.	Vitamin B1 Mono	5579	6124	8800
8.	Vitamin B2	2736	2998	3550
9.	Folic-Acid	226	236	250
10.	Vitamin B2-5 Phos.	93	..	..
11.	Vitamin B6	1205	880	1505
12.	Chloroquin Phosphate	465	550	775
13.	Calcium-D-Pantothenate	3175	3445	3821
14.	D-Panthenol	80	78	75
15.	Vitamin C	38755	40575	45430
16.	Citric Acid	*worth: Rs. 40337	*worth Rs. 34778	..
17.	Tartaric Acid	*worth: Rs. 37905	*worth: Rs. 11970	*worth: Rs. 39273
18.	Prednisolone	..	265	203·5

*Quantity released against 'Release Orders' within their values.

Proposal to set up Fertilizer Plants during 6th Five Year Plan

4015. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up fertilizer Plant in each State in the country during 6th Five-Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether any proposal to set up fertilizer projects in the Andhra Pradesh State has been received; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir. The location of a fertilizer project is based on techno-economic considerations which, inter-alia, include factors such as availability of feedstock, infrastructure facilities, proximity to the market and demand of fertilizer in the economic marketing zone of the project.

(b) There is no proposal to set up a new fertilizer project in Andhra Pradesh. There is already one operating

unit at Vizag in that State and in addition two projects, one each at Ramagundam and Kakinada are under implementation.

(c) Does not arise.

Violation of Railway Servants' Conduct Rules

4016. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some complaints have been received from a Member of Parliament in the month of September, 1978 regarding the involvement of some Parcel Clerks working at New Delhi station into political parties in violation of Railway Servants' Conduct Rules;

(b) if so, whether the photo-stat copies of relevant documents were also furnished to the administration; and

(c) if so, action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes, some complaints have been received against a Parcel Clerk of New Delhi station.

(b) Yes.

(c) The allegations of the involvement of the said Parcel Clerk in political activities are found to be vague.

ड्यूसना रेलवे स्टेशन का विद्युतीकरण

4017. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या काडी-काटोसन रेल लाइन पर स्थित ड्यूसना रेलवे स्टेशन पर बिजली नहीं है यदि हां,तो यहां कब बिजली उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) क्या बिजली न होने के कारण इस स्टेशन पर रात्रि के समय यात्रियों को भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है और यदि हां, तो क्या इस स्टेशन पर बिजली लगाने के लिये शीघ्र प्रबंध किये जायेंगे ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) कड़ी कटोसन खंड स्थित देउसना रेलवे स्टेशन पर इस समय बिजली की कोई सप्लाई उपलब्ध नहीं है । अभी इस स्टेशन पर बिजली लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि गुजरात राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा अत्यधिक सेवा कनेक्शन प्रभारों की मांग की जा रही है । वह निकटतम ग्राम, जहां पर बिजली सप्लाई उपलब्ध है, इस स्टेशन से लगभग 1000 फुट की दूरी पर है ।

(ख) इस सयम इस स्टेशन पर मिट्टी के तेल के लैम्पों की व्यवस्था की गयी है । इस स्टेशन पर बिजली लगाने का उस समय प्रस्ताव किया जायेगा जब बिजली की सप्लाई और अधिक नजदीक हो जायेगी तथा गुजरात राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा मांगे जा रहे सेवा कनेक्शन प्रभार अधिक मुनासिब होंगे और यात्री सुविधा समिति द्वारा, उपलब्ध संसाधनों के भीतर, इस स्टेशन के बिजलीकरण का काम अनुमोदित कर दिया जायेगा ।

Memorandum from A-I Railway Accounts Employees' Association, Danapur

4018. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Railway Accounts Employees' Association, Danapur Branch had submitted a Memorandum listing 10 demands on 20th October, 1978 when he was at Danapur;

(b) if so, what are their demands;

(c) the demands which are going to be soon implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d) A statement is attached.

Statement

Demands made by the Indian Railway Accounts Employees Association, Danapur.

(1) The Appendix 2 (IREM) Examination in the Accounts Department should be abolished and threre should be only one examination i.e., Appendix 3 (IREM) Examination.

(2) (i) Since Clerks Gr. I and Gr. II perform more or less identical work, the two separate scales of pay applicable to each should be merged and replaced by a running scale of pay upto the grade of Subhead.

(ii) 50 per cent posts of Section Officers/Inspectors should be filled up from amongst the subheads on the basis of seniority.

(iii) 30 per cents posts of Gazetted Officers should be filled from amongst Section Officer/Inspectors on the basis of seniority.

(3) All staff of Accounts Department must be given at least two promotions in their service career irrespective of their having qualified in the departmental examination or not.

(4) The staff strength in the Accounts Department should be increased corresponding to the increase in the volume of work.

(5) Relief should be provided to the staff of the Accounts Department who are stagnating at the maximum of their scales of pay.

(6) Efficiency Bar test applicable to Group C employees should be dispensed with.

(7) Group D employees of Accounts Department should be given an opportunity for promotion to Group C.

(8) As in other departments in the Accounts Department also overtime should be paid and the system of honorarium should be dispensed with.

(9) At least one child of retired railway employee should be given employment in the railways.

(10) There should be equal number of grades in the Accounts Department as that in other departments of the Railways.

Steps taken

(1) After careful consideration of all aspects it has been decided that it would be in the overall interest of both staff and Administration to allow status quo to continue.

(2) (i) The question relating to scales of pay of Subheads and Clerks Grade I and Grade II in the Accounts Department was considered by the Third Pay Commission and their recommendations have been implemented.

(2) (ii) This demand cannot be accepted as it would run counter to the basic philosophy underlying Appendix 3 (IREM) Examination, qualification in which is an essential prerequisite for an employee being considered for promotion as Section Officer/Inspector.

(2) (iii) The posts of Gazetted Officers are filled up by the process of selection as in other departments of railways. Separate policy cannot be followed only in respect of the Accounts Department.

(3) The demand has general applicability to the staff of all Central Government Departments. No unilateral action can be taken only in respect of Railway Accounts staff.

(4) The staff strength of all Departments is reviewed from time to time, keeping in view the requirements of work and other relevant factors.

(5) This demand has general applicability to the staff of all Central Government Departments. No unilateral action can be taken only in respect of Railway Accounts staff.

(6) The efficiency bar test has already been abolished in Group C and Group D cadres.

(7) In the Accounts Department 25 per cent of the vacancies in the initial recruitment grade of Group C are filled up from amongst the qualified staff in Group D categories.

(8) The Accounts staff like other railway employees are eligible for overtime allowance when called upon to work in excess of the rostered hours of duty and are governed by the Hours of Employment Regulation. Honorarium is a payment to the Railway employees for special work of occasional or intermittent character.

(9) This demand has general applicability to staff of all Central Government Departments and no unilateral

action can be taken in this regard by the Ministry of Railways.

(10) The grades in the Accounts Department are more or less comparable with those in other departments except that in place of two grades (Chief Clerk Rs. 550—750 and Superintendent Rs. 700—900) in the Executive Offices there is one combined grade of Section Officer (Accounts)/Inspectors of Rs. 500—900 in the Accounts Department. The grades prevalent in the Accounts Department on the Railways are also comparable to those in the Indian Audit & Accounts Department.

मार्कर कैडर का दर्जा बढ़ाया जाना

4019. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के बम्बई डिवीजन के कर्मिक बंदर गुड्स डिपो के कर्मचारी गत दस वर्षों से मार्कर कडर का दर्जा बढ़ाये जाने की मांग कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि मार्च, 1978 में रेलवे बोर्ड ने पश्चिम रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक को उनकी मांगों के औचित्य के बारे में एक प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करने के लिय कहा था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले पर बम्बई डिवीजन द्वारा विलम्ब किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां, 1971 से ।

(ख) 1973 में 80–110 रु० (प्रा०वें०) के वेतनमान से मार्का लगाने वालों के कुछ पदों का ग्रेड बढ़ाकर 105–135 रुपये (प्रा०वें) करने के लिए रेल प्रशासन ने एक प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया था : प्रतिबन्ध आदेशों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए अपने प्रस्ताव की जांच करने के लिए उन्हें निदेश दिये गये थे ।

(ग) जी हां, जुलाई, 1978 में रेल प्रशासन से कहा गया था कि वह इस मामले की फिर से जांच करे और एक नया प्रस्ताव पेश करे ।

(घ) पश्चिम रेलवे के बम्बई मंडल द्वारा प्रस्ताव के बारे में कार्रवाई अभी की जा रही है ?

Divisional Office at Salem

4020. SHRI R. KALANTHAIVELU Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received many representations for a Divisional office at Salem; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The need for formation of a divisional office at Salem has not been found justifiable from operational, administrative and economic considerations. However, the requirements of the rail users and trading public at Salem and its neighbouring areas are being adequately catered to by the existing Olavakkot Division and no operational problems have been encountered warranting formation of a divisional office at Salem.

Recruitment and Posting of High Court Judges

4021. SHRI OM PARKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand made by the Bar Council of Punjab and Haryana for effecting a change in the prevalent system of recruitment of High Court Judges and posting them in the High Court of their parent State;

(b) what is the reaction of the Government to this demand;

(c) whether amendments in this regard will be effected in the Constitution; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Appointments of High Court Judges are made in accordance with article 217 of the Constitution which does not bar the appointment of local advocates or District Judges to the High Courts of their States. Several local advocates and District Judges have distinguished themselfs as judges of the High Courts in which they had practised or under which they had served.

गंगापुर सिटी स्टेशन का बाहर का माल शैड

4022. श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंगापुर सिटी (कोटा-पश्चिम रेलवे) के बाहर के माल-शेड में कर्मचारियों की अपर्याप्त संख्या के कारण माल की निकासी में परिहार्य विलम्ब होता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वहां पर अपेक्षित संख्या में कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त करने का है ताकि व्यापारियों को कठिनाइयों का सामना न करना पड़े;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Issue of Industrial Licences to M/s. Ranbaxy for manufacture of Doxycycline

4023. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Ranbaxy have been granted an industrial licence for the manufacture of Doxycycline based on indigenous technology;

(b) whether M/s. IDPL have also been granted letter of intent for the manufacture of Doxycycline based on imported technology; and

(c) if so, is it not a contradiction of the policy decision taken by Government in the case of Endosulfan where HIL's proposal for basing production on imported technology was turned down even though adoption of NCL technology has resulted in imports continuing for several more years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) Yes; Sir.

(c) No; Sir. The proposal of M/s. IDPL to manufacture Doxycycline based on imported technology was approved prior to M/s. Ranbaxy's claim that they had developed their own technology therefor.

Irregular Payment made by Barauni Fertilizer Factory

4024. SHRI RAMJIWAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Barauni Fertilizer Factory had made an irregular payment of about one lakh rupees to M/s. Stewart and Liyods in November, 1974; and

(b) whether an enquiry has been onducted into it?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Removal of Telephone from Raichur Station

4025. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 18th September, 1978 two telephone numbers 8427 and 8428 were disconnected and removed for non-payment of dues from Raichur station (goods shed);

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the delay in payment or non-payment of the dues;

(c) why the telephones were not merely disconnected but removed also from the premises;

(d) whether he is aware that the lack of telephones at the premises is causing a lot of inconvenience to the public; and

(e) steps being taken to restore the telephones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) There has been no delay in the payment of dues by the Railway Department.

(c) The telephones were removed after disconnection for safe custody by the P&T authorities.

(d) and (e). Telephones were reconnected on 8.11.1978 and 9.11.1978 respectively.

Payment to Asansol Municipalities

4026. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount paid by the Railways to Asansol Municipalities as Municipal Tax annually;

(b) the amount of dues as municipal tax by Railways to Asansol Municipalities if any; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The amount payable annually by the Railways to the Asansol Municipality by way of Municipal Tax is Rs. 1,23,703.36/-. This has been paid upto December, 1978.

Physical Verification of Recognised Unions

4027. SHRI MADAN LAL SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no physical verification of membership of the recognised unions and federations on Railways was ever carried out;

(b) if so, on what criteria the recognition was granted and is being continued;

(c) which other unions and federations have submitted claim for recognition on zonal/National level; and

(d) why is their recognition being delayed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) According to the extant instructions, the memberships of unions will be that certified by the Registrar of Trade Unions. If such figures are not available, the Railway Administrations may depute an officer to ascertain the membership by reference to the books of the union concerned.

Since, in terms of the provisions of the Indian Trade Unions Act 1926, every registered trade union is required to send annually to the Registrar of Trade Unions concerned a general statement covering all details concerning the trade unions, the Railway Administrations have been in a position to know the membership of the various trade unions. Physical verification of membership has, therefore, not been found necessary.

(b) Broadly, the following are some of the more important conditions subject to which recognition may be granted to a Union:

(i) It must consist of a distinct class of railway employees and must not be formed on the basis of any caste, tribe or religious denomination or of any group within or section of such caste, tribe or religious denomination;

(ii) All railway employees of the same class must be eligible for membership;

(iii) It must be registered under Indian Trade Unions Act;

(iv) Its membership should not be less than 15 per cent of the total number of non-gazetted staff employed on the Railway concerned;

(v) It should not be sectional. Unions composed either of one category or a limited category of workers should not be recognised; and

(vi) It should not be, in the opinion of the Railway Administration, likely to engage itself in subversive activities.

(c) Several bodies of railwaymen have applied for recognition.

(d) At present, the two Federations at the All India level-namely the All India Railwaymen's Federation and the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen have been given negotiating facilities and their affiliated unions on Zonal Railways have been given recognition.

However, following the tripartite Labour Conference held in May 1977, a Tripartite Committee was set up by the Labour Ministry to make recommendations, inter-alia, regarding norms for recognition of unions. On the basis of their report, a new Industrial Relations Bill has been drafted and is before the House. Pending a final decision on the general policy to be observed, no new union is being recognised by the Railways.

Luggage Porters of New Delhi

4028. SHRI RAMDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the year 1977 some Luggage Porters of New Delhi were awarded punishment of WIT 2 years for failures to return to duty in time and holding uncalled for threats to the Luggage Supervisor, by the Station Superintendent New Delhi;

(b) whether their punishments were cancelled on technical grounds of non-supply of documents;

(c) whether orders have been issued for supply of documents and issue of fresh charge sheets; and

(d) if so, when and result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). Yes. One Shri Ram Kishan, Luggage Porter, Delhi was awarded, in 1977, punishment of withholding of increment for a period of 2 years for the charge of giving threats to the Luggage Supervisor when he asked him to explain the reasons for coming late on duty on 18.8.1976. This punishment was subsequently cancelled in view of procedural flaw and Station Superintendent, New Delhi was instructed to initiate disciplinary proceedings *de novo*. The Station Superintendent, New Delhi has, however, recommended that the disciplinary case against Shri Ram Kishan may be closed as the said employee has been giving satisfactory performance without any public complaint. This recommendation has been accepted by the competent authority.

Selection Post of Section Officers (Accounts)

4029. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many vacancies of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes prescribed quota in the selection post of Section Officer (Accounts) Inspector of Stores Accounts, Inspector of Station Accounts in the Accounts Department of Western Railway remained unfilled for the last three years; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):

(a) Year ending		Section Officer (Accounts)		Inspector of Stores Accounts		Inspector of Station Accounts	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
	31-3-76 . .	9	3	3	..	3	1
Period ending	31-3-77 . .	13	5	3	..	5	2
	30-11-78 . .	16	4	4	..	7	4

(b) According to extant rules qualification in Appendix 3 IREM Examination is a precondition for promotion to the above posts. As adequate number of qualified candidates were not available on Western Railway, the vacancies could not be filled up.

न्यायालय में आपराधिक मामले दर्ज किया जाना

4030. **श्री शरद यादव** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन के श्रेणी III और श्रेणी IV के कर्मचारियों ने श्रेणी I और श्रेणी II के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध आपात काल क दौरान की गई ज्यादतियों के सम्बन्ध में उनके नाम से आपराधिक मामले दायर किये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी, श्रेणीवार ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या इन मामलों का व्यय रेलवे वहन कर रहा है ;

(ग) क्या इस कारण कुछ कर्मचारियों को सेवा में बहाल नहीं किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन कर्मचारियों को सेवा में बहाल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख) बीकानेर मंडल के एक भूतपूर्व सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर जिसे झूठा यात्रा भत्ता मांगने के आरोप में सेवा से निकाल दिया था, ने सेवा-निवृत्त मंडल परिचालन अधीक्षक, बीकानेर के विरुद्ध अपराध दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 190/200 के अधीन एक फौजदारी मामला दायर किया है। महाप्रबन्धक ने भतपूर्व मंडल परिचालन अधीक्षक की ओर से बचाव करने के लिए तथा मुकदमा लड़ने के लिए विधि-सम्मत खर्च उठाने के लिए अपनी मंजूरी दे दी है।

(ग) जी नहीं। : (घ) भूतपूर्व सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर ने सेव से अपनी बर्खास्तगी के विरुद्ध अपीलीय प्राधिकरण के समक्ष अपील की थी, जिस पर विचार किया गया और जिसे जुलाई, 1978 में रद्द कर दिया गया।

M/S. R. D. Enterprises Indane Gas, Delhi

4031. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received against M/s. R. D. Enterprises Indane Gas distributors in South Delhi for irregular supply of gas cylinders to consumers;

(b) whether this agency is charged with supply of gas cylinders with broken seals and also for the sale of cylinders to un-registered consumers in the black-market; and

(c) if so, details whether any investigation has been made and action taken against this agency if so, facts?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Oil in West Bengal

4032. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that it has been repeatedly contended by Indian, Soviet and American oil experts that

West Bengal basin is one of the most potential oil fields in India and that intensive drillings are required at greater depth i.e. about 5,000 metres which was reiterated and confirmed by the then Prime Minister in her letter No. 945-PMH/69, dated 16th September, 1969 to Shri Ganesh Ghosh, the then Member of Parliament;

(b) if so, how much progress has been done, details thereof; and

(c) what is the reason of the failure on the part of ONGC to drill oil well in West Bengal upto their target depth?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The assessment of the oil prospects of the West Bengal basin by different experts has not been the same. The opinion of American experts on the basis of the wells drilled by the Indo-Stanvac Petroleum Project in West Bengal has not been favourable. The opinion of Soviet experts has been favourable. However, regarding the propspects of finding hydrocarbons in West Bengal beyond 5000 metres, the recent Indo-Soviet study carried out in 1977-78 for oil prospects in West Bengal has indicated that only 16 per cent of the total prognesticated recoverable reserves are likely to be found beyond 5000 metres. There was also no mention in the letter of then Prime Minister, referred to by the Honourable Member, that drilling was required to be done to about 5000 metres in West Bengal.

(b) The ONGC has so far completed drilling of 4 wells in West Bengal, two on the Galsi structure and one each on Bodra and Bakultala structures. The targetted depths of the wells on the Galsi structure was 1300 metres for Galsi-2 well and 2500 metres for Galsi-3 well, which were drilled to depths of 1238 metres and 2483 metres respectively. The well on the Bodra structure was drilled to 4198 metres against the projected depth of 5000 metres, due to down hold complications. The well at Bakultala was drilled to 3700 metres against the projected depth of 3500 metres.

The ONGC is presently drilling a well projected to a depth of 5500 metres on Diamond Harbour, where the drilling is in progress.

(c) from the reply given to part (b) of the question as above, it will be seen that except for Bodra Well, all the other wells drilled by the ONGC so far in West Bengal were completed upto the targetted depths. The drilling of the Bodra Well could not be completed upto the targetted depth of 5000 metres and had to be terminated at a depth of 4198 metres due to severe downhole complications.

Target depth of drilling at Bakultala, West Bengal

4033. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) while the target depth of drilling at Bakultala in West Bengal was 4,500 metres was recommended, the ONGC even after procuring "computarised siesmograph" at the cost of Rs. 80 lakhs from U.S.A. drilling upto 3,700 metres; the reasons therefor;

(b) whether he is aware that without the costly computarised siesmography the drilling work can be done upto 4,000 metres;

(c) if so, the reasons of spending Rs. 80 lakhs for the machine;

(d) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the whole affairs; and

(e) if so, the findings of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The target depth of the Bakultala Well decided by the ONGC's exploration group was 3500 metres. The well was drilled upto 3700 metres.

(b) The depth to which a location should be drilled does not depend on whether computarised seismography is used or not, but on the sub-surface parametres which may be estimated by the use of such seismographs. Computerised seismography gives much more information on the sub-surface parameters as compared to non-computarised seismography. It is not that alla possible hydrocarbon traps upto a depth of 4000 metres can be delineated by non-computerised conventional seismography. In West Bengal the information required to delineate the prospective traps even upto the depth of 4000 metres can be reliably obtained only by sophisticated computerised seismography.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

रेलवे के स्नेक बारों तथा कैंटीनों में बैरे चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी

4034. **श्री वीरेन्द्र प्रसाद :**
श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे के स्नैक बारों तथा कैन्टीनों मे काम करने वाले बैरे/चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी वर्षों तक अस्थायी रहते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनको स्थायी करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) उनको सेवा में स्थायी क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा हैं यद्यपि वे काफी समय से काम कर रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ग). रेलों के खान-पान विभाग में कमीशन के आधार पर काम करने वाले लगभग 2000 से अधिक बेयरे हैं, जो रेल कर्मचारी नहीं है, बल्कि उनके द्वारा की गयी बिक्री पर प्रतिशत के आधार पर उन्हें कमीशन दिया जाता है। यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि कमीशन के आधार पर काम करने वाले इन बेयरों को, उनकी वरिष्ठता के क्रम में, एक चरणबद्ध तरीके से, रेलवे के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के नियमित वेतनमान में समाहित कर लिया जायेगा। पहले चरण में इस तरह के 1000 बेयरों की छान-बीन की गयी है और उन्हें नियमित चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों पर समाहित किया जा रहा है ; अधिकांश रेलों पर यह काम पूरा हो चुका है। शेष रेलों के लिए पहले चरण को पूरा करने की लक्ष्य तिथि 31-12-1978 है।

Coaches for classless era

4035. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the manufacturers of railway coaches are preparing themselves for the classless era; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). I.C.F. as well as the two Coach manufacturing Workshops in the Public Sector—namely, Jessops and B.E.M.L.—are capable of meeting the requirements of new Coaches of various types for the Indian Railways, including those for the Classless trains.

Common Civil Code for Muslims

4036. SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the All India Haj Committee has in a public speech advocated a common Civil Code for the Muslims; and

(b) whether he has shown his resentment against the Central Government for withdrawal of the Adoption Bill?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) No such speech has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Shri Moinuddin Harris, Chairman. All India Haj Committee in a public speech organised by the Indian Council of Social Welfare on 25th September, 1978 at Bombay, is reported to have expressed the view that what the Muslism demanded was not

the complete withdrawal of the Bill. They only wanted to be exempted from it.

कुछ गाड़ियों में डीजल इंजन तथा अधिक डिब्बे लगाना

4037. **श्री राघव जी** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका मंत्रालय यात्रियों की भारी भीड़ को देखते हुए दिल्ली-मद्रास जनता एक्सप्रैस, साबरमती एक्सप्रैस तथा लखनऊ-बम्बई एक्सप्रैस में डीजल चालित इंजन तथा और अधिक यात्री डिब्बे जोड़ने के एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है ;

(ख) उक्त प्रस्ताव को क्रियान्वित करने में क्या कठिनाइयां है ; और

(ग) उक्त गाड़ियों में डीजल इंजन की व्यवस्था कब तक कर दी जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ग). डीजल रेल इंजन जिनकी मुख्यत: अनिवार्य माल यातायात के लिए आवश्यकता है, की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए ही डाक/एक्सप्रैस गाड़ियों का डीज़लीकरण निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के आधार पर किया जा रहा है । जब कभी अतिरिक्त डीजल रेल इंजन उपलब्ध होंगे तो डीज़लीकरण की अन्य मांगों के साथ-साथ मद्रास-दिल्ली जनता एक्सप्रैस, साबरमती एक्सप्रैस और लखनऊ-बम्बई एक्सप्रैस गाड़ियों के डीज़लीकरण के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया जायेगा ?

Execution of Export Bond by M/s. Pfizer

4038. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Pfizer have not executed the export bond which is one of the main condition of their expansion licence;

(b) whether it is a fact that at the time of shortage of Oxytetracycline in the world market in 1970-71, Pfizer exported Oxytetracycline to their principals and India had to re-import it through Pfizers; and

(c) whether this firm have applied for Doxycycline to regularise excess production of tetracycline thus adversely effecting Indian Drugs Pharmaceuticals Limited; what is the position of that case at present?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The requisite information has already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 236 answered on 1-8-78.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The request of Pfizer to regularise their excess production of Oxytetracycline will be considered in terms of para 27.3 of the New Drug Policy Statement.

Issue of Permission Letters

4039. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many permission letters were issued to firms who applied for Industrial licences; names of firms, items, capacities applied/approved, production, value during last 3 years;

(b) was the issue of Permission letters not an act of excessive use of powers given to bureaucrats under what authority and provisions/authorisation they were granted; and

(c) whether formulations given in Permission letters were rejected to Indian firms on one pretext or the other for industrial licences if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Since the Permission Letters were issued in the fifties, it is not possible to state as to how many Permission Letters were issued to the drug firms who applied for Industrial Licences. However, details of Permission Letters are furnished in Annexure II of Chapter V of the Hathi Committee Report.

which was laid on the Table of the House on 8-5-1975.

(b) The circumstances under which Permission Letters were issued to the drug firms have already been explained in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2255 answered on 5-12-1978.

(c) Since the Permission Letters were issued in the fifties, it is not possible to state if Indian Companies had been refused the manufacture of any such item covered by Permission Letters issued to foreign drug firms.

तेल के उत्पादन के लिए विश्व बैंक से ऋण

4040. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा** : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व बैंक तेल के उत्पादन के लिये ऋण देने पर सहमत हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना और कब ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी, हां । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक ने बम्बई हाई विकास कार्यक्रम के चरण-III के लिए आंशिक वित्त प्रबंध करने के लिए एक ऋण स्वीकार किया है ।

(ख) ऋण की धनराशि 150 मिलियन अमेरिकी डालर (134 करोड़ रुपये से कुछ अधिक) है और जून, 1977 में इस ऋण समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये है ।

Malpractices in distribution of Petrol in Kerala

4041. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Kerala Police enforcement detected adulteration and manipulation in measurement in the distribution of petrol by the dealers in different part of the State; and

(b) if so, the details of the raid and action taken against such dealers for fraud?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) During the first week of November, 1978 surprise inspections were carried out by the Kerala Police, Civil Supplies Department and Weights and Measures authorities at a number of retail outlets (petrol pumps) to check adulteration and dispensing of the correct measure of products. The inspection of covered the retail outlets of the Indian Oil Corporation, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Bharat Petroleum Corporation.

(b) Samples have been drawn by the State authorities and sent for testing. No case has reportedly been so far registered against any dealer by the State authorities. None of the outlets was found to be delivering products of short-measurement. Subsequently, on 16th November, 1978, the representatives of the oil companies met the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies and Secretary, Civil Supplies Department of Kerala State at Cochin. They apprised the State Authorities of the steps being taken by the field staff of the oil companies to check and prevent adulteration of products sold at the retail outlets. They also assured the Minister that in the event of conclusive proof of adulteration having taken place at their retail outlets, they would take suitable action, including termination of dealerships.

Statement of C.E.C. regarding Foreigners voting in Indian elections

4042. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement of the Chief Election Commissioner of October 24 at Ootacamund saying that foreigners are also voting in Indian elections;

(b) whether it is a fact that the percentage of foreign voters has risen by 34.98 per cent in the decade 1961—71; and

(c) if so, what action Government of India is proposing to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chief Election Commissioner has mentioned in the statement that in one of the States, the population in 1971 census recorded an increase of 34.98 per cent over the 1961 census figures and that this increase was attributed to the influx of a very large number of persons from the neighbouring countries.

(c) The Election Commission have issued instructions to the Chief Electoral Officers of the States/Union territories concerned that if it is found that a large number of foreigners have managed to get their names registered in the electoral rolls, recourse should 22 had to the provisions of section 22 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 for getting the names of such persons deleted from the electoral rolls on the ground that they are not Indian Citizens. The Election Commission also propose to tighten the provisions as to enumeration of voters in areas which face the problem of large-scale migration of foreign nationals.

Sanction of Permission Letters by Law Ministry

4043. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the details submitted to Law Ministry for getting sanction about Permission Letters;

(b) what is the authority under which Law Ministry has given the sanction about Permission Letters; and

(c) whether Permission Letters were issued under the seal of the Ministry how many Permission Letters bear the seal and how many are without it whether those which do not bear the seal are illegal if not, how?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Permission Letters were issued consequent on a decision taken by the Licensing Committee on 23.11.1953. At the time of such decision, Law Ministry were not consulted.

(b) The Licensing Committee took the decision in the context of interpreting the definition of "new article" that, where no new trade mark or new patent was involved and the product was covered within the ambit of the same item in Schedule I of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, for which the concerned company had a Registration Certificate/Industrial Approval, such product would not be a "new article" and there should be no objection to the company manufacturing it. However, when certain doubts on the status of Permissions Letters were voiced in Parliament, the Ministry of Law were consulted in 1974 on the following points:

(i) Whether the Permission/No Objection Letters issued by the (then) Ministry of Commerce & Industry have any legal backing under the I(D&R) Act; and

(ii) Whether such Letters could be cancelled or withdrawn.

Under the Allocation of Business rules, Ministry of Law, Justice & Company Affairs are the advisers to the Ministries on legal matters, including interpretation of Laws, legal proceedings and conveyancing. The opinion of the Law Ministry so far is that they constitute valid authorisations.

(c) Generally, Permission Letters were issued without any seal of the issuing Ministry because they were in the nature of a clarification

the meaning of "new article" and elaborated the authorisation for manufacture available to the party, namely, Registration Certificates and Licences, thereby explaining to them that they were authorised to manufacture such additional items without a separate licence, provided certain conditions were fulfilled.

Liaison Officers appointed for Representation of SC and ST in services

4044. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many liaison Officers are appointed in each of the departments in your Ministry, relating to representation in services for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per Government Brochure, Chapter 15, and since when each of them appointed and the status of each of them;

(b) what are the reports of each of these Liaison Officers under Para 15.4 of the said Brochure during the last three years, submitted to the Secretary|Additional Secretary etc. and what action was directed by the latter and whether said action as directed was taken and with what result; and

(c) will the Government lay on the table of the House the copies of the said reports, directions and the action taken as per (b) above, if not why not?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). The required information (Department-wise) is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Stoppage of Link Express at Parvatipuram Station

4045. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 51 Up/52 Down Link Express starting from Waltair (S.E. Railway) will stop at Parvatipuram Town Station instead of Parvatipuram Station or not;

(b) if not, then on what basis was the present provision made since Parvatipuram town station was already the recognised Express and Mail Trains halting Station;

(c) whether this was done on recommendation of the local sub-collector whose residence happens to be near the Parvatipuram Station; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) to (d). There are two express trains viz. 89/90 Madras-Bokaro Steel City Express and 51/52 Link Express running on Titlagarh-Vizianagaram section. There have been representations for providing the stoppages of these trains at one of the two stations instead of the other from public, Passenger Associations, State Government etc. In view of these, it has been decided to stop 89/90 Express at Paravatipuram Town and 51/52 Express at Parvatipuram station in accordance with the policy to stagger the stoppages of various services in the overall passengers interest.

सतना के बंकुइन्या तक की रेल लाइन

4046. **श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र को चूने की सप्लाई करने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश के रीवा जिले में बंकुइन्या में चूने का खनन पट्टे पर लिया गया है और यदि हां, तो क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने बंकुइन्या से बोकारो तक रेल वैगनों द्वारा चूना भेजने हेतु सतना रेलवे स्टेशन से बंकुइन्या तक रेल लाइन बिछाने का कोई प्रस्ताव रेल मंत्रालय को भेजा है ; और

(ख) क्या भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि० ने भी सतना से बंकुइयां तक रेल बिछाने के लिये रेल मंत्रालय को धनराशि देने का प्रस्ताव किया है और यदि हां, तो उस पर रेल मंत्रालय की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ।

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) सतना से बंकुइयां तक रेल लाइन बनाने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार अथवा इस्पात व खान मंत्रालय से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

Salaya-Mathura Pipe-Line

4047. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are constructing an oil terminal for import of oil for Salaya-Mathura pipeline at Salaya port very shortly;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government of Gujarat has asked for an integrated development of the part by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. An off-shore oil terminal in the Gulf of Kutch connected with the Salaya-Koyali-Mathura pipeline has already been completed and commissioned.

(b) Yes, Sir. The State Government had approached the Government of India to include a scheme for the development of Port Salaya in the Centrally Sponsored Sector in the current Plan.

(c) The whole question of development of minor ports, whether in the Centrally Sponsored Sector or in the State Sector is presently before the National Development Council for a decision.

नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों का शोषण

4048. **श्री आर० एन० राकेश** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बर्खास्त कर्मचारियों को बहाल कराने की दृष्टि से तथा रेलवे 'ट्रैक' इन्सपैक्टर टुण्डला के अधीन काम कर रहे नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों के शोषण को रोकने के लिये जांच के आदेश जारी करने की मांग की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है और इस प्रयोजन से किस अधिकारी को नियुक्त किया गया और इस बारे में किन-किन कर्मचारियों से पूछताछ की गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अब तक न तो किसी अधिकारी को ही नियुक्त किया गया है और न इस बारे में शिकायतों के बारे में कोई पूछताछ की गई है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है ;

(ङ) क्या शोषण का विरोध करने वाले नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को सेवा से हटा दिया गया है यद्यपि वे वहां पर पिछले 18 मास से काम कर रहे हैं और अब तक उनको बहाल नहीं किया गया है ;

(च) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उनको बहाल करने तथा किसी अन्य रेलवे ट्रैक इन्सपैक्टर के अधीन नियुक्त किया जायेगा ; और

(छ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो, उसके क्या कारण है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) इस प्रकार की कोई मांग रेल प्रशासन को नहीं मिली है ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) उत्पीड़न के किसी मामले की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है ।

(च) और (छ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Examination for Recruitment in Railway Services

4049. SHRI K. N. DAS GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) if it is a fact that on the 13th August, 1978, while a written test examination for recruitment in Railway services was going on at the Headquarters of N. F. Railway, Maligaon-Gauhati, some miscreants raided the

examination Hall, brutally manhandled non-Assamese candidates, snatched and tore away their examination papers and driven them away;

(b) how many candidates took part in the written test Examination that day and how many of them could submit their answer papers;

(c) is it a fact that picketing was resorted to in front of the Railway Headquarters the next day, if so, what was the issue;

(d) is it a fact that on the 22nd September last, Assam Bundh was declared, picketing was resorted to in front of N. F. Railway Headquarters and those employees found inside were severely assaulted; and

(e) is it a fact that non-Assamese employees of N. F. Railways in Assam are in panic, feeling unsafe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). An examination for popular categories was held at various centres of N.F. Railway on 27-8-78 (and not on 13-8-78) in which all the 4669 candidates who took the examination duly submitted their answer books.

(c) On 14-9-78 there was picketing at the Railway Headquarters office at Maligaon by Purbanchaliya Lok Parishad who took up the issue of employment of local people on Railways.

(d) Yes. However, employees inside the railway office were not assaulted.

(e) No. The Railway offices have been functioning normally.

Drilling for Oil in Calcutta

4050. PROF. SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI ANANT DAVE:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government have been drawn to a report published in the Times of India, New Delhi during mid-November, 1978 to the effect that city of Calcutta is 'floating on Oil' and the Government are considering to undertake experimental drillings for finding oil at Calcutta Maidan and Alipore area in the city;

(b) if so, whether the report appeared in the press is correct; and

(c) if so, the fact about the prospects of finding oil under the city of Calcutta and the steps proposed by Government for its exploration?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. No direct evidence of oil under Calcutta has been found so far.

(c) The ONGC plans to carry out precision gravity surveys in the city of Calcutta and its adjacent industrial area during 1978-79 field season. It is also proposed to carry out seismic surveys in the area subsequently. It will, therefore, be premature to conclude at this stage about prospects of oil under Calcutta city.

International Technical Consortium for M.T.P., Calcutta

4051. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an International Technical Consortium has been set up to execute the Calcutta Metropolitan Transport Project;

(b) if so, the names of the constituents of the Consortium;

(c) the functions of the Consortium; and

(d) whether Hungary has of late decided to join it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Shortage of Railway Wagons in North Bengal

4052. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the tea industry of North Bengal is facing a great scarcity of coal because of shortage of railway wagons; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to overcome the above scarcity of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Due to inadequate availability of steam coal in Eastern Coalfields area, it has been possible to meet only about 50 per cent of the demand for coal placed by the tea industry of North Bengal. As soon as the availability position improves, the level of movement will also be stepped up.

Proposal to abolish A.C. Classes

4053. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to abolish A.C. Classes without delay; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not doing this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The objective of the Government is to do away gradually with different classes of accommodation on the railways and to have predominantly one class of accommodation in the long distance trains. While it has been decided not to build new A.C. First Class coaches on additional account in future, ultimately the railways will have only four types of accommodation i.e. second class sleeper coaches with padded cushions, second class general coaches with cushioned seats, second class air-conditioned sleeper coaches with 46 berths and second class air-conditioned chair car coaches. It is not proposed to abolish air-conditioned 2-tier sleepers and chair coaches as these serve a large section of the middle class travelling public and are well patronised.

कुकिंग गैस की सप्लाई के बारे में शिकायतें

4054. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि कुकिंग गैस वितरक घुटाला कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वितरक भी जिनके पास गैस उपलब्ध होती है अपने उपभोक्ताओं की मांग रजिस्टर करने से हिचकते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) गैस के पुन: भरे सिलेन्डरों की सप्लाई में विलम्ब, स्थानान्तरित वाउचरों पर नये गैस कनैक्शन देने में विलम्ब, पुराने रजिस्ट्रेशनों पर नये गैस कनैक्शन प्रदान करने में विलम्ब, ग्राहकों को कम गैस से भरे सिलेन्डर देने अथवा नये गैस के कनैक्शन प्रदान करने हेतु अनुरोध पंजीकृत न करने से संबंधित शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ख) वितरकों को वर्तमान ग्राहकों की रिफिल मांग को पंजीकृत करना और उन्हें "पहले आओ--पहले पाओ" के आधार पर इन सिलेन्डरों की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था करनी होती है। तेल कम्पनियों को यह भी सलाह दी गयी है कि लगभग वर्ष 1980 से, जब खाना पकाने की गैस पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध होने लग जायेगी, एक विशिष्ट पैमाने पर नये ग्राहकों को पंजीकृत करने की सम्भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए जहां कहीं जरूरी हो, नये रजिस्ट्रेशन आरम्भ कर दें।

(ग) मंत्रालय के "शिकायत प्रकोष्ठ (सेल)" में 1-6-1978 से 30-11-1978 के बीच 200 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं। ये शिकायतें उक्त मांग (क) में उल्लिखित मामलों से संबंधित थीं। इन सभी शिकायतों की जांच की जा रही है तथा पक्षकारों को वास्तविक स्थिति से अवगत कराया जा रहा है। इनमें से अधिकांश शिकायतें गैस से पुन: भरे सिलेन्डरों की सप्लाई में विलम्ब अथवा प्रतीक्षा सूचियों में पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को नये कनैक्शन जारी न करने से संबंधित हैं। यह सब पिछले कुछ महीनों में शोधनशालाओं में श्रमिक समस्याओं और परिवहन कठिनाइयों के कारण खाना पकाने की गैस की उपलब्धता पर प्रभाव पड़ा है ; अत: इसे लेकर ले —

में वर्तमान ग्राहकों को गैस से पुन: भरे सिलन्डरों की सप्लाई में विलम्ब हुआ है। सिलेन्डरों की सप्लाई को यथाशीघ्र पुन: सामान्य बनाने के लिए तेल कम्पनियां कदम उठा रही हैं। जहां तक नये गैस कनैक्शनों का संबंध है, प्रतीक्षा सूचियों में दर्ज व्यक्तियों को एक विशिष्ट पैमाने पर वर्ष 1980–81 से ही खाना पकाने की गैस के नये कनैक्शन प्रदान करना सम्भव हो सकेगा जबकि इस उत्पाद की उपलब्धता स्थिति सुधर जायेगी।

Bogies with Mahalaxmi Express

4055. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether even though Mahalaxmi Express, S.C. Railway, has been dieselised since long, there is no consequential increase in the number of bogies attached to this train causing avoidable inconvenience to the travelling public;

(b) whether in a meeting with the MPs he has assured to increase the number of such bogies; and

(c) if so, the time by which the said assurance is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). It was assured to consider augmentation of the loads of 303/304 Mahalaxmi Express. However, this is linked with development of platform, maintenance and certain other facilities at Bombay V.T. etc. When additional facilities become available, augmenting the loads of 303/304 Mahalaxmi Express will be duly considered.

उच्च न्यायालयों में भूमि सुधारों से सम्बन्धित विचाराधीन मामले

4056. **श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह :** क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूमि सुधार समिति ने अपने प्रथम अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन में यह बताया है कि भूमि सुधारों से संबंधित लगभग 27,000 मामले देश के विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन पड़े हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक उच्च न्यायालय में कितने मामले विचाराधीन पड़े हैं और प्रत्येक उच्च न्यायालय में सबसे पुराना केस किस तारीख से विचाराधीन पड़ा है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन मामलों के निपटान के लिए विशेष न्यायापीठें स्थापित करने का है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) भूमि सुधार समिति ने अपनी पहली अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट में यह बताया है कि बहुत बड़ी संख्या में भूमि सुधार संबंधी रिट याचिकाएं विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में लम्बित हैं।

(ख) प्रत्येक उच्च न्यायालय में 30–6–78 को ऐसे लम्बित मामलों की संख्या और प्रत्येक उच्च न्यायालय में वह वर्ष जबसे सबसे पुराना मामला लम्बित है, संलग्न विवरण में बताया गया है।

(ग) यह उच्च न्यायालयों के मुख्य न्यायाधिपतियों का कार्य है कि वे इन मामलों को निपटाने के लिए आवश्यकतानुसार विशेष न्यायपीठों की स्थापना करें।

विवरण

30–6–1978 को विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में भूमि सुधार से संबंधित लम्बित मामले जिसके अन्तर्गत अधिकतम भूमि सीमा से संबंधित मामले भी हैं, और वह वर्ष जब से ऐसे मामले लम्बित हैं।

उच्च न्यायालय का नाम	30–6–78 को लम्बित मामलों की संख्या	सबसे पुराना मामला कब से लम्बित है
1	2	3
इलाहाबाद .	4768	1971
आन्ध्र प्रदेश .	74	1976
मुम्बई . .	5406	10 वर्ष से अधिक
कलकत्ता . .	—	—
दिल्ली . .	41	1969
गोहाटी . .	125	1971
गुजरात . .	827	1971

1	2	3
हिमाचल प्रदेश .	83	1969
जम्मू-कश्मीर .	41	1974
कर्नाटक . .	11,390	1974
केरल . .	434	1973
मध्य प्रदेश .	4	1976
मद्रास . .	171	1972
उड़ीसा . .	331	1973
पटना .	1,106	1970
पंजाब और हरियाणा	1,099	10 वर्ष से अधिक
राजस्थान	1,255	10 वर्ष से अधिक
सिक्किम .	—	—
कुल	27,155	

Cases pending in Himachal Pradesh High Court

4057. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of cases pending at present in Himachal Pradesh High Court and the number of cases which have piled up in the High Court during the last five years year-wise and what is the earliest date of a case which is at present pending;

(b) what is the number of judges sanctioned for Himachal Pradesh High Court;

(c) the number of judges who are proposed to be appointed from the Bar and from the Judiciary separately; and

(d) by when the appointments are proposed to be made?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Information regarding the number of cases pending at present, is not available. However, the number of cases pending in Himachal Pradesh High Court as on 31-10-1978, the year-wise break up of cases piling up from 1-1-1973 to 31-10-1978 and the date from which the oldest case is pending in that Court are given in the attached statement.

(b) The sanctioned strength of the Himachal Pradesh High Court is 3 Permanent Judges and 2 Additional Judges.

(c) and (d). 3 Permanent Judges are already in position. Proposals for the appointment of 2 Additional Judges are under consideration.

Statement

Total number of cases pending in Himachal Pradesh High Court on 31-10-1978 was 5194. The number of case which piled up during the period 1-1-1973 to 31-10-1978 was 3630. The year-wise break up of the piled up cases in Himachal Pradesh High Court is given as under:—

Year	Pendency at the beginning of the year.	Institution during the year	Disposal during the year	Pendency at the end of the year	Pile up of cases during the year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1973	1564	1442	1123	1883	319
1974	1883	2397	1840	2440	557

1	2	3	4	5	6
1975	2440	3346	2529	3257	817
1976	3257	3844	2686	4415	1158
1977	4415	3599	2995	5019	604
1978	5019	3779	3604	5194	175
(upto 31st October)					

11-3-1967 is the earliest date from which a case is pending at present.

Proposal to start an Express Train from Waltair to Delhi Via Bilaspur

4058. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to have Express Train from Waltair to Delhi via Bilaspur and Katni to save time;

(b) whether Government have examined the proposal earlier;

(c) if so, what was the result; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHR SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) to (d). A direct train service between Nizamuddin and Waltair has been provided in 137/138 Chhatisgarh Express and 51/52 Link Express via Nagpur from 1-10-1977. Apart from lack of traffic justification, introduction of a train between Waltair and Delhi via Bilaspur and Katni is not at present operationally feasible for want of spare line capacity on saturated sections enroute.

रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा धरना

4060. **श्री रामसेवक हजारी :**
पण्डित द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल कर्मचारियों ने 29 अक्तूबर, 1978 को उनके निवास पर अनिश्चित काल के लिये 'धरना' दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कर्मचारियों की मांगे क्या है ; और

(ग) उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

रेल मंत्रालय म राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां, 29-10-78 को पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कुछ कर्मचारियों ने धरना दिया था परन्तु जब उन्हें स्थिति की जानकारी दी गई थी तो वह धरना उठा लिया गया।

(ख) उनकी मुख्य मांग थी कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के एक कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध चलायी गयी अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई के पुनरीक्षण की कार्रवाई को वापस ले ली जाये।

(ग) रेल प्रशासन द्वारा शुरु की गयी कार्यवाई समाप्त करने का विनिश्चय किया गया है।

Extension Target of Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge

4061. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the targets fixed for the current year for the extension of Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge lines in each of the railway zones are not likely to be achieved; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof and which of the Railway lines are likely to be affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) There are 23 approved new line projects and 14 approved gauge conversion projects from metre gauge to broad gauge, which appear in the Budget for the current financial year. Out of the 23 new line projects the following projects which are targetted for completion during the current financial year, (1978-79) are expected to be completed during the year 1978-79:—

1. Sakleshpur-Subramania Road section of Hassan-Mangalore line.

2. Trivandrum-Nagarcoil section of the Trivandrum-Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari line.

3 Baghpat Road-Shamli section of the Shahdara-Saharanpur line.

4. Half the length of the Rohtak-Bhiwani line.

As regards the guage conversion projects only one project i.e. Suratgarh-Bhatinda MG to BG which was targetted to be completed during 1978-79, consistent with the provision and distribution of funds, has already been completed except for some anciliary works. The converted BG line has been opened to traffic during the year.

(d) Does not arise.

Disruption of Rail Traffic in South Bihar Districts

4062. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports of large number of cases of detention of trains, removal of fish plates, ransacking of railway stations, physical torture of railway passengers disruption of rail traffic and burning of public property in most South Bihar Districts; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to run trains smoothly in such circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The Railways have maintained close liaison with Bihar Government and have sought their assistance for maintenance of law and order in railway premises and on the track.

(2) The State Government have geared up their law and order machinery to give necessary assistance to the Railways,

(3) Looking to the situation, two battalions of Border Security Force and two battalions of Central Reserve Police have been placed at the disposal of the State Government for deployment on the Railways.

(4) Sensitive railway stations are being guarded by Border Security Force and Central Reserve Police Units.

(5) State Police is escorting all passenger trains in the affected sections.

(6) All Goods Trains are being escorted by the Rilway Protection Force in the affected sections.

(7) Patrol specials with armed Guards are being run in affected sections.

(8) Cases have been registered for criminal acts committed on the Railways and on the track and are being investigated by the Police with a view to prosecute the culprits.

Gang of Persons arrested for selling used Tickets

4063. CHAUDHARY BALBIR SINGH:
SHRI AMAR SINGH V. RATHAVA:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gang of persons have been arrested for re-selling of used and forged railway tickets re-stamping dates on the old one;

(b) if so, the details of such gangs arrested since April, 1977;

(c) whether some Railway employees and inter-state gangs are playing an important part on such activities;

(d) if so, the details of such persons and the action taken on these persons; and

(e) what effective steps have been taken to stop such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). A statement is attached.

(e) Regular surprise checks by the Ticket checking, Anti-Fraud Squad and Inspectors of Vigilance Department are conducted to check re-sale of tickets. Secret watch is also kept on activities of railway employees and outsiders. Test check of collected tickets are also carried out to ensure that tickets are nipped on collection at gates.

Statement

(1.) The following cases have come to notice.

(A) NORTHERN RAILWAY

(i) After developing a source information that a racket of resale of used tickets was being operated at New Delhi by an Inspector of Northern Railway, the Railway gave information to Delhi Railway Police. The D.R.P. made a 'Test Purchase' check on 4-7-78 and apprehended a private person who had sold a II Class ticket ex. New Delhi to Raja-ki-Mandi. 11 more tickets, which had been sold from New Delhi Booking Office on earlier dates, were recovered from his possession on search. On interrogation he gave the name of his lady accomplice and 11 similar re-dated tickets were recovered from her possession. Both the persons were arrested and cases under FIR No. 201/78 PS. DRP/NDLS dated 4-7-78 registered against them under Section 120-B, 420/468/471 IPC read with Sections 114/116 of I.R.A. One dating roller and 80 used uncancelled tickets were also recovered from the place from where these persons operated the racket.

According to the information given by the apprehended person to the investigating agencies the dating roller was taken out from a dating machine from Raja-ki-Mandi Booking office by a Ticket Collector of Raja-ki-Mandi who was also involved in the racket. The T.C. was also apprehended on 7-7-78 and 9 collected uncancelled tickets were recovered from his possession and further 79 tickets were recovered during the house search of T.C.

The T.C. was placed under suspension immediately after the incident. He has since been taken back to duty from 26-9-1978. The case is pending against him.

Investigation in the case are under progress by Delhi Railway Police.

(ii) During February, 1978, one private person and two booking clerks were arrested for re-sale of used tickets over Etawah-Kanpur Section. A case has been registered with the GRP/Kanpur.

(iii) On 27-2-1978, a private person was apprehended at Etawah while selling used tickets and a case

has been registered while with GRP/ Etawah.

(iv) On 17-6-1978 a private person was detected selling a re-dated ticket at Aligarh and was handed over to GRP for prosecution. The Railway Magistrate imposed a fine of Rs. 250 on him.

(v) An outsidr reselling used tickets was apprehended and made over to GRP/Etawah in June, 1978.

(vi) A private person was apprehended at Kanchausi station on 7-12-1978. During search at his house, one dating machine and 135 tickets with some chemical for removing date were recovered. Case was registered with GRP/Etawah.

(vii) On 26-7-1977 a ticket collector at Kanpur Central station was detected selling three used platform tickets and accepting Rs. 1 for these tickets. For this irregularity, regular departmental proceedings have been initiated against him which are in progress. Orders were also issued transferring him from Kanpur to Allahabad.

(B) *Eastern Railway*

(i) From June, 1977 to December, 1977 raids conducted at stations on Sealdah Division resulted in arrest and prosecution of 11 persons who were engaged in illegal trade of reselling of journey tickets.

(ii) On 6-1-1978, 509 used railway tickets and dating implements were recovered from a private residence near Ranaghat. One person was arrested in this connection.

(iii) In March, 1978 raids conducted at Mograhat and Bongaon stations on Sealdah Division resulted in arrest and prosecution of 8 persons who were indulging in reselling of used tickets.

(iv) In June, 1978, 6 persons were arrested during a raid for carrying on illegal trade in resale of used tickets at Tarakeshwar of HWD Division.

(v) In May, 1978 during a raid at local private shops near Sangrampur station, 26 monthly season tickets and 10 montly vendor tickets were recovered. These tickets were kept by shop owners for use on hire basis to the passengers. Two private persons were arrested in this connection.

(vi) During a raid in August, 1978 at Krishna Nagar City of Sealdah Station, 50 season tickets were recovered and 2 private persons were arrested.

(vii) During vigilance checks 2 attempts to resell tickets by some railway employees at Patna City, Mughalsarai, Dildarnagar stations etc. on Danapur Division were detected. Departmental proceedings against railway employees have been initiated. No involvment of outsiders in these cases of reselling has come to notice.

(C) *Western Railway*

(i) Two Booking Clerks were apprehended at stations on Bombay suburban station on 5-9-1977 and 21-10-1978 respectively while indulging in resale of used tickets. Departmental proceedings against them are in progress.

(ii) One booking clerk at Navsari station was apprehended on 9-6-1978 for marking 3 used first Class tickets as non-issued by redating them and thus pocketing the money. Departmental proceedings against him is in progress.

(iii) A racket involving a private person was detected on 27-5-1978 who used to alter short distance tickets into long distance tickets and sell them to passengers. The police registered a case against him. He was tried in court at Baroda and was sentenced to 3 months Rigorous Imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1000 or in default to undergo Rigorous Imprisonment for one month in each offence.

(D) *South Eastern Railway*

One case of sale of used tickets was detected by S.E. Railway when private person was detected with some used tickets. He was arrested and produced before the Magistrate. The case is sub-judice.

(E) *Central Railway*

(i) A case of reselling of 8 II Class Mail/Express tickets from Narsingpur to Madan Mahal was detected by CBI on 16-7-1978. The booking clerk and Senior Ticket Collector involved in this case have been placed under suspension immediately. The Booking Clerk has been convicted in this case. Disciplinary proceedings has been initiated against the TC.

(ii) During October, 1978, one case of resale of used suburban tickets on Bombay Suburban section has been detected and further investigation are in progress.

II. As indicated above some instances involving railway employees in re-sale of railway tickets, with or without the connivance of private persons, have come to notice. Wherever considered feasible prosecution has been taken and in other cases disciplinary action is being taken against the staff held responsible for such malpractices.

विदेशों से आयातित तेल तथा पेट्रोलियम का मूल्य

4064. **श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव** : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976 से अब तक प्रतिवर्ष कितने मूल्य के तेल तथा पेट्रोलियम का विदेशों से आयात किया गया ; और

(ख) किस दर पर उनका आयात किया गया और देश में उन्हें किस दर पर बेचा गया ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) वर्ष 1976 से प्रतिवर्ष विदेशों से आयातित अशोधित तेल तथा पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का मूल्य इस प्रकार है :—

(करोड़/रु० में मूल्य)

	1976	1977	1978 (जनवरी से सितम्बर, 78)
1. अशोधित तेल	1143.69	1284.46	880.42
2. पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद	228.38	289.96	315.72
	1372.07	1574.42	1196.14

(ख) चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान अशोधित तेल के औसत सी एंड एफ मूल्य और आयातित मुख्य पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद इस प्रकार हैं :

(रुपये में/प्रति मी० टन)

अशोधित तेल	818.00
उत्तम कोटि के मिट्टी के तेल	1243.38
हाई स्पीड डीजल	1090.56
भट्टी का तेल	670.74

इस समय बम्बई मुख्य प्रतिष्ठापन में लागू उत्तम कोटि के मिट्टी के तेल, हाई स्पीड डीजल और भट्टी के तेल के मूल अधिकतम बिक्री मूल्य नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

(रुपये प्रति मी० टन)

उत्तम कोटि के मिट्टी के तेल	1417.88
हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल	1347.82
भट्टी का तेल	952.18

Visit of Minister of Steel and Mines to Madhya Pradesh to find out the possibility of starting Korba Fertilizers

4065. SHRI NARENDRA SINH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of Steel and Mines recently visited the State of Madhya Pradesh to find out the possibility of starting the work on

Korba Fertilizers Plant in the State which is being delayed for the last fifteen years or so; and

(b) if so, outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir. In one of the visits that Minister of Steel & Mines paid to Madhya Pradesh, the need for resuming work on the Korba Project was brought to his attention.

(b) Decisions on setting up additional capacity based on coal including resumption of work on the Korba fertilizer project would be taken when coal based technology for the production of ammonia is established in the plants at Talcher and Ramagundam. These plants are expected to go into commercial production in the middle of 1979.

Conversion of Guntakal-Dharmavaram - Line

4066. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the line from Guntakal to Dharmavaram is going to be converted into Broad Gauge: and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Construction of Guntakal-Dharmavaram parallel B.G. line forms part of the Guntakal-Bangalore conversion project, work on which is in progress. The work is progressing at a slow pace on account of shortage of resources and no firm target date for its completion can be given at this stage.

Setting up of a Circuit Court at Sambalpur

4067. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) wheher Government has received any proposal for setting up of a circuit court of the Orissa High Court at Sambalpur; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MNISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand and Import of Diesel

4068. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the demand for diesel in the country is increasing from year to year;

(b) if so, please indicate region-wise demand of diesel each year during the last three years and quantity thereof supplied there against; and

(c) quantity of diesel imported each year during the last three years indicating the country from which imported?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The region-wise sales of high speed diesel oil during the last three years are as under:—

(In thousand MTS)

Region	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Northern	1986·5	2116·7	2377·1
Eastern	1102·3	1182.5	1367·7
Western	1674·7	1808·4	1852·2
Southern	1833·8	1998·3	2143·4

(c) The details are as under:—

Import of Diesel (HSD)

Year	Quantity (In thousand tonnes)	Source of Import
1975-76	532	U.S.S.R.
1976-77	664	U.S.S.R. & Kuwait
1977-78	759	U.S.S.R., Kuwait and Bahrain.

Supply of Wax

4069. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of wax produced by the oil refineries is controlled; and

(b) if so, who are the agencies in different states and the quantity allotted to each state?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AN FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The supply of paraffin wax is regulated in terms of Paraffin Wax (Supply, Distribution and Price Fixation) Order, 1972.

(b) The distribution of paraffin wax in various States/Union Territories is handled by three Distributing Oil Companies viz. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Ltd. and Assam Oil Company Ltd. Supplies to acutal users are made through a net work of dealers licenced by the 'Competent Authority' of the State Government/Union Territory.

A statement indicating the name of the distributing oil companies in different States/Union Territories and the quantity of paraffin wax allocated to each State/Union Territory during the year 1978 is enclosed.

Statement

Name of the States	Paraffin Wax allocations during 1978 (MT)	Distributing Oil Company
1	2	3
1. Maharashtra	9282	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Ltd.
2. Gujarat	1092	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Ltd.
3. Madhya Pradesh	874	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
4. Goa, Daman & Diu	218	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
5. West Bengal	6638	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Ltd.
6. Bihar	983	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
7. Orissa	546	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
8. Andhra Pradesh	1310	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Ltd.
9. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
10. Delhi	2457	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., and Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Ltd.
11. Uttar Pradesh	3406	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Ltd.
12. Rajasthan	874	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
13. Haryana	983	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
14. Punjab	1310	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
15. Himachal Pradesh	112	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
16. Jammu & Kashmir	193	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
17. Chandigarh Admn.	168	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
18. Karnataka	874	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
19. Tamil Nadu	6443	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
20. Kerala	1474	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
21. Pondicherry	112	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
22. Lakshwadeep Admn.	15	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

1	2	3
23. Dadra, & Nagar Haveli	36	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
24. Sikkim	16	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
25. Assam	1201	Assam Oil Company Ltd.
26. Meghalaya	112	Assam Oil Company Ltd.
27. Nagaland	325	Assam Oil Company Ltd.
28. Manipur	268	Assam Oil Company Ltd.
29. Tripura	382	Assam Oil Company Ltd.
30. Arunachal Pradesh	56	Assam Oil Company Ltd.
31. Mizoram	81	Assam Oil Company Ltd.

Irregularities committed by M/s. Glaxo in respect of prices of drugs

4070. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Glaxo have committed several irregularities in obtaining high prices from Government for some of the drugs like Betnilan tabs., Betnisol Tabs, and Macraberin Forte Injection;

(b) if so, history of each of the product since inception of D.P.C.O. and what action has been taken to recover unintended surpluses enjoyed by the company; and

(c) how many proposals for grant of industrial licences of this company are pending with Government, names of bulk drugs capacities asked, details of other Indian producers of the same bulk drug/formulation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The approved selling prices of drug formulations being manufactured by M/s. Glaxo were fixed under the 'Alternative scheme of pricing' as provided under Para 14 of the DPCO, 1970. The position with regard to the alleged irregularities committed by the company in respect of selling prices of Betnelan Tablets, Betnesol Tablets and Macraberin Forte Injection has already been indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 336 answered on 21-11-1978.

(b) Retail Prices of the three formulations as approved from time to time are indicated below:—

(Figures in Rs.)

Formulation	Retail selling prices as in:		
	1970	1976 (Revised on a/c of change in rates of Excise Duty)	1978 (Revised as per price fixation of bulk drug)
Betnelan Tabs. (10's)	2·74	2·83	2·08
Betnesol Tabs. (10's)	3·76	3·91	Not yet revised)
Macraberin Forte Injection (6x2 mil. Ampules)	18·00	18·72	,,

(c) Two applications of this company for grant of industrial licence for manufacture of bulk drugs are pending with Government. Relevant data about these applications is indicated below:—

Date of application	Item of Manufacture	Annual Capacity applied for (kgs)	Currently manufactured in bulk in India in the Organised sector by
30-9-1977	1. Oxyphenbutazone	14,670	(*i*) Suhrid Geigy. (*ii*) Unique Chemical (*iii*) Themis Chemicals
	2. Norethisterone	180	..
	3. Sotalol Hcl.	1,900	..
	4. Perphenazine	415	..
	5. Amiterptylenel	1,420	..
	6. Nandralone Esters	60	Organon
	7. Chlorapheniramine Maleate	620	Searle India Ltd.
	8. Northandrolone	160	..
	9. Isopropamide Iodide	330	..
	10. Buphenine Hcl.	160	..
7-9-1978	Betamethasone	275	Glaxo.

Details of companies, which may include small scale units, producing formulations based on these bulk drugs is not readily available.

Amenities for Second Class Passengers

4071. SHRI H. S. MAHALE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways have not been able to provide comforts and amenities for the second class passengers in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the sitting benches for passengers, light and fan arrangement, drinking water, crowded coaches, freight pilferage etc. have not shown any visible improvement; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to fulfil the long cherished demand of the people for comfortable railway journey and how Government propose to invite suggestions involved and seek cooperation from the people in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). It is the constant endeavour of the railways to provide maximum comforts and amenities for the second class passengers within the resources available.

Continuous efforts are made to improve the passenger amenities like benches/seats, light and fan arrangements and drinking water etc. in the coaches. The upkeep and maintenance of facilities already provided also receive constant attention at all levels. Security measures are taken to check the incidence of pilferages of amenity fittings in the coaches. Instructions exist that the deficiencies of various passenger amenity fittings are made

good immediately to avoid inconvenience to passengers.

Steps taken or proposed to be taken to make rail journey of second class passengers comfortable are indicated below:—

(i) In order to make the travelling of second class long distance passengers more comfortable a sleeper coach with cushioned seats and berths has been introduced on selected long distance trains. It is the intention to introduce such coaches in more and more trains gradually.

(ii) It has been decided as a matter of policy that all new trains to be introduced will be classless trains having second class accommodation only.

(iii) A prototype second class three tier sleeper coach slightly longer than the present one with six toilets instead of four, more fans and better water supply arrangements is being manufactured for trials.

(iv) In order to reduce overcrowding, double decker coaches are being introduced on certain sections on the broadgauge.

(v) Facility of bed-rolls has been provided for second class passengers on selected long distance trains.

(vi) Water containers and lending library have been provided in super fast express trains.

Suggestions made by the Members of Parliament, Members of the Railway Users' Consultative Committees at various levels and those received from the general public are examined and implemented to the extent feasible.

Consumption of alcoholic drinks in Rajdhani Express

4072. SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that despite the specific prohibition on alcoholic drinks in Rajdhani Express, alcohol is frequently consumed without any preventive or Punitive action being taken; and

(b) what steps if any, are being taken immediately to stop this nuisance to other passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) A few cases of alcoholic drinks being consumed by passengers in two Rajdhani Express trains have been reported.

(b) Suitable notices "Drinking of alcoholic drinks Prohibited" and "Please do not consume alcoholic drinks in the compartments as a consideration to the fellow-passengers" are displayed conspicuously in all Air-conditioned Chair-cars and Air-conditioned First Class coaches of the Rajdhani Expresses and Deluxe Trains. Suitable announcements are repeatedly made on the Public Address System requesting passengers to refrain from drinking in the compartments. The train staff have also instructions to keep a watch and deal with persons causing nuisance under intoxication in the compartment under Section 120 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 which provides removal of such persons from the compartment apart from imposing fines.

Shortage of Tetracycline

4073. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the formulation unit in the Small Scale Sector and in the organised sector has been affected by the acute shortage of tetracycline bulk;

(b) if so, what is the annual requirements and indegenous availability of this bulk drug; and

(c) what measures are being taken to meet this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir. There have been no report to this effect.

(b) The Working Group set up by the Planning Commission has estimated the 1978-79 demand for Tetracyline bulk at 265 tonnes. The targetted 1978-79 indigenous production is about 165 tonnes. Imports are likely to contribute 101 tonnes. This does not take into account sizeable carried-forward stocks with the Industry at the beginning of the year arising out of heavy REP imports during 1977-78, which would make up for possible shortfalls in indigenous production compared to the target.

(c) No special measures are called for in view of the position indicated at (b) above.

Anti-Trust suit against M/s. Pfizer

4074. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:

SHRI KISHORE LAL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have filed an anti-trust suit in U.S.A. against Pfizer and four other major U.S. drug manufacturing companies charging them with violation of the anti-trust laws in the manufacture and sale of tetracycline group of broad spectrum anti-biotics in our country;

(b) if so, the grounds on which the Government was compelled to file this suit;

(c) whether the Secretary of this Ministry visited U.S. in this connection, if so, what was the report;

(d) whether enough publicity to file the suit was not given in order to safeguard the interest of Pfizer in India;

(e) is it a fact that M/s. Uujohn one of the culprits want to have backdoor entry in our country for drugs, chemicals, pesticides, insecticides etc., if so, details of the same: and

(f) do Government propose to stop such multinational entry, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The Government of India have field a Civil suit in the U.S. Courts against six US drug manufacturing companies, namely, Pfixer, Cynamid, Squibb, Bristol Mayers, Upjohn and Olin, under the U.S. Anti-Trust laws.

(b) The suit was filed on the ground that these companies entered into a conspiracy for concerted price fixation of Broad Spectrum Antibiotics and over-charging the domestic as well as overseas purchases.

(c) The Secretary, Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers did not Visit the U.S.A. in this connection.

(d) The fact that the suit has been filed has been mentioned in answers to Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Questions, which have also been reported in the press. The U.S. Supreme Court's decision of January 1978 in favour of the Government of India in this matter, ruling that a foreign nation is a "person" entitled to sue for damages under the U.S. Anti-Trust Laws has also received publicity in the press here and abroad. There is no question of any attempt to safeguard the interest of Pfizer in India. The affairs of Pfizer (India) will be regulated in terms of FERA/the New Drug Policy and all other relevant statutes as may be applicable to them.

(e) This Ministry has not received any application from M/s. Uujohn for licence for the manufacture of drugs, chemicals, pesticides or insecticides.

(f) The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and the New Drugs Policy lay down the parameters for the activity in India of foreign equity cons

Revision of crude oil price

4075. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any intention to revise the crude oil prices very shortly; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Government does not determine prices of imported crude oil but only of indigenous crude oil—both on-shore and off-shore. There is at present no proposal to revise prices of indigenous crude oil.

(b) Does not arise.

Chairmen of Public Undertakings under Ministry of Railways

4076. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the names of Chairmen of the Public Undertakings under his Ministry with the dates of their appointment and their qualifications and their previous assignments during the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): The Rail India Technical and Eonomic Services Ltd. and the Indian Railway Construction Company Ltd. are two Government holding companies under the Ministry of Railways. A statement is enclosed giving names and particulars of the incumbents who held the post of Chairmen of these two Public Undertakings.

Statement

Company	Name of the Chairman	Educational qualifications	Date of appointment	Assignments held by them during the last ten years
1	2	3	4	5
RITES	(1) Shri M. N. Bery	B. Sc. Hons. London	25-10-74	General Manager, Northern Railway, Member Staff Railway Board and Chairman Railway Board.
	(2) Shri G.P. Warrier	B.E.	1-5-76	General Manager/Eastern & Central Railways Member Staff, Railway Board and Chairman, Railway Board.
	(3) Shri K.S. Rajan	AMI. Mech.(E) London	1-9-77	Divisional Superintendent, Northern Railway, Chief Mechanical Engineer, Northern &

1	2	3	4
			South Eastern Railways, Officer on Special Duty (Project) Madras, General Manager/South Central Railway, Member Staff, Railway Board and Chairman Railway Board.
	(4) Shri G.P. Warrier	. B.E.	5-8-78 As in item (2).
IRCON	. Shi G.P. Warrir	. BE	2-6-76 As in item (2)
	Shri K.S. Rajan	. AMI. Mech.(E) London	1-9-77 As in item (3).
	Shri G, P. Warrier	. B.E.	5-8-78 As in item (2).

Downward trend in freight traffic

4077. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what corrective steps Government have taken to check the downward trend in freight traffic in the Indian Railways; and

(b) what are the major items of goods and services under the freight traffic from which the Indian Railways generally get their major revenue earnings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The downward trend in loading of freight traffic on the Indian Railways has been due to various factors, such as heavy rains, unprecedented floods and breaches, flooding of collieries, less offering of programmed traffic, prolonged strike in Bombay Port Trust railway followed by strike in all ports, public agitations like Marathwada agitation, Assam Bandhs, anti-reservationists agitation in Bihar etc., which were all beyond the control of the Railways. Every effort is being made to step up loading to the maximum extent possible under these circumstances by various measures—some of which are enumerated below:—

(i) close liaison with the Food Corporation of India, Fertilizer Corporation of India, Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited, Ministry of Energy etc., for ensuring quick loading and quick releases of wagons with a view to avoid wastage of wagons and improving their turnround;

(ii) close watch on the running of Super Express Goods trains at various levels to improve their running for improving the availability of wagons;

(iii) maintaining close liaison with Shipping Ministry to ensure better loading from ports like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras where there is generally good availability of wagons but loading had dropped due to port problems;

(iv) exempting 25 selected high profit yielding commodities from the purview of normal operating restrictions;

(v) a special watch of the loading of all 80 high profit yielding

commodities, which has resulted in 13 per cent more loading during the first six months of this year compared to the corresponding period of previous year;

(vi) special efforts have resulted in increased loading under freight forwarder scheme designed to convert 'smalls' traffic into full wagon load traffic which is more economical and which provides door-to-door service. About 14 per cent more wagons were loaded under the scheme during six months of the current year as compared to the corresponding period during the last year;

(vii) special rates are being quoted from time to time to attract more of high yielding traffic from road.

(b) Major items under the freight raffic from which the Indian Railways ;enerally get their major revenue :arnings are listed below in order of)riority of their contribution to the 'ailway revenue primarily on account)f their bulk movement:

1. Coal
2. Iron & steel
3. Foodgrains
4. Mineral oils
5. Cement
6. Iron ore
7. Chemical manures
8. Limestone & dolomite
9. Salt
10. Wood unwrought
11. Sugar
12. Stone (other than marble)
13. Paper
14. Oil seeds; and
15. Fodder—oil cake.

These 15 commodities account for about 80 per cent of the freight earn-

Indian Railways

Issue of C.O.B. Licences to M/s. Ciba Geigy and Sandoz

4078. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) names of products, composition, production etc. on the basis of which C.O.B. licences were granted to M/s. Ciba Geigy and Sandoz;

(b) what were the conditions on the basis of which these C.O.B. licences were granted and whether any violations of these conditions have come to the notice of Government, if so, details thereof; and

(c) on what basis, released of canalised raw materials to these companies for items included in C.O.B. have grown year after year; release of canalised raw materials made to these two companies during three years, full details may be given?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) M/s. Ciba-Geigy and M/s Sandoz were granted COB Licences in terms of Government of India Notification dated 18-7-1970 to continue the manufacture of such items as were already being produced by them or for the production of which effective steps had been taken by them under the 'Liberalisation of Licensing Policy' announced by Government in October, 1966.

Details of items and capacities approved thereof covered by COB Licences granted to these firms are indicated in the statement.

(b) COB Licences to these firms were granted subject to the condition that they would not exceed the productive capacity of the items covered therein. The question whether these parties have manufactured in excess of their licensed capacities would be looked into while consolidating their licences etc., in terms of the New Drug Policy.

(c) The policy in force upto December, 1977 regarding release of canalised raw materials applicable to DGTD's units (which includes M/s Sandoz and M/s Ciba-Geigy) was that such units could be released raw materials to the extent of the best of past 2 years consumption or the quantity recommended by the State Drug Controller, whichever was less. Subsequent to December, 1977, such units were being released canalised raw materials to the extent of releases made in 1976-77 or as per entitlement based on licensed capacities of formulations whichever was higher in the year 1977-78. It was thus possible that these units could have obtained canalised raw materials to an extent which could result in their licensed capacity being exceeded.

The quantities of canalised raw materials released in favour of these two DGTD units during the last 3 years, are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Items of Manufacture	Annual Capacity
1. *M/s. Ciba of India Ltd., COB Bombay*	
(*i*) Dexamethasone Trimethyl Acetate . . .	3 Kg. p.a.
(*ii*) Calcium Coramine	1·5 tonnes p.a.
2. *M/s. Sandoz India Ltd., Bombay.*	
(*i*) Intestopan Vaginal tablets .	These items will be manufactured within the overall capacities of the formulations already approved in their favour plus 25% thereof to cover the additional capacity for the aforesaid items.
(*ii*) Intestopan snspension	
(*iii*) Intestopan Forte Capsules	
(*iv*) Hematrine Liquid	
(*v*) Intestopan Capsules	
(*vi*) Sandocycline Capsules	
(*vii*) Phenipan Sandoz (Dry Syrup)	
(*viii*) Folestine tablets	
(*ix*) Torecan tablets	
(*x*) Torecon ampoules	
(*xi*) Santevini	

अनुकम्प के आधार पर रोजगार

4079. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी मृत रेल कर्मचारी के पुत्र अथवा पुत्री अथवा विधवा को अथवा इनमें से किसी के भी न होने पर इसके परिवार के किसी अन्य सदस्य को अनुकम्पा के आधार पर रोजगार देने के सम्बन्ध में कोई पद्धति अथवा परम्परा अथवा नियम है;

(ख) प्रत्येक रेलवे में 1977-78 के दौरान ऐसी कितनी नियुक्तियां की गयी और ऐसी नियुक्तियों में सबसे ऊंचे पद कितने हैं और उनके वेतन मान क्या हैं तथा इन पदों पर कितने व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये गये ; और

(ग) मृतक के सदस्य को अनुकम्पन के आधार पर रोजगार देने में सामान्यतः कितना समय लगता है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सूचना एकठ्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) जहां तृतीय श्रेणी में अनुग्रह आधार पर नियुक्तियां की जानी होती हैं और रिक्तियां उपलब्ध होती हैं तो ऐसी नियुक्तियां शीघ्र कर दी जाती हैं । चतुर्थ श्रेणी मे नियुक्त की जाने वाली विधवाओं और अन्य महिला आश्रितों के मामले में विलम्ब हो जाता है क्योंकि वे कोटियां जहां उनकी नियुक्ति की जा सकती है बहुत कम होती हैं ।

Appointment of Managing Directors of Companies

4080. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that under the present policy of the Government approval is not given in case the same gentleman is appointed Managing Director for more than one limited company inspite of the provisions contained in Companies Act that one can be Managing Director of two limited companies;

(b) under what provisions of the Act such permission is not granted and if this is due to internal guidelines of the Department of Company Affairs can it supersede the provisions of the Companies Act;

(c) name the companies and persons who were appointed Managing Directors for more than one company with reasons for such approval, in the last two years; and

(d) is there any move to amend the law to bring it in conformity with the above guidelines of the Central Government being followed?

THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). No sir. In the interst of better corporate management, the Central Government does not ordinarily approve a person's appointment as Managing Director in two companies which are both of large size and where it is felt that the same person may not be able to discharge adequately the responsibilities of the second charge. However, in cases where the two Companies are small ones or are engaged in more less similar or allied business and|or a and situated in the same area, the Central Government may, in the interest of efficient and more economical management of two companies approve a common Managing Director.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

(d) The Sachar Committee in its Report has recommended amendment of Section 316 of the Companies Act, 1956, that no person will be allowed to hold office of Managing Director in more than one public limited company unless certain specified procedure is followed and in addition the approval of the Company Law Board is obtained, except in cases of holding subsidiary companies. This recommendation alongwith several others made by the Committee are under consideration of the Government.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Managing Director	Name of Companies in which he is Managing Director
1.	Shri A. W. BHADKAMKER	(i) M/s. Marathawada Development Corporation Private Ltd. (ii) M/s. Leather Industries Corporation of Marathawada Ltd.

1	2	3
2.	SHRI N. N. ATAL	(*i*) M/s. NamDung Tea Company Ltd. (*ii*) M/s. Nakum Tea Company Ltd.
3.	SHRI S. C. ANAND	(*i*) M/s. ALA Chemicals Ltd. (*ii*) M/s. Farrel Anand Machinery Manufacturing Ltd.
4.	SHRI M. V. MURUGAPPAN	(*i*) M/s. Coromandal Engineering Company Ltd. (*ii*) M/s. Coromandal Products Ltd.
5	SHRI K. ESWARAN	(*i*) M/s. Eswaran and Sons Engineers Ltd (*ii*) M/s. Hackbridge Hewettic and Easun Ltd.

NOTE.—The above statement is based on the information available from the records of the Department with effect from 1-1-1978. The approvals have been accorded in the interests of efficient and more economical management of the companies.

Suggestion to Curb Oil Consumption

4081. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been suggested that India must Curb Oil Consumption to around 25 to 30 million tonnes a year in future;

(b) if so, whether curbing of oil Consumption will help to overcome the oil shortage and arrest its escalating prices;

(c) if so, how far this is true;

(d) whether Government are considering to take such a step; and

(e) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The Fuel policy Committee which was appointed to recommend, inter-alia the outline of a national fuel policy, indicated in its report, submitted to Government in 1974, that the oil policy has to be designed to secure the specific objectives, among others, of reducing thequantity of oil products to be imported as well as the outflow of foreign exchange. This approach has been generally accepted. The said Committee had given certain estimates of demand depending upon different assumptions, and the demand for all petroleum products in 1978-79 was estimated by the Committee to be 30.39 million tonnes on the assumption that appropriate interfuel substitutions were pursued vigorously. The current estimate of demand for all petroleum products for 1978-79 is 28.1 million tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir, to some extent.

(c) Curbing of inessential consumption will result in overall reduction in the demand for petroleum products. The present price of products is dependent upon the pool price of imported and indigenous crude oil. Reduction in demand of petroleum products will lead to lower import of crude oil, price of which is higher than the price of indigenous crude, and consequently the pool

price of crude oil will be lower to that extent with corresponding advantageous effect on product prices.

(d) Certain steps have already been taken in this regard.

(e) The steps taken to reduce the consumption of petroleum products mainly include the following:—

(i) Curbing of inessential consumption of petroleum products;

(ii) Bringing about improvement in the efficient use of petroleum products; and

(iii) Substitution of petroleum fuels by indigenously available coal, wherever technically possible, without inhibiting industrial production.

Foreign firms preferred—FPDI Devoid of Government contracts

4082. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appeared in "Economic Times" dated the 23rd November, 1978 captioning "Foreign firms preferred—FPDI Devoid of Government contracts"; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news report alleges that FPDIL is denied contracts in the setting up of new projects and preference is given to foreign engineering companies. This position is not correct. In the proposed gas based fertilizer plants being set up in Maharashtra and Gujarat, foreign consultancy services will be obtained only for the supply of process know-how, basic design, engineering and supervisory services for detailed engineering, erection, commissioning etc. Detailed engineering, construction, erection, commissioning etc. would be carried out by M/s. FPDIL. Also, it is expected that with the experience gained and the basic design know-how acquired, FPDIL would be in a position to offer these services in setting up similar plants in the future. FPDIL is also being entrusted with the full responsibility of setting up the proposed 600 tonnes per day gas based ammonia plant with related urea capacity of 1000 tonnes per day at Namrup in Assam State.

It is Government's intention to develop FPDIL as a leading engineering and consultancy company in the fertilizer industry. Every possible action is being taken toward this end.

Productivity of a Substitute for Urea Nitrogenous Fertilizer by F.C.I.

4083. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fertilizer Corporation of India had produced a cheap and better substitute for urea nitrogenous fertilizer; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. FCI, however, have been conducting field trials on the direct application of anhydrous ammonia as a nitrogenous fertilizer and are planning to set up a pilot project for commercial use of ammonia.

Catering Contracts in Dining Cars

4084. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dining Car agreements were executed with one monopoly Contractor M/s. P.R. Catering &

Company on Kamrup Express and Tinsukia Mail (B.G. Section) from NBQ to New Delhi and NBQ to HWH for five years from 26th January, 1976 and 25th July, 1978 respectively; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the award of such a contract violating Government mandatory rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) For providing catering services on Dining/Pantry/Buffet car etc., sufficient expertise and exprience, substantial initial investment and necessary infra-structure facilities are essential. Northeast Frontier Railway did not have the necessary infra-structure to manage mobile catering services departmentally and heavy capital investment was required to develop these facilities on that Railway. It was, therefore decided to award the contract of dining car service on Kamrup Express to M/s. P.R. Catering & Co., who are managing mobile catering services on other trains on N. F. Railway satisfactorily and have got the requisite expertise, experience, infra-structure facilities, etc. to run mobile catering services on that Railway. Similarly, when pantry car on Tinsukia Mail managed departmentally by Eastern Railway started incurring losses, it was decided to hand over the management of this sorvice to M/s. P. R. Catering & Co. and in lieu the Refreshment Room contract at Katihar held by this firm was taken away from them.

पुलिस तथा रेल कर्मचारियों के बीच झगड़ों के कारण रेल यातायात में बाधा

4085. **श्री जनेश्वर प्रसाद मिश्र** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में अनेक स्थानों पर रेल यात्रियों तथा रेल कर्मचारियों और गवनमेंट रेलवे पुलिस तथा रेल कर्मचारियों के बीच झगड़ों के कारण रेल यातायात में बाधा पड़ी थी;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि ऐसी घटनायें अलीगढ़ और बलिया में भी हुई थीं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इस प्रकार की घटना बलिया में हुई है, अलीगढ़ में नही ।

(ग) सूचना मिलने के तुरन्त बाद, पुलिस और रेलवे के सम्बन्धित अधिकारी घटना-स्थल पर पहुंचे और उन्होंने सामान्य स्थिति स्थापित कर दी । पुलिस की ओर से भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 147/425/332 और 427 के अन्तर्गत दिनांक 29-9-78 का अपराध सं0 130/78 और कर्मचारियों की ओर से भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 147/148/323 और 395 के अन्तर्गत अपराध सं0 130(ए)/78 दर्ज कराये गये ।

फिर भी, स्टेशन आफिसर, सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस और हैड कांस्टेबल, बलिया को, जांच होने तक, मुअत्तिल कर दिया गया है और जांच का काम राज्य की गुप्तचर शाखा को सौंप दिया है ।

Manufacture of Chloramphenicol

4086. SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the parent Companies of both the multinationals licenced to produce Chloramphenicol in India are producing Chloramphenicol from Ethylene Oxide as base in their respective countries;

(b) whether Government are also aware that outdated process and machinery is being used to produce Chloramphenicol in this country by these multinationals and Indian Sector Units;

(c) whether the production of Chloramphenicol made by the multinational and Indian sector units in India is uneconomical and in some cases Government have even given direct and indirect subsidies; and

(d) if so, whether Government are willing to re-exam. continuation of production by these units and if not, the detailed reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Government is not aware of the stages of manufacture adopted by the parent companies of M/s. Parke Davis and M/s. Boehringer Knol for the production of Chloramphenicol.

(b) Without a detailed study of the process/machinery used by the parent companies, it can only be stated that the above two companies are producing the drug based on the technology available with them and using the machinery required therefor.

The process in possession of the two Indian companies namely M/s. Dey-Se-Chem and M/s. Mac Laboratories, who are also licensed to manufacture Chloramphenicol, is less efficient and they are presently allowed to produced the drug from the late intermediate i.e. L-Base.

(c) The fair selling price for this drug in the cases of M/s. Boehringer Knoll & M/s. Parke Davis has been worked out on the basis of cost examination. In the cases of M/s. Dey-Se-Chem and M/s. Mac Laboratories, however, basic manufacture was found uneconomical in relation to the notified price.

At present subsidy is payable to manufacturers of Chloramphenicol, from basic stage, in respect of quantities sold by them through the canalising agency (CPC) to the extent of the difference between the notified price for sale and the pooled price.

(d) M/s. Mac Laboratories & M/s. Dey-Se-Chem are also required to produce Chloramphenicol from the basic stages, from next year. The question of re-examining the continuation of production of Chloramphenicol by M/s. Parke Davis & M/s. Boehringer Knoll does not arise as these units are already manufacturing the drug from basic stage.

Permission to Invite Fixed Deposits by Pure Drinks Ltd.

4087. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICS AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pure Drinks Ltd. and/or its subsidiary Pure Drinks Calcutta Ltd. had been allowed to invite fixed deposits;

(b) is it a fact that this Company and its subsidiaries are erstwhile bottlers of Coca Cola and Fanta for about last 28 years;

(c) is it also a fact that the share capital of this Company is a meagre Rs. 85,000; and

(d) is it also a fact that for the years 1974-75 they have declared a dividend at the rate of 100 per cent for 1975-76 it is 600 per cent for 1976-77 it is 100 per cent?

THE MNISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). There are three companies by the name and style (1) Pure Drink Pvt. Ltd., (2) Pure Drinks (Calcutta) Ltd. and (3) Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. which were erstwhile botthers of Coca Cola and Fanta. These companies were incorporated under the Companies Act in 1947, 1952 and 1950 respectively.

Under Section 58A of the Companies Act, 1956 and the rules made thereunder no permission from Central Government is required by non-banking non-financial companies for inviting or accepting deposits from the public if the deposits called for are within the prescribed limit and the procedure adopted is in conformity with that laid down in this behalf. As on 30-4-1977, Pure Drinks (Calcutta) Ltd. under the rules could take deposits from the public to the extent of Rs. 22.06 lakhs while it has actually taken deposits amounting to Rs. 5.30 lakhs.

(c) and (d). The paid-up capital of Pure Drinks (Calcutta) Ltd. as per its balance-sheet at 30-4-1977 was Rs. 85,375-. The profit and loss appropriation accounts of the company for the years ended 30-4-1975, 30-4-1976 and 30-4-1977 show that it had set apart Rs. 85,375/- Rs. 5,12,350/- and Rs. 85,375/- on account of 'Dividend on Equity Shares', which works out to 100 per cent, 600 per cent and 100 per cent of its paid-up capital respectively.

Trains Running without Guards and Brake Vans

4088. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some trains which are being run on many sections without guards and brake-vans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that this practice facilitates thefts and pilferage which are being ignored by the Railway Officials; and

(d) whether Government propose to inquire into the responsibility of officials in this matter for thus aiding and abetting thefts of Railways property?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c): Trains are not normally run without guards or brakevans. Under special instructions however, trains can be run without guards or brakevans in inescapable circumstances, which is permissible under the extant rules. Adequate precautions are taken in such cases to prevent thefts and pilferages.

(d) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में औषध एकक की स्थापना

4089. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लि० के एक औषध निर्माण एकक की स्थापना करने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख). सरकार द्वारा आई० डी० पी० एल० का राजस्थान में संयुक्त उद्भ औषध फार्मूलेशन यूनिट की स्थापना सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव का 3 अगस्त, 1978 को अनुमोदन किया गया है ।

Allotment of Cooking Gas Agency to Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh

4090. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the consumers of cooking gas in District Balaghat in Madhya Pradesh have to bring gas cylinders from Gondia as there is no cooking gas agency in District Balaghat;

(b) whether keeping in view the difficulties of the people and the fast development of the Balaghat district, Government propose to allot a cooking gas agency in District Balaghat; and

(c) if so, when and if not the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No Oil Company has got any Cooking Gas Agency in District Balaghat in Madhya Pradesh at present. There may be some gas consumers in District Balaghat who have registered at Gondia and are getting cylinder supplies on their own from there.

(b) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited have already advertised for an LPG distributorship at Balaghat in July, 1978, They expect to finalise shortly the selection of the distributor and commissioning of the agency.

(c) Same as (b) above.

Allotment of Election Symbo.s to Candidates

4091. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present under the present system, the field of choice of free symbols for independent candidates is much wider as compared to candidates set up by a registered party and they are at a disadvantage compared to an independent candidate;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in a large number of cases, the returning officer allots the symbol in the restricted category and such wrong allotment, if noticed at a very late stage of the election process, required to be regularised by the Commission; and

(c) if so, whether Government has evolved any new guidelines under which a party seeking registration should secure a prescribed percentage of votes at general election; and if so, the details regarding the new guidelines of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Under paragraph 9 of the Election symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, a symbol reserved for a State party may be included in the list of free symbols in any State in which that party is not a State party, so, however, that such symbol shall not be allotted to any candidate set up by any other political party, recognised or unrecognised, at any election in such State, but may be allotted subject to the provisions of paragraph 10 of the Order, to an independent candidate. The implementation of these provisions has led to certain anomalies. The Election Commission are considering the amendment of the relevant provisions of the Order to remove these anomalies.

(b) There have been a few cases in which wrong allotment of symbols in the restricted category made by the Returning Officer had to be regularised by the Commission later.

(c) The Election Commission has recently evolved a guideline for the registration of a political party that the party should have secured at least one per cent of the valid votes polled in a State at a general election to the House of the People or to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

Lists of Bulk Drugs given in New Drug Policy

4092. SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the criteria adopted for drawing up three lists of bulk drugs given in annexure I of the new drug policy;

(b) is it a fact that the lists were drawn up without proper scrutiny;

(c) whether Government are aware that policy of reservation of certain essential drugs which are being imported at present will lead to widespread shortages and higher prices of these life saving drugs; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to review these lists with a view to broadbase the production of these drugs in India to alieviate their shortages?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The criteria adopted for drawing up three lists of bulk drugs given in Annexure-I of the New Drug Policy were to ensure a balanced growth of of the three sectors viz., Public, Indian and Foreign, the drugs and pharmaceuficals industry, to recognise and promote the capabilities of

the Public and Indian sectors, to ensure a leadership role for the public sector as envisaged in the Policy, and to encourage greater self-reliance in the production of drugs and pharmaceuticals. Factors such as high technology, non-availability of indigenous technology and absence of current indigenous production have also been kept in mind while preparing these lists.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The policy of reservation is not expected to lead to any widespread shortages and higher prices of life-saving drugs. With increased indigenious production of life-saving drugs and price control, such situations are not likely to occur.

(d) As stated in the New Drug Policy, these lists are indicative.

मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिए आरक्षण

4093. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन व्यापार तथा उद्योग के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण तो किया गया है परन्तु उनके मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों द्वारा इस संबंध में अड़चनें डाली जाने के कारण इन जातियों के व्यक्तियों को इस आरक्षण का लाभ उठाने में कठिनाई होती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन अधिकारियों को ऐसे अनुदेश दिये जायेंगे कि वे अड़चनें न डालें बल्कि इन लोगों को सुविधाएं देने में सहायता करने का रवैया अपनाएं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) सभी तरह की डीलरशिप/एजेंसियों (जैसे "ए" और "बी" स्थान के पेट्रोल पम्प डीलरशिप मिट्टी का तेल/एल०डी०ओ०/एल०पी०जी० एजेंसी/वितरक एजेंसियों की 25 प्रतिशत एजेंसियों का अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों के लिए आरक्षण है । पेट्रोलियम विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा कोई दृष्टांत ध्यान में नहीं आया है । रसायन और उर्वरक विभाग से संबंधित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) जहां तक पेट्रोलियम विभाग का संबंध है सवाल नहीं उठता । रसायन और उर्वरक विभाग के बारे में स्थिति का पता लगाया जा रहा है और उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Traction Factory at Nasik Road

4094. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government started the traction factory work at Nasik Road in Maharashtra;

(b) when the work is likely to be completed;

(c) what is the total cost of the said project; and

(d) what are the reasons for the slow progress for the said work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The factory is expected to come into operation by 30th September, 1980. Final completion of the work may take another two years.

(c) Rs. 4.13 crores.

(d) Does not arise.

Over Capitalisation in Railways

4095. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Ministry has received the report of the Expert Committee appointed by them to go into the question of over capitalisation in the Railways and its amortisation;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the report;

(c) whether Government has examined them; and

(d) what steps are being taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Yes. The Expert Group have recommended that an amount of Rs. 122.54 crores may be deemed to be the identified realistic element of over-capitailisation on the Indian Railways which should be written off without financial adjustment.

(c) and (d). The above recommendation, as also others pertaining to the capital structure of the Railways and inter-relationship between Railway Finance and General Finance, are being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, after which necessary proposals will be placed before the Railway Convention Committee for their consideration.

Extension of Line from Jammu to Udhampur

4096. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to extend the Railway line from Jammu to Udhampur, keeping in view the importance of Udhampur as the Headquarters of the Northern Army Command; and

(b) if so, whether a scheme for the purpose has been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Final Location (Engineering) Survey for extension of a broad gauge line from Jammu to Udhampur (56.00 kms.) in Jammu and Kashmir State is in progress and is expected to be completed by end of March, 1979. Decision regarding construction of this line would depend upon the results of the survey, clearance of the project by the Planning Commission and availability of resources.

Discussion with British Industrialists

4097. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that discussion was held with U.K. Technical Team consisting of leading British Industrialists; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held with the Industrialists and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. A mission comprising of Process Plant Suppliers from the U. K. visited India recently to apprise Indian companies of British capabilities in equipment manufacture and fabrication and to discuss the possibilities of procurement of imported part of plant and equipment from the U.K. for fertilizer projects proposed to be set up.

(b) The discussions were of an exploratory nature only.

Representation for Introduction of a New Train in Maharashtra

4098. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation for introduction of new local trains in Maharashtra particularly from Kamti to Ambazari Ordinance factory;

(b) if so, details of the proposal received by the Government and the decision taken in the matter;

(c) whether the Railways Minister has given a commitment to the Delegation that called on him in this connection and details of other proposals submitted by the delegation of M.P.'s from Vidharbha and the decision taken by Government in the matter;

(d) whether the Minister has ordered finalising of proposal by the Authorities and how soon Government is expected to have the proposal executed; and

(e) details of similar proposal for introduction of local trains received from Maharashtra and decision taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). A representation from Shri Gev. M. Avari, M.P. for introduction of a train between Kamptee and Ambazari has been received. Shri Gev. M. Avari and Shri Jatiram C. Barve, Members of Parliament from Vidharbha also met Minister of Railways and requested for the following facilities also.

1. Extension of Nagpur-Kanhan trains upto Ramtek.

2. Stoppage of Chhatisgarh Express at Kamptee.

3. Introduction of train between Ramkte and Nagpur.

4. Erection of a gate near Godhvi Railway Station.

5. Attachment of additional sitting bogies to 3 passenger trains viz. Nagpur-Nainpur Passenger, Nagpur-Wardha Passenger and Nagpur-Nagbhir Passenger.

The proposal for introduction of a train between Kamptee and Ambazari was examined and not found financially justified as the estimated working expenses were much more then the anticipated annual earnings. Besides, the section between Nagpur/Ambazari and Kamptee is fully saturated. Assurance had been given to the delegation of M.P.s regarding extension of Nagpur-Kanhan train upto Ramtek which is being examined. The other proposals are also under examination.

(e) The following proposals have been received from Maharashtra area;

1. Introduction of additional suburban local trains in Bombay area.

2. Introduction of passenger service between Panvel-Apta-Uran.

3. Augmentation of Pune-Lonavla suburban services.

4. Introduction of local trains between Pune and Daund and Pune and Satara.

5. Introduction of trains between Igatpuri and Manmad.

6. Introduction of a local train between Balharshah and Wardha specially for conveneience of people travelling from Hinganghat to Wardha.

7. Extension of Pune-Daund Locals upto Ahmednagar and in the other direction upto Lonavla.

The position in respect of each of the above proposal is given below:—

1. The suburban locals are being augmented from time to time depending upon the availability of EMU Rakes and other matching facilities.

2. At present Panvel-Apta-Uran section is not fit for passenger traffic. However, the question of introduction of passenger service on this route is under consideration.

3. Recently, with effect from 11th March 1978, one EMU Rake has been inducted on Pune-Lonavla suburban section increasing the number by two locals each way on this section.

4. With effect from 1st November 1978, one more local train between Pune and Daund has already been introduced and introduction of a local train between Pune and Satara has also been planned. This would be introduced when 83/84 Maharashtra Express is dieselised sometime next year.

5. Introduction of local train between Igatpuri and Manmad has not been found feasible for want of

terminal facilities at Igatpuri and Manmad.

6. This demand has since been met partly by suitably adjusting the timings of 336 Up Passenger with effect from 1st November 1978.

7. Extension of Pune-Daund locals upto Ahmednagar and in the other direction upto Lonavla has not been found feasible due to non-availability of terminal facilities at Ahmednagar and due to problems of change of traction for extending Daund-Pune locals into Lonavla. Besides, at present, there is no justification for extending the Pune-Daund Locals upto Lonavla.

रेलवे में समय की पाबन्दी कम हो जाने के बारे में समाचार

4099. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान दिनांक 16 दिसम्बर, 1978 के 'इंडियन एक्सप्रेस' में 'डिक्लाइन इन पंक्चुएलिटी इन रेलवेज' (रेलवे में समय की पाबन्दी कम हो जाना) शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से, सभी भारतीय रेलों पर एक समय-पाबंदी अभियान चलाया गया है और सभी स्तरों पर गाड़ियों के चालन पर ध्यानपूर्वक निगरानी रखी जा रही है । परिहार्य रुकावटों पर शीघ्र कार्रवाई की जाती है और गाड़ियों के चालन में सुधार लाने के लिए उपचारात्मक/दंडात्मक कार्रवाई की जाती है । बदमाशों द्वारा खतरे की जंजीर खींचने और हास पाइप अलग कर देने की घटनाओं को रोकथाम के लिए सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के साथ भी सम्पर्क बनाये रखा जाता है । क्षेत्रीय रेलों के महाप्रबन्धकों ने भी 23 से 25 नवम्बर, 1978 को नयी दिल्ली में हुई अपनी बैठक में इस समस्या पर विचार-विमर्श किया था ।

Import of Doxycycline

4100. **SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA**: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has been loosing foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 1 crore every year on the import of Doxycycline, a new life saving drug;

(b) is it also a fact that the international price of this drug has registered a sharp increase in the recent months and that the Import Bill on account of larger imports and higher prices may go up substantially during the current year;

(c) whether Government are aware that an Indian Company who were granted a letter of Intent in 1974 to manufacture this drug have not even tried their process of the pilot plant level; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to stop the outflow of valuable foreign exchange by broadening the base of indigenous production or otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The imports of Doxycycline during the last three years have been as under:—

Year	Quantity in kgs.	Value in Rs. lakhs
1975-76	1938	41.55
1976-77	3601	73.31
1977-78	9346	151.02

(b) No imports of Doxycycline have been made by the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. so far during 1978-79 neither any imports are contemplated during the remaining part of the year.

(c) Letter of Intent granted to M/s. Ranbaxy Labs. for manufacture of Doxycycline in 1974 was converted into an industrial licence only on 12th April 1977. Within a period of 2 years

from this date this company is required to commence production of this drug. They propose to base their production on technical know-how developed by themselves and are expected to go into commercial production by mid-1979.

(d) In addition to M/s. Ranbaxy, M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited were also granted a letter of Intent for manufacture of Doxycycline on 22nd February 1974. They have already acquired the technical know-how for the manufacture of this item from M/s. Farmafin of Italy on 21st June 1977. A detailed Design Report has been prepared by Design Development and Process Engineering Department of IDPL. The erection of the Plant is in full swing and the production is likely to commence shortly.

Memorandum submitted to Member (Engg.) Railway Board

4101. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) was any Memorandum presented to Member, Engineering, Railway Board, by Southern Railway Employees Sangh, Arakkonam, when he visited the place in August, 1978; and

(b) what action does the Railway Board propose to take on the various matters represented in the Memorandum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) In accordance with Government's policy, the staff representations received from any source are given due consideration and such action as considered necessary is taken. The demands of all categories of staff are considered and solved through various tiers of the collective bargaining machinery—the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery and also in the informal discussions with unrecognised bodies.

Canalisation of Bulk Drugs

4102. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are details of bulk drugs canalised during last three years; yearwise;

(b) details of quantity imported, C.I.F. price, indigenous production, indigenous price, landed cost imports and C.P.C./I.D.P.L. sales price for each of the items during last five years, year-wise; and

(c) the effect on price of formulations due to C.P.C./I.D.P.L. selling price, raw material costs as well as price of formulations if the same bulk drug had been imported by actual users?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Requisite data has already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 365 answered on 21-11-1978.

(b) and (c). Information to the extent possible will be collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

विक्रमशिला एक्सप्रेस में यात्रियों का लूटा जाना

4103. श्री युवराज क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 3 नवम्बर की रात को विक्रमशिला एक्सप्रेस में इलाहाबाद और कानपुर के बीच सशस्त्र डाकुओं ने छह व्यक्तियों की नकदी और सामान लूट लिया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जब एक लूट गए व्यक्ति ने कानपुर में रिपोर्ट दर्ज करानी चाही तो कानपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर पुलिस ने कोई सहयोग नहीं दिया और रिपोर्ट अलीगढ़ में तब दर्ज कराई गई जबकि रेलगाड़ी वहां रुकी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो रेलवे पुलिस के विरुद्ध

डकती की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं जिससे यात्रियों में पैदा हुई भय की भावना दूर की जा सके और उन्हें उनकी सुरक्षा का आश्वासन दिया जा सके और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) यह लूटमार का नहीं बल्कि चोरी का मामला था ।

(ख) जी नहीं । कानपुर में गाड़ी के थोड़े समय के लिए रुकने के कारण यात्री शिकायत दर्ज नहीं करवा सके । जब अलीगढ़ स्टेशन पर गाड़ी रुकी तो राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस, अलीगढ़ में शिकायत दर्ज करवायी गयी । कागजात राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस, कानपुर को भेज दिये गये जहां भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 379 के अंतर्गत 5-11-1978 को अपराध संख्या 597/78 के अधीन एक मामला तत्काल दर्ज कर लिया गया । अपराधियों और चुरायी गयी संपत्ति की खोज निकालने के लिए राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस कानपुर द्वारा सभी प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

1. यात्रियों की जान-माल की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने की जिम्मेदारी राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस की है जो राज्य सरकारों के प्रशासनिक और अनुशासनिक नियंत्रण में कार्य करती है ।

2. राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस ने अपनाए गये निवारक उपायों को और भी तेज कर दिया है ।

3 रेल मंत्री ने संबंधित राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों का ध्यान खींचा है और उनसे आग्रह किया है कि चलती गाड़ियों में अपराधों की रोकथाम करने के लिए कड़े कदम उठाये जाएं । मुख्य मंत्रियों की प्रतिक्रिया उत्साहवर्धक रही है ।

4. रेलवे यात्रियों की जान-माल की सुरक्षा को प्रभावित करने वाली समस्या पर मुख्य मंत्रियों के हाल में सम्पन्न सम्मेलन में विचार किया गया था ।

5. यद्यपि रेलवे सुरक्षा दल का काम धुलाई के लिए सौंपे गये माल और रेलवे सामग्री की हिफाजत करना है तथापि यात्रियों में विश्वास की भावना जागृत करने और अपराधियों को गाड़ियों में अपराध करने से रोकने के लिए समची भारतीय रेलों के भेद्य खंडों पर गाड़ियों के मार्गरक्षण के लिए रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के 2000 सशस्त्र कर्मचारी लगाये गये हैं ।

6. रात 10 बजे से प्रातः 6 बजे तक गलियारे के दरवाजों को ताला बंद रखने के बारे में जारी किए गए अनुदेशों का कड़ा अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय रेलों ने एक अभियान चलाया । इसके अतिरिक्त चल टिकट परीक्षक और सवारी डिब्बा परिचर रात के समय सतर्क रहते हैं और घुसपैठियों, फेरीवालों तथा अनधिकृत व्यक्तियों को सवारी डिब्बों में घुसने से रोकते हैं ।

7. भेद्य खंडों पर चलने वाली गाड़ियों का पुलिस कर्मचारियों द्वारा मार्गरक्षण किया जाता है ।

8. विभिन्न स्तरों पर राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के बीच समन्वय बैठकों के द्वारा गाड़ियों की सुरक्षा की लगातार समीक्षा की जाती है ।

9. उत्तर-दक्षिण दिशा की ओर जाने वाली गाड़ियों में लूटमार और डकैती की घटनाओं को देखते हुए 16-6-78 को रेल मंत्रालय और गृह मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों के बीच एक उच्च स्तरीय बैठक आयोजित की गयी थी । जिसमें गाड़ी के बीच तैनात पुलिस मार्ग रक्षियों को तत्काल सूचना देने की व्यवस्था, गार्डों और ब्रेकमैनों के पास शक्तिशाली टार्चों की व्यवस्था और पुलिस सुरक्षा प्रबंधों में वृद्धि करने के लिए प्रभावित राज्यों के घनिष्ट संपर्क जैसे ठोस विनिश्चय किये ।

Testing by Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun

4104. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED**: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun do not undertake testing of materials manufactured by Small Scale Industrial Units indigenously, which the units desire to supply to various Petroleum Industries such as Refineries, Pipelines, storage tanks etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Petroleum Industries insist on test certificate of the material issued by Institute of Petroleum only; and

(d) if so, how the Small Scale Units can sell their goods to the Petroleum

Industries when the Institute of Petroleum do not undertake testing of the requisite material?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir. All the expertise and facilities available with Indian Institute of Petroleum are extended to all industries without any distinction of large or small, public or private sector.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Steamer Service at Mahendrughat

4105. PANDIT D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff of Steamer Service at Mahendrughat, N.E. Railways are in the habit of reporting late for duty with the result that steamer service is delayed;

(b) whether he is aware that on 31st October, 1978 the staff reported nearly half an hour late and the steamer which starts from Mahendrughat at 8.30 A.M. became late; and

(c) if so, action taken to remedy this late coming and late running of the steamer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) On 31-10-1978, all the seven Steamer services left Mahendrughat right time except SP-439 Dn. which left 1 hour 40 mts. late, mainly on account of late arrival of the corresponding steamer from Palezaghat and also because of time taken in arranging staff due to high absenteeism on that particular day.

(c) Suitable action is being taken against staff absenting without proper authority.

Expansion of Gujarat State Fertiliser Company

4106. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat State Fertiliser Company had submitted a plan for expansion of its caprolactum capacity;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether this application was sanctioned; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. Gujarat State Fertiliser Company Limited have requested for expansion of their existing capacity for manufacture of caprolactum by 30,000 tonnes per annum.

(c) Not yet, Sir.

(d) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

N. F. Railway Departmental Catering Staff Association

4107. SHRI RAM DENI RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of Departmental Catering Staff Association, N.F. Railway met him on the 26th October, 1978 when he visited Maligaon, the Headquarters of the North-Eastern Frontier Railway;

(b) if so, what were their main demands/grienvances; and

(c) what action has been taken to remove the grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Statement by Industry Minister Regarding Indelible ink used in Chikamagalur Election

4108. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press statement made by the Union Industry Minister, Mr. George Fernandes, alleging that indelible ink used in many polling booths in Chikamagalur Lok Sabha bye election came off easily;

(b) if so, who supplied and how the sub-standard ink came to be used;

(c) whether as a result of the sub-standard ink any bogus voting had taken place; and

(d) if so, what steps were taken to check the malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The indelible ink was supplied by M/s. Mysore Lac and Paints Works Mysore with whom the Government of India has entered into a contract for the supply of ink for use at elections throughout the country. According to the report received from the Chief Electoral Officer, Karnataka neither any written complaint nor any specific instance has been brought to his notice by any party or candidate regarding sub-standard quality of the indelible ink. There were, however, reports from some of the observers appointed by the Election Commission at the bye-election that they received complaints that the indelible ink was of poor quality. The Election Commisssion has sent a sample of the indelible ink used at the bye-election to the National Physical Laboratory for analysis and report. The Report of the Laboratory is awaited.

(c) No such complaint has been received by the Election Commission.

(d) Does not arise.

Clerical Work in Railway Station

4109. SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the quantum of clerical work has increased tremendously in the railway stations throughout the country during the last 15 years;

(b) if so, whether any proper assessment has been made by the Railway authorities so that new clerical posts are created in the railway stations for coping with the quantum of work; and

(c) the quantum of work vis-a-vis the position of clerical staff in respect of railway station, Ludhiana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Variation in workload takes place with variations in the quantum of traffic. At many stations there has been increase while at some stations there has been decrease.

(b) Periodically reviewed are made and posts sanctioned where necessary to cope up with increase in traffic.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

आसाम मेल का देरी से चलना

4110. श्री महादेपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आसाम मेल के नियमित देरी से चलने के क्या कारण है ; और

(ख) इस रेलगाड़ी की समय-पाबन्दी को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) पिछले तीन महीनों के दौरान आसाम मेल के बड़ी एवं मीटर लाइन पर चालन का विश्लेषण करने पर यह पता चला है कि भारी संख्या में खतरे की जंजीर खींचने और होज पाइप अलग करने, आन्दोलनों, दुर्घटनाओं, इंजनों की खराबी आदि के कारण उसकी समय-पाबंदी संतोषप्रद नहीं रही है ।

(ख) एक विशेष समय-पाबन्दी अभियान शुरू किया गया है और उसके समय-पाबन्दी निष्पादन में सुधार लाने के सम्भव प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ।

Railway Service Commission Constituted in Assam

4111. SHRI ISMAIL HUSSAIN KHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Railway Service Commission has been constituted in Assam;

(b) if so, its composition and function; and

(c) whether it is represented by any member from minority community and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The Commission consists of a Chairman and a Member-Secretary. The Commission will recruit Class III personnel for the Northeast Frontier Railway.

(c) The post of Chairman is being filled by a member from the Scheduled Castes and that of the Member Secretary by a person belonging to the Scheduled Tribes.

Construction of a Seperate Stair case for Chief Election Commissioner

4112. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORAI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any proposal to construct a separate stair-case for the exclusive use of the Chief Election Commissioner leading right upto his room in his office;

(b) the approximate cost involved in this project; and

(c) the necessity for undertaking this project?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). There is a proposal to construct an additional free standing staircase, in consultation with the C.P.W.D., for use by the Chief Election Commissioner and other V.I.Ps. Estimates from the C.P.W.D. in regard to this proposal have not yet been received. The building 'Nirvachan Sadan' accommodates not only the Election Commission of India, but also the offices of the Ministry of Finance (Insurance) and the Border Security Force. The building has only one staircase which according to the Election Commission, is found always congested. This is a general pool building and any alterations or additions are required to be carried out by the C.P.W.D.

Raising of Platforms at Gangatekuri Station

4113. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the interest of passengers raising of platform at Gangatekuri station of Katra-Azim gang line of eastern section of Railway is essential urgently required and an obligatory duty on the part of the Railways; and

(b) if so, what decision and actions are being or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Gangatekuri railway station on the Eastern Railway is provided with UP and DOWN rail level platforms which are considered adequate for the present level of traffic offering at this station. At present there is no proposal to increase the level of the platforms.

Import duty on natural essential oils

4114. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the heavy import duty on natural essential oils used as raw materials in the manufacture of perfumery compounds had been retarding the growth of perfumery industry in the country;

(b) whether it is proposed by Government that the perfumery compounds and aroma chemicals should be taxed as industrial raw materials for saps, panmasala, aggarbattis and other similar items; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Natural essential oils imported for use in perfumery or otherwise are classifiable under Heading 33.01/06 of the Customs Tariff and attract duty at the rate of 100 per cent *ad valorem*, plus 20 per cent *ad valorem* as auxiliary duty. The import duty is levied at this rate as a measure of protection to small scale units, as the entire group of these oils has been reserved for exclusive production in the Small Scale Sector.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Pace of Electrification slowed down

4115. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pace of electrication of our Railways has slowed down. Whereas that of dieselization has been accelerated;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, what the present position is with regard to both;

(d) whether it is not a fact that within a decade or two, India is likely to be in a tight squeeze so far as oil is concerned; and

(e) if so, why Government farsighted as it is, is not giving greater importance, if not primacy, to electrification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) It is a fact that during the 5th Plan period the pace of electrification slowed down, in comparison to the energisation in earlier Plan periods.

There has, however, been no acceleration in the pace of dieselisation. The increase of the diesel locomotive fleet during the 5th Plan period has been on a smaller scale than that during the earlier 4th Plan period.

(b) and (c). The reason for the reduced pace of electrification is the progressively mounting electrification costs coupled with the non-availability of adequate funds. Even the acquisition of diesel locomotives has not been adequate to fully meet Indian Railways' requirements, due to constraint of funds, necessitating retention of over-aged steam locomotives in service.

(d) and (e). The Railways are aware of the imperative necessity to minimise consumption of diesel oil and diesel locomotives are being progressively replaced by electric locomotives on sections where the traffic density became sufficientl yhigh to rended electrification an economically superior alternative to dieselisation. In making the comparative economic evaluation, the price of diesel oil is suitably shadowed so as to correctly reflect its scarcity value.

Conversion of M. G. into B. G. during 1979-80

4116. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) details of the programme for conversion of NG into BG railway lines for the year 1979-80;

(b) whether he will consider the proposal for conversion of Gwalior-Sheopur Kalan NG into BG lines during the years; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Conversion of 44.64 Kms. long section from Nadiad to Kapadvanj on the Western Railway is the only project for gauge conversion from narrow gauge to broad gauge which is on the approved list of 14 conversion projects, in the current year's Budget. This work is to be executed, as a part of the project for constructing a broad gauge line upto Modasa and was included in the budget for 1978-79. As the construction work on this project was taken up only in the current year, it will take time to complete.

(b) and (c). It is not proposed to consider conversion of the Gwalior-Sheopur Kalan NG line into BG at present on account of limited traffic prospects and shortage of resources.

Chief clerk in S&T Department of Southern Railway

4117. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the selection year from which the SC/ST roster points are maintained and from which selection year onwards the SC/ST employees were called for the selection for the post of Chief Clerk in S. & T. Department of Southern Railway;

(b) the names of the selected O.C./S.T./S.C. employees and the dates from which they were posted as Chief Clerks in each selection year (i.e.) from the year the SC/ST roster points are maintained; and

(c) the names of the SC/ST employees who were called for in each selection year and against which roster points the selected SC/ST employees were posted as Chief Clerks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The reservation for SCs/STs in promotions made by selection was made applicable from 1957. However in regard to selections held for the post of Chief Clerk in Signal and Telecommunication Deptt. records are available only from 1970 onwards.

(b)

Year of selection	Name of selected employees	Date of promotion
1970	Shri V. Chinnasamy	19-10-70
	Shri P. Kuppuswamy	24-9-72
	Shri P. Shanmugham (SC)	9-10-72
1973	Shri S. Thulsidoss	9-8-73
	Shri B.R. Brahmanandam	24-9-73
	Shri J. A. George	10-8-75
	Shri M. Kuppuswamy (SC)	28-9-73
1974	Shri T. Y. Narayana (ST)	19-1-75
1977	Shri J. A. George	10-5-78 (550-750)
1977	Shri T.Y. Narayana (ST)	20-12-77 (550-750)

(c)

Year	Name
1970	Shri M. Kuppuswamy (SC)
	Shri P. Shanmugham (SC)
	Smt. Uma Ganesh (SC)
	Shri N. S. Arunachalam (SC)
1973	Shri M. Kuppuswamy (SC)
	Smt. Uma Ganesh (SC)
	Shri N. S. Arunachalam (SC)
	Shri A. Ponniah (SC)
	Shri T. Y. Narayana (ST)
1974	Shri T. Y. Narayana (ST)
1977	Shri T. Y. Narayana (ST)

Of the above, following SC/ST were selected against the roster points shown against them :

Name	Roster Point
Shri P. Shanmugham (SC)	1
Shri M. Kuppuswamy (SC)	8
Shri T. Y. Narayana (ST)	4

Dislocation of crude supply to Haldia Refinery

4118. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a serious dislocation of crude supply to the Haldia Refinery on account of abrupt closure of the Haldia Port Oil Jetty; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) There has been no serious dislocation in crude supplies to Haldia Refinery due to Oil Jetty problems. The Oil Jetty in Haldia continues to be in use.

(b) Does not arise.

स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् बनाई गई लाइनों की किलोमीटरों में लम्बाई

4119. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् राजस्थान में कितने किलोमीटर नई रेल लाइन बनाई गई;

(ख) देश के अन्य भागों में निर्मित रेल लाइन से इसकी प्रतिशतता क्या है;

(ग) राजस्थान में उन नई रेल लाइनों की संख्या कितनी है जिनका गत वर्ष के दौरान सर्वेक्षण किया गया तथा कितनी रेल लाइनों का सर्वेक्षण करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) राजस्थान में सरकार का कौन कौन सी नई रेल लाइनें बनाने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) और (ख) . रेलवे आंकड़े राज्य-वार नहीं रखे जाते हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) . राजस्थान में नीचे दी गयी लाइनों के लिए सर्वेक्षण हाल ही में पूरे कर लिये गये हैं या सर्वेक्षण कार्य चल रहा है ।

1. रतलाम-बांसवाड़ा/नयी बड़ी लाइन (पूरा हो गया) ।

2. नाथद्वारा फालना नयी मीटर लाइन-(पूरा हो गया) ।

3. बीकानेर-छत्तरगढ़ नयी मीटर लाइन (हो रहा है) ।

राजस्थान में निम्नलिखित रेलवे लाइनों के सर्वेक्षण के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं :—

1. कोटा—चित्तौड़गढ़

2. कोटा—अजमेर

कोटा चित्तौड़गढ़ लाइन के सर्वेक्षण का काम शुरु करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है जो कि सीमेंट फैक्टरी तथा इस क्षेत्र में स्थापित होने वाले अन्य उद्योगों से पैदा होने वाले यातायात

के सचलन के लिए लाभदायक सिद्ध होगा ।

राजस्थान सरकार से निम्नलिखित रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए सिफारिशें प्राप्त हुई हैं :—

(i) रायसिंह नगर—अनूपगढ़—छत्तरगढ़—बीकानेर—कोलायत—फालौदी (380 कि० मी०)

(ii) हनुमानगढ़—रावतसर—सरदारशहर—रतनगढ़— फतेहपुर (200 कि० मी०)

(iii) घरसाना—नचना—रामगढ़—जैसलमेर (400 कि०मी०)

(iv) फालौदी—नचना (70 कि० मी०)

रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारियों की संख्या

4120. श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे रक्षा बल में कर्मचारियों की संख्या 1955 से अब तक नहीं बढ़ाई गई है जबकि इसके बाद अनेक रेलवे पटरियों का निर्माण किया जा चुका है, अनेक यात्री गाड़ियां चलाई जा चुकी हैं तथा माल डिब्बों की संख्या तिगुनी हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो रेलवे सुरक्षा बल में कर्मचारियों की संख्या न बढ़ाने के क्या कारण है ;

(ग) क्या रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारियों को न तो बल की और न ही रेलवे कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त होने वाली सुविधायें उपलब्ध हो रही है ; और

(घ) रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारियों को या तो बल को प्राप्त होने वाली अथवा रेलवे कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त होने वाली सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करवाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल की कर्मचारी संख्या में समग्र वृद्धि हुई है । यह वृद्धि आम तौर पर कार्य-भार के अनुरूप ही है, यद्यपि यह वृद्धि रेल-पथ की लंबाई, सवारी गाड़ियों और माल-डिब्बों में हुई वृद्धि के बराबर अनुपात में नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता, क्योंकि उनकी संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ग) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल, अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 10 के अनुसार इस दल के अधिकारियों और कार्मिकों को रेल कर्मचारी माना जाता है । रात्रि-ड्यूटी भत्ते को छोड़कर, जिसके वे नियमों के अन्तर्गत पात्र नहीं हैं, रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारी, वर्तमान नियमों के अन्तर्गत अन्य रेल कर्मचारियों को देय सभी सुविधाओं के पात्र होते हैं ।

(घ) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों को भी रात्रि-ड्यूटी भत्ते दिये जाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Appointment of another Committee to go into questions earlier referred to Hathi Committee

4121. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint another Committee to go into the questions that were referred to the Hathi Committee;

(b) if not, whether any improvement is being made on the recommendations contained in the Hathi Committee report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The decisions of Government on the Hathi Committee Report are already contained in the Statement laid on the table of the House on 29-3-78 and incorporate improvements over the recommedations of the Committee.

(c) A Statement indicating the major improvements in the New Drug Policy over the recommendations of the (Hathi) Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry is attached.

Statement referred to in Part (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4121, Answered on 19-12-1978.

S. No.	Recommendations of the Hathi Committee	Government Decision
1.	Foreign undertakings producing formulations using imported bulk drugs should start and complete manufacture of such bulk drugs within a period of 3 years from the basic stage.	(*i*) The period prescribed in the New Policy is 2 years.
		(*ii*) New formulation licences to existing foreign companies will be given only if linked with production of high technology bulk drugs from the basic stage.
		(*iii*) No loan licences will be given to foreign companies and existing turn-over based on loan licences will not be treated as Appendix I.
		(*iv*) In the case of foreign companies, an additional condition has been imposed, viz., bulk drug to formulation ratio shall not exceed 1:5.
2.	Penal action should be taken against branches of foreign companies or 100% foreign equity units manufacturing drugs without authority.	(*i*) A more comprehensive provision has been made in so far as no unauthorised production (i.e. production not authorised by industrial licences, COB licences, permission letter of DGTD's registration) in any case, shall be regularised.
		(*ii*) If the companies had expanded beyond licenced capacity or done any other acts in violation of the condition attached to the specific industrial licences or other authority granted to them or of any other laws whether during the period 1973-77 or prior to that, action may be taken against them on the same lines as applicable to all companies in other sectors of industry which may have committed similar violations.
3.	A general recommendation to encourage R & D in the drug industry. Only in the case of public sector, a recommendation was made that 5% of turn-over should be earmarked for R&D.	While the public sector will spend 5% of their turn-over to the extent possible, depending upon the funds available, a specific stipulation has been made in respect of foreign companies whose turn-over in drugs is in excess of Rs. 5 crores per annum, requiring them to (*a*) have R & D facilities within the country on which capital investment should be atleast 20% of their net block; and (*b*) spend at least 4% of their sales turn-over as recurring expenditure on R & D facilities.

S. No.	Recommendations of the Hathi Committee	Government Decision
4.	Exemption from price control of bulk drugs in which there are no imports or where total sales of the bulk drug do not exceed Rs. 25 lakhs per annum.	(*i*) All bulk drugs used in the production of price controlled formulations will be subject to price control.
		(*ii*) Formulations have been categorised into four categories and it has been ensured that the prices of high essential and life saving drugs in categories I & II are kept low.
		(*iii*) As an incentive for original development prices of new bulk drugs/formulations resulting from indigenous R & D efforts and which have not been produced elsewhere, will not be subject to price control for a period of five years. They will also be exempt during such period from the condition of parting with a portion of their bulk drug production to non-associated formulators.
	Prices of formulations could be fixed with the ceiling on profits ranging from 8% to 13%.	Eight critical drug intermediates will also be brought under price control, which will help in regularising the prices of bulk drugs.
		OTHER IMPROVEMENTS
		(*i*) It has been decided that sole selling agencies for drugs, wherever such arrangements exist, should ultimately disappear. Where existing sole selling agency commissions are more than 5% it will be reviewed by BICP and brought down appropriately.
		(ii) Provision has been made for consolidation of all licences and other authorities to do away with the confusion of a multiplicity of such authorities.
		(*iii*) DGTD Registration Scheme has been abolished in order to eliminate confusion on ascertaining licensed capacity.
		(*iv*) Provision has been made for Government to buy excess production as may be regularised at rates prescribed by them.
		(*v*) Foreign drug companies will be asked to transfer technology laterally to the public sector units where national interests justify the setting up of additional capacity.
		(*vi*) Areas of production for (*a*) the public sector and (*b*) the Indian Sector and (*c*) all Sectors (including foreign companies) have been listed. The rate of growth for each Sector will be carefully planned to avoid shortages.

S. No.	Recommendations of the Hathi Committee	Government Decision
		(*vii*) The existing entry in Appendix I of Industrial Policy, of "drugs and pharmaceuticals" has been redefined as follows in order to prevent foreign firms from taking undue advantage of the existing definition : "(*a*) drug intermediates from the basic stage for production of high technology bulk drugs, and (*b*) High technology bulk drugs fro m basic stage and formulations based thereon with an overall ratio of bulk drug consumption (from own manufacture) to formulations from all sources of 1 :5".
		(*viii*) Institutes which are producing vaccines, sera and antigen would be activised to accept a wider role for production and supply of these categories of medicines.
		(*ix*) On the excess production regularised, Government will also have the right to receive supplies at rates fixed by them.
		(*x*) Excess production in any category will be regularised if the company undertakes to export such excess for a period of 5 years from the promulgation of the policy.
		(*xi*) Foreign companies would be encouraged to offer quality control facilities to small scale sector on no-profit-no-loss basis.

Selective price control in drug pricing policy

4122. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the considerations for inserting selective price control in the drug pricing policy;

(b) what are the reasons for which the drug prices have not been fully decontrolled when it is felt that selective price control is likely to result in increase in prices of product brought under such control;

(c) how selective price control is likely to increase the prices of formulations, giving details in respect of each product of the I.D.P.L., including bulk raw materials distributed by the company; and

(d) Whether Government Propose to categories all items under the public sector as leader products despite their higher price, if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The new Pricing Policy, forming part of the Statement laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on 29th March, 1978, envisages a mark-up of 40 per cent and 55 per cent respectively for Category I and II formulations. In these categories, prices of individual formulations will be based on the

leader products of leading producers, whose prices will serve as a ceiling for other formulations within that Group. In the case of category-III formulations, a mark-up no exceeding 100 per cent would be allowed. Category-IV formulations will be free from price control. The scheme of differential mark-up is designed to secure that manufacturers of formulations might be enabled, on an overall basis (keeping in view all the 4 categories), to secure commensurate returns, while ensuring that prices of essential formulations are held at fair levels.

(b) It would not be in the consumers' interest to be-control the prices of all formulations. As explained above, the scheme of rationalisation in mark-ups in the prices of formulations under the New Policy would, on the one hand, serve the consumers' interest and, on the other hand, ensure the growth of the industry. In order to ensure that formulators do not earn exhorbitant profits in formulations activity in the context of category-IV formulations being outside price control, the entire activity of a manufacturer of drug formulations would be subject to profitability ceilings as set out in para-54 of the aforementioned Statement.

(c) The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) are presently engaged in undertaking the cost-cum-technical examination of the bulk drugs which will go into price controlled formulation on the basis of the parametres stipulated in the New Pricing Policy. It is not, therefore, possible, at this stage, to draw any conclusion as to whether the prices of formulations including those of IDPL, would increase or decrease, as a result of the New Drug Policy.

A Statement indicating the bulk drugs produced by M/s. IDPL, alongwith those distributed by them under the scheme of canalisation, is attached.

(c) Leader prices in terms of the New Pricing Policy would be based on the cost of production of the efficient major producers on such formulations. If Public Sector Units quaqualify under the above criterian, their products would also be selected for working out the leader prices.

Sl. No.	Name of Bulk Drug
1	Sulphaguanidine
2	Sulphadimidine
3	DEO Citrate
4	Benzyl Penicillin Sod
5	Procaine Benzyl Penicillin
6	Potassium Penicillin G (Ist Crystal)
7	Potassium Penicillin G (Sterile)
8	Streptomycin Sulphate
*9	Tetracycline HCl
10	Oxytetracycline Hcl
*11	Vitamin B 1 Hcl
*12	Vitamin B I(Mono)
*13	Vitamin B 1 (Amp. G)
*14	Vitamin B 2
15	Folic Acid
16	Sulphacetamide
17	Sulphacetamide Sod.
18	Analgin
*19	Piperazine adipate
*20	Piperazine Phosphate
*21	Piperazine Citrate
22	Sodium PAS
23	Phenobarbitone
24	Phenobarbitone Sodium

*Canalised bulk drugs distributed by IDPL.

Sl. No.	Name of Bulk Drug
25	Phenacetin
26	Nicotinamide
27	Nicotinic Acid
28	Riboflavin Phosphate Sodium
*29	Metronidazole
30	Nitroflurantoin
31	Phthalyl Sulphatizaole
32	Griseofluvin
*33	Amidopyrin
34	Sulphathenazole

*Canalised bulk drugs distributed by IDPL

Restructuring of gas agencies in Maharashtra

4123. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2319 on the 1st August, 1978 regarding monopoly in agency of Burshane L. P. Gas and state:

(a) whether the Government's advice to restructure the existing agencies on the basis of new ceilings has been acceded to by the Burshane with regard to their distributor in Pune (Maharashtra); and

(b) if not, reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. M/s. Bharat Petroleum Corporation are progressing with plans in line with Government policy in this respect indicated in this House in the Statement made on 15-5-78.

(b) Does not arise.

Tata-Amritsar Mail Express

4124. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tata-Amritsar mail express is not runing for long;

(b) if so, the reasons in detail for not running the mail for such a long time;

(c) the reasons for not running the mail through Delhi on Son Garhwar Road line in case the line between Garhwar Road and Chunar is damaged thereof; and

(d) the expected time when the Tata mail will be re-started therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). 161/162 Tata-Amritsar Express was cancelled with effect from 7-9-78 due to washing away of a bridge between Churk and Chopan.

(c) Due to heavy freight traffic on Grand Chord 161/162 Tata-Amritsar Exress was not run via Delhi-on-Sone. However, provision of running a bi-weekly service via Delhi-on-Sone is under examination.

(d) The reconstruction work of the bridge is expected to be comleted by the end of January, 1979 after which 161/162 will be restored on its normal route.

Missing of Files in Court of Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate

4125. SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a criminal case, F.I.R. No. 448/63, for forgery, cheating, conspiracy etc. is pending beyond 15 years now in the Court of Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi against a very rich man and notorious smuggler;

(b) whether it is also a fact that case files have been reported missing to end this case ultimately; and

(c) if so, what steps Government are taking to rebuilt the files and pursue the case on priority basis so that guilty are punished?

THE MINISTER OF LAW,JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Decline in profit of Indian Oil Corporation

4126. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been decline in the profits of Indian Oil Corporation during the year 1977-78;

(b) if so, the comparative figures of profits earned by the Company during the last three years and the reasons for decline in the profits during 1977-78; and

(c) steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. Though there has been a decline in the gross profits (before tax of the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) during the year 1977-78 as compared to the year 1976-77, there is a slight increase in the profit after tax due to the investment allowance allowed under the Income Tax Act.

(b) The table below indicates the profit (before tax) earned by IOC during the year 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78:

S. No.	Year	Profits (before tax) Rs. crores	Profits (after tax) Rs. crores
1	1975-76	56·91	29·91
2	1976-77	106·41	48·41
3	1977-78	100·24	49·24

Decline in profit before tax during the year 1977-78 as compared to 1976-77 is attributable to the Government decision regarding standardisation of the cost of crude for all production whether of formula or non-formula products with effect from the 16th December, 1977. Consequently the IOC is required to incur higher cost of indigenous crude used for the manufacture on non-formula products by way of making payments to Crude Oil Equalisation Account.

(c). There are no proposals at present for revision of the above mentioned Government decision on pricing policy.

Diversion of Rail line from Sharaighat Bridge near Gauhati to New Gauhati

4127. SHRI PURNA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Assam and Citizens of Gauhati have submitted a memorandum requesting to divert the rail line between the Sharaighat Bridge near Gauhati to New Gauhati Railway station along the by-pass and not through the City of Gauhati as at present.

(b) whether Government propose to divert the Broad gauge railway line from the Sharaighat Bridge to New Gauhati along the aforesaid by-pass for greater convenience to users of Gauhati and Meghalaya into which an extension is being laid; and

(c) what is the financial and other implications in diverting the line (B.G.) along with the by-pass in comparison to laying it along with the existing line (through Gauhati city)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The proposal for construction of the B.G. line upto Gauhati following the alternative route, as suggested in the Memorandum, has been examined which revealed that the proposed diverted alignment would be about 33 kms. long and will add to the cost of the New Bongaigaon-Gauhati gauge conversion project by Rs. 7 to 9 crores. Besides, the expenditure to the extent of Rs. 30 lakhs already incurred on the gauge conversion of one of the lines between Brahmaputra Bridge and Gauhati will become infructuous. Moreover, the schedule of completion of the New Bongaigaon-Gauhati gauge conversion project will be upset. However in the light of memoranda submitted to the Railway Administration the question will be re-examined.

Prices of Formulations produced by I.D.P.L.

4129. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of PEAROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of formulations produced by the public sector—I. D. P. L. units are higher than those produced by other companies; and

(b) a product-wise detailed comparison of prices may be furnished?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The prices of drug formulations produced by the public sector units, by and large, compare favourably with the prices of other units. In this context, it should be borne in mind that public sector units contribute a major share to the production of bulk drugs as would be seen from the figures given below:—

(Rs. Crores)

Year	Production of bulk drugs by the PSUs	Total production of bulk drugs in the country	Percentage of public sector production to total production
1975-76	42·70	130	32·8
1976-77	48·63	150	32·4
1977-78	46·70	164	28·5

The comparison of formulation prices of private sector producers with the formulation prices of public sector units will not be a comparison of like to like, unless allowance is made for this fact that the public sector units carry a relatively greater share of responsibility for production of less remunerative bulk drugs than private sector units.

(b) A statement furnishing product-wise comparison of prices of Public

Sector Units and some other companies was furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1188 answered on 28th November, 1978.

Withdrawal of Loan Licences

4130. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances in which loan licences to drug companies are withdrawn;

(b) whether cases of such withdrawals result in major shortage of drugs in the country; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or propose to be taken to avert such crisis?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) As per the New Drug Policy, no foreign companies will be given loan licence for operation in the drugs field.

(b) It will be ensured that this policy decision is so implemented that shortages do not incur and the interests of the small scale/Indian sector are also kept in mind.

(c) the position has been indicated at (b) above. Modifications, if found to be necessary, would be considered by Government.

Mangalore Railway Junction

4131. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister is aware of the deplorable condition in which the Mangalore Railway station is situated;

(b) whether it is a fact that during rainy seasons there is leakage due to the broken tiles and the staff now actually carry on their duties in the stations with an umbrella in one hand to protect themselves from the rains?

(c) whether it is also a fact that it is the same case with the Railway passengers on the Railway platform of the building;

(d) whether Government have accorded sanction for carrying out repairs to the station; and

(e) if so, why there has been this unusual delay in the execution of the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (e). Mangalore Station building, though old, is in a sound condition. The station building is provided with Mangalore tile roof. The platform shelter is also roofed with Mangalore tiles.

At times during heavy rains leaks do develop in isolated spots in such constructions. These are, however, immediately attended to.

ACC sheet roofing is now being provided on the platform shelter in replacement of the Mangalore tiles which had become old. This work is now in progress.

Posting of Stenographers with Magistrates in Delhi

4132. SARKAR RAGHUBIR SINGH VIRK:

SHRI RAJE VISHVESHVAR RAO:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stenos posted to work with the Magistrate in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the stenos have been working with the Magistrates since long;

(c) whether any incident has been brought to their notice that these stenos have been taking undue advantage of their posting with the Magistrates; and

(d) whether Government propose to make rule that every stenographer and personal staff attached with the Magistrates are transferred within ex-

specified period and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) At present 18 stenographers are posted to work with Executive Magistrates in Delhi and 38 stenographers are posted to work with Metropolitan Magistrates.

(b) Of the 18 stenographers posted with the Executive Magistrates, 5 stenographers have remained in the same post for more than three years and the remaining 13 have not completed three years in the same post. As regards stenographers posted with the Metropolitan Magistrates the Delhi High Court have intimated that there was no such instance.

(c) According to the Delhi Administration and Delhi High Court, no such instance has come to notice.

(d) Subject to administrative requirements, the Delhi Administration have formulated a policy for the transfer of its employees, according to which an employee should normally not continue in the same Department for a long period.

Status and emoluments of Magistrates in large cities

4133. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged for better status and emoluments for Magistrates in large cities like Delhi; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSAN): (a) The Delhi Judicial Service Association had submitted a Memorandum dated 12th October, 1977 to the Delhi High Court demanding *inter-alia* higher scales of pay for Judicial Officers, certain other allowances and classification of the posts in Delhi Judicial Service as Class I posts.

(b) After examining the Memorandum, the Delhi Administration have sent a proposal to Government recently regarding revision of the scale of pay of the Judicial Officers of Delhi. The Government of India are yet to take a view in the matter. No proposal has, however, been received by the Government of India from the Delhi Administration regarding the other demands made in that Memorandum.

Report of Rajinder Sachar Panel

4134. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajinder Sachar Panel had recommended to protect the consumers against unfair trade practices in its Report submitted to Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Member's attention is invited to para 21.32 to 21.45 in Chapter XXI of the report of the High Powered Expert Committee, copies of which were laid on the Table of the House on 30th August, 1978.

(b) The recommendations of the aforesaid Committee, including those for protecting the consumers against unfair trade practices are now under consideration of Government and appropriate measures, including legislative amendments, as may be necessary, will be taken in due course.

Representation of ..Polyester yarn Industries

4135. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPLLI:
SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that polyester yarn industry has represented to Government that their stand on Nylon polyester is confusing and they are facing hardships in International Competition;

(b) if so, what are the points made by them;

(c) whether Government have examined these points; and

(d) if so, to what extent Government have promised to help them?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representation was mainly against import of polyester fibre/yarn and nylon yarn on 'Open General Licence'.

(c) The matter is under examination.

(d) Does not arise.

Advertisements given to Congress Souvenir by Synthetics and Chemicals Limited

4136. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when the complete bills and souvenirs against the advertisements worth Rs. 4,40,000 and Rs. 35,000 given to the All India Congress Committee by Synthetics and Chemicals Limited were not complete for auditing the annual accounts of 1977, how the auditors passed these accounts without making any remarks on the balance sheet in this respect;

(b) what steps the Government have taken to cancel the licence of auditing in respect of the firm which audited the above advertisements given by this company during 1977-78; and

(c) is the same firm of auditors is still auditing the accounts of the company for the year 1978?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) In their report dated 2nd March, 1978 on the Company's Accounts for the year 1977, the statutory auditors of the company have referred to, among others, a note appended to the said accounts pertaining to the issue of advertisements in the souvenirs of a political party clarifying the position;

(b) In view of the above referred note appended to the Company's accounts, the question does not arise.

(c) The same firms of auditors have been reappointed to audit the accounts of the company for the year ending on 31st December, 1978.

Representation received at Counter

4137. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of representations received at the counter both from public and staff separately, the number of representations personally seen by him as per the Notice Board wordings since the inception of Janata Government; the number finally disposed of; the number pending; and reasons for non-finalisation till now;

(b) is it a fact that the representations received at this counter are bunched up the bureaucrats and forwarded carelessly to various Rail ways against which the staff/public represent;

(c) is it also a fact that staff coming with great hopes from far off places

in the country are not allowed to meet him to explain their grievances/ high handedness/excesses committed by the bureaucracy; and

(d) what steps he is proposing to tone up his Ministry to be more receptive to staff/public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). About 5,000 representations from the railway staff and 800 representations from the public have been received at the Grievances Counter in Rail Bhavan since the opening of the counter in the month of April, 1977.

Railways have about 18 lakh employees and there are bound to be a large number of representations from the railway employees and public. For the facility of the public, a Grievances Counter has been opened near the Reception Office of the Rail Bhavan. An officer of the Railway Board has been specifically deputed to receive representation addressed to the Minister for Railways from the members of the public and also from the railway staff. The representations thus received and addressed to the Minister are sent to the Officer on Special Duty attached to the Minister or the Special Assistant to the Railway Minister who submits the representations to the Railway Minister for directions or gives directions himself on these representations with the due approval of the Minister. All representations are examined in the light of the directions indicated on these representations by the office and papers are submitted to the Minister wherever called for alongwith the files.

The Minister meet a large number of staff at his residence and also in office.

Efforts are made to dispose of representations with the least possible delay and most of the representations are disposed of within a reasonable time but some take longer time because of complications involved therein.

Janata Meal

4138. SHRI DAYARAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of food served as meal in the Restaurents on the Railway and as "Janata Meal" at the stations;

(b) is it a fact that the food served by vendors for a rupee is packed in paper packets and served cold to public without any difference in quantity or quality; and

(c) why this nomenclature of "Janata Meal" is not replaced by a lesser attractive word so that the passengers are not misled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) No. Janata Khana is cooked only in the departmentally-managed base kitchens or in the mobile catering units in hygienic conditions and under the close supervision of the responsible catering staff.

(c) The nomenclature is not misleading and as such there is no question of replacing it.

Statement

(i) *Menu of the standard thali meals served in the Restaurants.*

Vegetarian	Non-Vegetarian
1. Rice (350 grams cooked) or 8 chapatis (200 gms.) or Rice-cum-Chapatis (175 grams Rice and 4 Chapatis weighing 100 grams.)	1. Rice (350 grams cooked) or 8 Chapatis (200 grams) or Rice-cum-Chapati (175 grams Rice and 4 Chapatis weighing 100 grams.)

1	2
2. Dal or Sambhar	2. Dal.
3. 2 Vegetables (Kootu may be prescribed in lieu of one vegetable if considered necessary).	3. One vegetable curry.
4. Curd	4. Curd.
5. One chutney or Salad or Fickles or Raitha .	5. One Chutney or Salad or Pickles or Raitha
6. One papad	6. One papad.
	7. Mutton curry or fish curry or egg curry.

N.B.—Marginal variation in subsidiary items allowed.

(ii) *Menu of Janata Khana.*

A. *Puri Packeet* : . . .	Puries 5	125	grams.
	Dry vegetable	75	grams.
	Pickle . . .	5	grams.
B. *Rice Preparations* :	(1) Vegetable Pulao	225	grams.
	Pickle	5	grams.
	(2) Sambhar 'Bath'	125	grams.
	Dahi/Tamarind 'Bath'	125	grms.
	One bonda/ Vada	25	grams.
	Pickle	5	grams.

Revision of ime Tables

4139. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that generally the Central Railway revise its Time-Tables including of suburban railways every six months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Railway did not revise its suburban Railway Time Table in the month of April, 1978 although a lot of suggestions and representations regarding the same were pending with the Railway authorities;

(c) if so, the special reasons for the exception to the rule;

(d) whether the above representationists were informed accordingly; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Yes, the main line time tables of Central Railway, like other Zonal railways, are revised once in six months. However, the Central Railway suburban time table is revised only when substantial changes are there. It was not revised in April, 1978 as no additional trains could be introduced for want of EMU rakes and any change in the existing pattern of services was not considered necessary.

(d) and (e). It is not the practice to reply to all the individual suggestions in regard to time table changes as a very large number of suggestions/representations are received. However, most of the representationists were advised that their suggestions would be considered at the time of revision of the suburban time table.

Railway Quarters between Karjat and Mulund

4140. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of buildings of Railwaymen quarters of Central Railway in the area of Karjat to Mulund in Bombay Division;

(b) number of employees to whom allotted the said quarters;

(c) the total amount of mony earmarked and expended on repairs (major and minor) and maintenance during the period of last three years year-wise over the above said quarters;

(d) how many complaints and suggestions regarding repairs and maintenance are pending with the Railway administration as on 31st October 1978; and

(e) whether all these pending complaints and suggestions shall be complied with by the end of 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) There are 3383 units of quarters in the area of Karjat to Mulund in Bombay Division of Central Railway.

(b) 994 units for Class III Staff and 2389 units for Class IV Staff.

(c)

Year	Amount earmarked for major and minor repairs	Amount actually expended on major and minor repairs
	Rs.	Rs.
1975-76	5·18 lakhs	5·26 lakhs
1976-77	6·04 lakhs	6·53 lakhs
1977-78	6·74 lakhs	7·96 lakhs

(d) and (e). Repairs and maintenance is a continuing process. Repairs are attended to as and when complaints are received.

Number of suggestions have also been received about provision of additional facilities and improvement to these quarters. These are being examined and will be provided wherever found necessary and feasible on a programmed basis according to availability of funds. However, it will not be possile to provide all the additional facilities/improvements by end of 1978.

Confirmation of Temporary Officers

4141. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to confirm one thousand temporary officers in Railways; if so, when;

(b) whether any time limit has been fixed for their confirmation; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have observed the same time limit of the said decision of confirmation; and

(d) if not, the reasons of the delay; and how and when this decision shall stand fully implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). 1089 Temporary Officers were recruited on the Railways between the years 1955—67. Out of these, only 191 Temporary Officers are now left for permanent absorption in Class I Services. It has been decided that subject to their

suitability to be adjudged in terms of the procedure already laid down for the purpose, these offices may be observed permanently in respective Class I Services before the end of this year; all efforts are being made to adhere to this schedule.

Raising of Platforms in Bombay Suburban Section

4142. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Administration have under their consideration to take up the work of raising the platforms of various stations in the Bombay suburban section of Western Railway;

(b) if so, the names of the suburban stations;

(c) whether any programme has been planned for the completion of the work; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what is the estimated cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) In addition to the works already in hand, the following further works are being programmed:

(i) Dadar Railway Station—Raising of Platform No. 4.

(ii) Malad Railway Station—Raising of Platform Nos. 2 & 3.

(iii) Mahalaxmi Station—Raising of Platform No. 1.

(iv) Mahim Railway Station—Raising of Platfom No. 4.

(v) Ville Parle—Raising of Platform Nos. 3 and 4.

(vi) Mira Road—Raising of Platform Nos. 1 and 2.

(vii) Naigaon—Raising of Platform Nos. 1 & 2.

(viii) Goregaon—Raising of Platform No. 1.

(ix) Jogeshwari—Raising of Platform No. 1.

(c) The above works are proposed to be included in the Railway Budget for 1979-80 and a programme for their execution will be drawn after the Budget is passed by the Parliament.

(d) These works are estimated to cost about Rs. 3.5 lakhs.

Representation for Supply of Gas to kalyan Areas

4143. SHRI PUNDALIK HARI DANWE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated 7th October, 1978 from the "Kalyan Citizens Council" (Distt. Thana, Maharashtra) regarding the supply of gas for domestic use in Kalyan areas;

(b) if so, what specific demands are made in the said representation and the reasoning given for them; and

(c) what action have Government taken or propose to take in regard to the demands made in the said representation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No such representation appears to have been received by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Representation from Hawker-Beggar Checkers

4144. SHRI PUNDALIK HARI DANWE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board htave received Representations dated 30th April 1977 and 11th January 1978 from Hawker-Beggar Checkers, Central Railway Bombay;

(b) if so, the nature of action taken by Government on each demand made in representation;

(c) if no action has so far been taken, the reasons of delay; and

(d) when the decision shall be reached on all the demands made in representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Representation dated 30-4-77 was received through All India Railwaymen's Federation.

(b) to (d). Their demand for allotment of higher grade of Rs. 110—180 (AS)/Rs. 260—400(RS) as applicable to Ticket Collectors was considered but not accepted. However, in order to provide avenue of promotion in the category of Hawker & Beggar Checkers in scale Rs. 210—270(RS), a selection grade of Rs. 225—308(RS) has been introduced with effect from 2-9-78, by placing four of the total number of 19 posts of Hawker & Beggar Checkers of the Central Railway in that grade.

Disposal of Claims from Victims of Raliway Accidents in Maharastra

4145. SHRI PUNDALIK HARI DANWE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claims still pending for disposal for compensation to those killed and injured in various railway accidents in Maharashtra during the period of last three years—accident-wise and the number of claims settled uptil now and the amount of compensation paid;

(b) the particular reasons for delay in disposing of these cases; and

(c) when all the pending cases of compensation are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The number of claims for compensation of victims of train accidents or their dependents under the Indian Railways Act, 1890 pending settlement with Ex. offico Claims Commissioners in respect of train accidents which occured in Maharashtra State during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 accident-wise is as under:

Statement

Year	Particulars of Accidents	No. of claims pending settlement
1975-76	1. Fire accident to A. 41 Dn. Suburban local train near Kalyan on 29-9-75	3
	2. Collision of 39 Dn. Dadar-Nagpur Express near Murtajapur on 11-12-78	1
1976-77	1. Fire accident to G. 2 Up Suburban train near Kurla on 11-4-76	2
	2. Collision of OHE train and 9 Dn. Kasara Suburban local near Vikroli on 24-5-76	5
	3. Collision of T. 419 Dn. Suburban local train and Up Wiring train near Kurla on 31-3-1977	1
	4. Derailment of 371 Dn. Electric Suburban local train at Bandra on 23-10-76	3

Year	Particulars of Accidents	No. of claims pending settlement
1976-77	5. Derailment of 113 Bhusawal Passenger between Virdel Road and Sidhkhera on 12-2-77 .	1
	6. Collision of 42 Up passenger with 562 Up train between Malad and Goregaon on 2-12-76 .	1
1977-78 .	1. Derailment of 16 Up G. T. Express at Sindi station on 24-5-77.	3
	2. Derailment of 606 Up Neral-Mathera train near Matheran on 10-6-77	8
	3. Derailment of 16 Up G.T. Express at Narkher station on 2-12-77	1
	4. Derailment of 11 Dn. Dadar-Madras Express at Bale on 18-12-77	1
	TOTAL . . .	90

Out of total number of 128 claims received during this period, 98 claims were settled and compensation to the tune of Rs. 16.98 lakhs was paid to the claimants.

(b) and (c). Claims arising out of train accidents under Indian Railways Act, 1890, are received and decided by the Ad-hoc Claims Commissioners/Ex. officio Claims Commissioners. Before the cases are decided by the Courts, ful-fledged court proceedings take place. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the tine by which the pending claims cases would be settled. However, every endeavour is made by the Railway Administration to settle these claims as expeditiously as possible. Payments are arranged by the Railway Administration on the basis of the verdict of the Court without delay.

Progress done in Bombay High

4146. SHRI PUNDALIK HARI DANWE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made during 1978 as on 31st October on oil exploration in Bombay High and on construction of the pipe-line;

(b) what is the quantity of oil produced as on 31st October, 1978, and

(c) whether rate of production is satisfactory in view of this target set out?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) During the year 1978, one assessment well was drilled in the Central part of Bombay High to firm up the oil in place and gas-oil contact in the area and 4 development wells at platform "B" were completed. Installation and comissioning of an interim pumping and processing platform called platform "F" laying of sub-sea trunk pipelines from Bombay High to Uran as well as the laying of transfer lines from Uran to Trombay was also completed by July 1978.

(b) A quantity of 2.27 million tonnes of oil was produced during the period from January 1978 to 31st October 1978.

(c) Yes, Sir. The production target of 80,000 barrels of oil per day has been achieved.

Cancellation of all Trains of Vijayawada Division

4147. Shri A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the passenger trains on Vijayawada Division were cancelled on 16th November, 1978; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Most of the trains on Vijayawada Division were cancelled on 16-11-78 due to a sudden agitation by a section of loco running staff of this Division.

Study to investigate Theft of Goods on Railways

4148. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case study has ever been conducted by the Railway Board to investigate into the modus operandi of the thefts of goods booked by the Railways while in transit or at destination; and if so, the outcome thereof;

(b) the total amount of compensation paid for goods lost pilfered or damaged in transit during the first half of this year; and

(c) what effective measures have been or proposed to be taken to put an end to the payment of such compensation to the tune of several crores of rupees annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) A one Man Expert Committee went into the whole question of Security on Railways including theft of booked consignments and made various recommendations to streamline the working of the Railway Protection Force, Commercial Department etc. Most of the recommendations have been accepted and are being implemented.

(b) Rs. 5.81 crores.

(c) The following measures have been taken to avoid thefts and pilferages:

(1) Proper rivetting and locking of wagons carrying valuable goods.

(2) Seals on wagons are checked at important yards to localise thefts.

(3) Train carrying valuable consignments/foodgrains are escorted by Railway Protection Force in vulnerable sections.

(4) Railway protection Force personnel are deputed for track patrolling in vulnerable sections/places.

(5) Yards, vulnerable for high incidents of thefts are patrolled by Railway Protection Force Dog Squads also.

(6) Important and vulnerable yards are patrolled round the clock and guarded by armed Railway Protection Force Personnel.

(7) Checking of rivets and seals of all loaded wagons at transhipment points is done before they are unloaded and transhipped.

(8) Staff of crime Intelligence Branches of the Zonal Railways and the Central Crime Bureau of Railway Board are deployed to collect crime intelligence with a view to tracking down criminals, receivers of stolen property and also to organise raids.

(9) Important goods sheds and platforms are guarded by Railways Protection Force.

(10) Close coordination between Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Policy is maintained, to exchange criminal intelligence.

(11) Drives against thefts and pilferages are organised on All India basis.

(12) Escorting of goods trains carrying iron and Steel, food grains, Sugar, Oilseeds, etc. by Railway Protection Force armed personnel in vulnerable sections.

(13) Insistence on provision of dunnage to protect flap doors in case of wagon load consignments of sugar, grains, pulses, oilseeds, etc.

(14) Use of nuts and bolts for riveting wagons loaded with valuable goods.

(15) Proper maintenance of wagons so that incidents of sickness of wagons resulting in detention and transhipment is minimised, and pilferage through doors and body-holes is reduced.

(16) Proper supervision and careful tallying of packages during loading and unloading operations.

(17) Prompt fixation of Staff responsibility.

Survey for Linking Rail with Jhalawar and Jhalrapatan

4149. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have abandoned the proposal of survey of linking rail with Jhalawar and Jhalrapatan in Rajasthan;

(b) how many times in the previous Lok Sabhas this question had been raised;

(c) whether it is a policy of Government that industrially and economically backward area would be given preference for the new rail projects;

(d) whether it is also the thinking of Government that the capital towns of the former native states should be given preference for this; and

(e) what is the reply of Government to solace the long standing restlessness, poverty, unemployment and economic backwardness of this district of Jhalawar for providing railway infrastructure for further development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (e). Several representations have been received for linking the district headquarters of Jhalawar by a railway line. However, due to severe constraint of resources it has not been possible to undertake any survey for linking Jhalawar and Jhalrapatan with the existing railway line. Policy of the Government for constructing development railway lines in backward areas is under review and the question in its entirety is being examined by a high level committee appointed by the Planning Commission. Further action will be taken only after the Government adopts a comprehensive policy on developmental lines, having considered the committee's recommendations.

Registration of Companies

4150. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 during September-November, 1978; and

(b) the number of companies ceased functioning and went under liquidation during this period?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). During the two months, namely September and October, 1978 a total of 552 companies were registered under the Companies Act, 1956. During the same period 82 companies ceased functioning, of which 34 were reported to have gone into liquidation and 48 were struck off under Section 560(5) of the Companies Act.

Similar information for the month of November, 1978 is not yet available.

Railway Line between Wardha and Katol

4151. SHRI SANTOSHRAO GODE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Engineering Survey for the construction of a railway line between Wardha and Katol in Maharashtra was undertaken;

(b) if so, what is the progress thereof; and

(c) when this work is likely to be undertaken for construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The survey has been completed.

(c) Estimated cost of constructing the line (76.9 kms. long) is Rs. 20.53 crores and financially it is found to be unremunerative. For the present it is not proposed to take it up for construction.

Koraput to Rayagada Line

4152. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa sent representation to his Ministry to consider the techno-economic survey of railway line from Koraput to Rayagada;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether his Ministry considered for survey of this line in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of Orissa have suggested that a survey for the alternative alignment from Koraput to Rayagada may also be taken up alongwith the survey for the proposed line from Koraput to Salur/Parvatipuram.

(c) A Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for construction of a broad gauge line from Koraput to Salur/Parvatipuram has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 12.5 lakhs. The alternative of connecting Koraput with Rayagada will also be examined under this survey.

Funds provided to improve Railway, Lines from Naupada to Gunupur

4153. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) funds provided by the Ministry for the year 1978-79 for improvement of railway line and replacement of compartments and new engines for N.G. line from Naupada to Gunupur (S.E. Rly.);

(b) progress made so far; and

(c) programmes for the next financial year?

THE MNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The very light traffic carried on the section, which is an uneconomic Branch Line, does not justify any improvement of the railway line or the Rolling Stock. The track on the section is being maintained by carrying out casual renewals of rails and sleepers, as necessary.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Production by Drug Firms during Fourth Plan Period

4154. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the production of M/s. Sandoz Abbotts, SKF, May and Baker. Glaxo and Pfizers during the Fourth Plan period, product-wise and what is their licensed capacity;

(b) what are the items which they are manufacturing without any industrial licences or permission; and

(c) what action Government have taken or propose to take for their indulging into production without valid licences?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No instance of manufacturing any drug item without valid Industrial approval by M/s. Sandoz, M/s. Abbott, M/s May and Baker and M/s. Glaxo has come to the notice of the Government. However, M/s. SKF and M/s. Pfizer were/have been found producing and marketing Eskayeillin Capsules and Protinex respectively without valid approvals.

(c) In the case of M/s. Smith Kline & French (I) Ltd., it was found that this company was producing and marketing Eskaycillin Capsules without a valid licence. After examination of the case, while past production was regularised, instructions were issued to the canalising agency not to release or allocate Ampicillin to the firm to prevent continued production of Eskaycillin Capsules. The company have since discontinued manufacture of this item.

M/s. Pfizer, have been found producing Protinex without a specific licence therefor under I (D&R) Act and marketing it is a drug item without obtaining price approval under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1970, were issued two show cause notices under I (D&R) Act and DPCO, 1970. The company have contested these notices on points of law; a final view on this is to be taken by the Government.

Proposal to set up a Court to hear Public Grievances

4155. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Body, Authority, Court or Tribunal to hear public grievances in respect of excesses, abuse of power and authority by the Executive and its authorities; and

(b) if not, why not, reasons be stated?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b) Government attaches great importance to the need for prompt and appropriate redressal of public grievances. Various steps, administrative and others, aimed at reducing the scope for grievances and for redressal of such grievances have been taken and will continue to be taken.

There is an existing machinery to deal with grievances and complaints. Apart from the Complaints Officers in the various Departments and Ministries, there is also an institution of 'Commissioner of Public Grievances', who takes up and pursues, with the concerned Departments and Ministries, for appropriate redressal, the grievances and complaints brought to his notice and wo generally coordinates the work of the Complaints Officers.

The question whether the machinery to enquire into public grievances should be further strengthened is also under Government's consideration.

Chavda Proposals Funds Favour—new Canalisation norms for drugs

4156. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'Economic Times' of 7th August, 1978, captioned: "Chavda Proposals find favour—New canalisation norms for drugs";

(b) if so, what new norms for canalisation and de-canalisation nave been devised; and

(c) what is the production and imports of various canalised bulk drugs distributed by IDPL and what is the criterion for allowing distribution of canalised bulk drugs to IDPL?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chavda Committee had recommended that the following criterian among others, should be considered in deciding on canalisation policy from year to year:—

(i) Drugs whose indigenous production is substantial enough to warrant their being given protection, so that their growth and utility are ensured with a view to acieve ultimate self sufficiency;

(ii) Drugs which have a limited number of world manufacturers and where there is scope for formation of cartels; and

(iii) Drugs whose imports are to be watched from the public health point of view (e.g. addiction-forming or dependence-inducing drugs such as barbiturates etc.)

The above recommendation has been accepted by Govt.

(c) A Statement showing the production (from 1.4.78 to 30.9.78) and imports by CPC from 1.4.78 to 30.11.78, of the canalised bulk drugs distributed by IDPL is attached. Distribution of only those canalised bulk drugs has been entrusted to IDPL for which they are considered to be the major producers in the country.

Statement

(Figs. in Tonnes)

S. No.	Name of canalised bulk drug	Production by IDPL from (1-4-78 to 30-9-78)	Imports by the CPC (upto 30-11-78)
1	2	3	4
1	Vit. B1	15·36	50·0
2	Vit. B2	3·99	17·0
3	Tetracycline HCl	33·5	75·0
4	Piperazine Hexahydrate and its salts	48·24	100·0
5	Amidopyrine	19·0	60·0
6	Metronidazole	0·04	Nil

Improvement in Production of Fertilizers

4157. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three-day seminar on 'Improving Productivity in Fertilizer Industry' was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) the details of the problems discussed:

(c) whether any decision was taken in regard of control of fertilizer prices; and

(d) the decision suggested?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The problems discussed in the seminar included a variety of items like power interruptions and voltage fluctuations, non-availability of spare parts and equipments in time, the quality of raw materials, treatment of effluents, maintenance practices, etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Demand for Stoppage of Maharashtra Express at Chundur

4158. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some members of the Parliament have represented to the Minister for providing stop of Maharashtra Express at Chandur Railway and other station some time back and whether any commitment was made by the Minister to this effect to the Members of Parliament or other Organisations;

(b) if so, furnish details thereof; and

(c) how soon the commitment given to this effect could be honoured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Representation for provision of stoppage of 83/84 Maharashtra Express at Chandur station has been received but no commitment was given. There is no justification for providing stoppage of 83/84 Express at Chandur as an alternative service in the shape of 399/400 Bhusaval-Nagpur Passenger has already been provided which is proposed to be speeded up to the same schedule and halts of 83/84 Express after the latter has been dieselised.

Bulk Drugs Manufacture by M/s. Pfizer

4159. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the bulk drugs manufactured by M/s. Pfizer during the last three years;

(b) what is the CIF. price of each bulk drug, if imported and the prices approved for these items;

(c) what are the imported and indigenous raw materials used per Kg. of bulk drug and under what approval these have been imported;

(d) what are the prices of formulations manufactured out of these bulk drugs and whether they are approved under the Prices Control Order;

(e) if so, their approved prices and the No. and the date of approval; and

(f) what are the one or two competitive items of these bulk drugs available in the market and their sales prices?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) the following bulk drugs were manufactured by M/s. Pfizer during the last three years:

(1) Tetracycline
(2) Oxytetracycline
(3) Banminth
(4) Chlorpropamide
(5) I.N.H.
(6) PAS and its salts.
(7) Protein Hydrolysate;

(b) The weight avarage CIF prices of imports of such of these bulk drugs as were imported during 1977-78 compare as follows with the selling prices

approved for indigenous manufacturers;

(Rs./Kg.)

Name of the bulk drug	Weighted Average CIF price	Landed Cost on the basis of CCI & E formula	Current approved indigenous Price	
Tetracycline	210·67	404·59	650·00	
Oxytetracycline	224·32	431·06	650·00	
Banminth	No imports		703·73	
Chlorpropamide	,,		159·00	Captive
			165·00	Sale
I.N.H.	Banned		153·17	
P.A.S. Sodium	,,		61·00	Captive
			63·76	Sale
P.A.S. Acid	,,		65·85	Captive
			68·00	Sale

(c) The consumption of indigenous and imported raw material per kg. of each bulk drug is information of confidential nature and has been obtained by the Government the concerned Organisations like BICP on the assurance that it will not be divulged.

(d) and (e). The names of fermulations manufactured by M/s. Pfizer based on the above bulk drugs, their approved prices and date of approval can be seen in the enclosed Statement.

(f) The Selling Prices of bulk drugs at (b) except Banminth are the same for Pfizer and other indigenous manufacturers. M/s. Pfizer are the only manufacturers of Banminth.

Statement

S. No.	Name of bulk drug/formulations	Pack Size	Approved R.P.	Date of approval
	Tetracyclines/ Oxytetracyclines			
1	Terramycin I.M. Solution	50 mg/ml. 10 ml. Vial.	3·69	6-3-1978
2	Terramycin I.M. Solution	50 mg./ml. 10×2 ml. Vial.	10·89	,,
3	Terramycin I.M. Solution	125 mg/ml. 10×2 ml. Amp.	16·34	,,
4	Terramycin I.V. Solution	250 Omg. 3 ml. Amp.	2·94	,,
5	Terramycin Syrup	125 mg./5ml. 30 ml. Bottle	3·94	,,

S. No.	Name of bulk drug/formulations	Pack Size	Approved R.P.	Date of approval
6	Terramycin Syrup	125 mg/5 ml. 60 ml. Bottle	6·58	6-3-1978
7	Terramycine Pediatric drops	100 mg/ml. 5 ml. Bottle	3·17	,,
8	Terramycin Pediatric drops	100 mg/ml 10 ml. Bottle	3·17	,,
9	Urobiotic Capsules	25×4 Vial	84·09	,,
10	Ambiotic Capsules	25×4 Vial	64·00	,,
11	Terramycin F/E Suspension	100mg/ml. 6 ml Bottle	2·68	21-12-1974
12	Terramycin Capsules	250 mg. 25×4	54·68	17-12-1976
13	Terramycin SF Caps.	250 mg. 25×4	65·24	17-12-1976
14	Terramycin Soluble Tab	50 mg. 25′	3·37	17-12-1976
15	Terramycin Vaginal Tabs.	100 mg. 10′	3·52	17-12-1976
16	Terramycin Topical Ointment	5 gm. Tube	1·80	17-12-1976
17	Terramycin Topical Ointment	15 gm. Tube	2·70	17-12-1976
18	Terramycin Dental Paste	5 gm. Tube	1·68	17-12-1976
19	Terramycin Otic Solution	5 ml. Vial	3·61	21-12-1976
20	Terramycin Ophthalmic Ointment	3·5 gm. Tube	1·46	21-12-1974
21	Tetracyn Syrup	125 mg./5 ml. 30 ml. Bottle	2·89	1970
22	Terracyn Pediatric drops	100 mg/ml 5 ml. Bottle	2·13	1970
23	Terracyn Capsules	250 mg. 25×4 Strips	59·26	1970
24	Terramycin Forte Capsules	500 mg. 25×4	102·41	4-3-1978
25	Mastalone Suspension	10 ml. Tube	4·49	17-12-1976
26	Terracertril Ointment Topical	5 gm. Tube	4·44	1970
27	Terracortril F/E Ointment	3 gm. Tube	3·67	1970
	Chlorpropamide Bulk Drug			
28	Diabinese	100 mg. Tab. 10×10 Strip	10·56	1970
29	Diabinese	250 gm. Tab. 10×10 Strip	15·92	1970
	Banminth Bulk Drug			
30	Banminth	200 mg. Tab. 100′	45·08	20-7-1974
31	Banminth Forte	2 gm. Tab. 50′	66·17	20-7-1974
	Bulk Drug PAS			
32	PAS Dumex 70% Granutles	100 gm.	10·51	10-8-1976
33	PAS Dumex 70% Granules	1000 gms.	90·87	10-8-1976

S. No.	Name of bulk durg/formulations	Pack Size	Approved R.P.	Date of approval
34	Pasonex's Granules	100 gms.	11·53	10-8-1976
35	Sodium PAS 80%	100 gms.	10·26	10-8-1976
36	Sodium PAS 80%	1000 gms.	89·41	10-8-1976
	Bulk Drug I.N.H.			
37	Isonex 50 mg. Tab.	1000′	17·83	5-5-1976
38	Isonex 50 mg. Tab.	5000′	82·35	5-5-1976
39	Isonex 100 mg. Tab.	100′	4·50	5-5-1976
40	Isonex 100 mg. Tab·	1000′	30·41	5-5-1976
41	Isonex 100 mg. Tab.	5000′	144·33	5-5-1976
42	Isonex Forte 300 mg. Tab.	30′	3·41	5-5-1976
43	Isonex Forte 300 mg. Tab.	1000′	86·46	5-5-1976
44	Isozone Tab.	10x100	57·16	5-5-1976
45	Isozone Forte Tab.	30′	6·16	5-5-1976
46	Isozone Forte Tab.	1000′	154·11	5-5-1976
	Bulk Drug Proteien Hydrolysate			
47	Protinex	No price fixed under DPCO.		

Alchohol Imported by M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd.

4160. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the percentage of purity of alchol imported by Synthetics and Chemicals Limited in 1972 when received at port;

(b) what was the purity of this imported alchohol when received at factory site at Bareilly in 1974; and

(c) was there any difference in purity between (a) and (b) above if yes, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Registration under I (D & Rs) Act

4161. SHRI S. S. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTLIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Registration under I (D & R) Act is compulsory and not just for statistical purposes;

(b) if so, how drug industry can be separated under I (D & R) Act for consolidation of industrial licences when licences are issued at different stages to different parties in the country; and

(c) under that provisions of I (D & R) Act and rules, consolidation of industrial licences of drugs is permissible;

(d) whether contraventions of I (D & R) Act taken place are going to be exempted because of this consolidation; and

(e) if so, under what provisions?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The policy decision of Government on consolidation of licences is contained in para 37 of the Statement laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 29.3.1978 and would be implemented, keeping in view the provisions of the I (D&R) Act.

(c) Amendments, wherever necessary, would be considered.

(d) No, Sir. Consolidation, *per se*, will not involve condonation of any contraventions.

(e) Does not arise.

Reprtsentation from Railway Action Committee

4162. SHRI L. R. MANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated the 20th June, 1978 from Railway Action Committee, Satara (Maharashtra) in regard to reinstating Satara-Road Railway Station;

(b) if so, what are the specific demands made in the said representation; and

(c) what actions have Government taken or propose to take in regard to the demands made in the representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Representations have been received from Railway Action Committee, Satara, asking for reinstating Satara Road railway station on the Poona-Miraj section. During the execution of the conversion, the alignment was diverted to bring Satara City on the new route, in view of the its importance keeping the old Satara Road Station as close to the diverted route as possible. The conversion project was completed in 1971.

In view of the operational considerations it is not possible to revert to the old alignment.

Representation from Excombatants

4163. SHRI L. R. MANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7144 on 18th April, 1978 regarding representation from excombatants of Defence and state:

(a) whether Government taken the decision on the demands made in representation dated 12th January, 1978 by the excombatants of Defence services, South Central Railways, Secunderabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not so far, the reasons of delay and when it shall be reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No representation dated 12-1-78 from excombatants of Defence Servivces, South Central Railway, Secunderabad has been received. Despite reminders, no reply has been received from the Defence authorities on the representation dated 20-1-78 from a clerk of the FA&CAO's office, South Central Railway, Secunderabad, as referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No 7144 answered in the Lok Sabha on 18-4-1978.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Items manufactured by M/s. Pfizer Under Dumex's registration

4164. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the items that are manufactured by M/s. Pfizer under Dumex's registration certificate;

(b) what were the items initially mentioned under Dumex certificate under form A & B manufactured by them;

(c) whether on the registration certificate of Dumex any other name than Dumex is mentioned, if so, under what provisions; and

(d) what are the items manufactured other than the mentioned in form A & B under registration certificate M/s. Pfizer and its production during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (d). The requisite information has already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2377 answered on 5-12-1978.

Production of Protenex by M/s. Pfizer

4165. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Protenex introduced in our country by M/s. Pfizer and what is its production during the last three years;

(b) under what provisions of industrial licence/Permission Letter, COB Licence or any other approval this product is marketed; and

(c) is it a fact that on the floor of the House of the last Parliament it was assured that necessary steps would be taken against Pfizer for the violation of the IDR Act and the Essential Commodities Act under which DPCO functions, if so, what steps have been taken, if not when these are proposed to be taken and when canalised raw materails for Protenex would be stopped. If not, why not and the reasons in detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) M/s. Pfizer introduced Protinex in the country sometime in 1956-57. The Actual production of Protinex during the last three years is reported to be—

Year	(*in tonnes*)
1975	345.029
1976	402.551
1977	397.608

(b) The requisite information has already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1186 answered on 28-11-1978.

(c) Yes; Sir M/s. Pfizer, who have been found producing Protinex without a specific licence under I (D&R) Act and marketing it as a drug item without obtaining price approval under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1970, were issued two show cause notice under I(D&R) Act and DPO 1970. The company have contested these notices on points of law. A final view on this is to be taken by Government. Till such time the question of stopping release of canalised raw materials for the manufacture of this item to M/s. Pfizer does not arise.

Original investment of M/s. Pfizer

4166. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the original investment of M/s. Dumex in India;

(b) what is the original investment of M/s. Pfizer in India;

(c) what is their present equity and how this equity has been achieved, how much funds have been brought from outside and repatriation of dividends in 1960, 1965, 1970 and 1975;

(d) what are the sales by these firms during the last three years item-wise and production-wise; and

(e) whether Government propose to take over these firms in the interest of

the development of Indian drug industry, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The original investment of Messrs Dumex Pvt. Ltd. (now Messrs Pfizer Ltd.) in India was Rs. 2 lakhs.

(b) The very first investment by Messrs Pfizer in India was to the extent of Rs. 30 lakhs as equity capital in Dumex (P) Ltd.

(c) Messrs East Asiatic Company, a Denmark based international corporation were marketing, since 1946, pharmaceutical products bearing the name of 'Dumex' manufactured by a combine of six drug manufacturing firms known as Danish United Medical Export. On 21st November, 1950, this was organised as a private limited company in the name of Dumex Limited, as a subsidiary of East Asiatic Company.

In May 1958, Dumex Limited submitted an application for the issue of a capital of Rs. 30 lakhs as preference capital of Messrs East Asiatic Company (I) Ltd. and Rs. 30 lakhs as equity capital to M/s. Pfizer, Panama. They stated, as justification therefor, the fact that Messrs Pfizer proposed to invest and would also furnish technical know-how etc. for the manufacture of antibiotics in India from the basic stage. This application was considered by Government in 1958 and was agreed to with the approval of the then Minister of Industry.

On 10th June 1960, Government agreed to a further issue of shares worth Rs. 25.10 lakhs to Messrs Pfizer Corporation, Panama by Dumex Limited, Bombay for the establishment of a plant in Chandigarh for the manufacture of Oxytetracycline and Tetracycline.

In July 1960, the East Asiatic Company (India) Pvt. Limited intimated that 15,000 out of the 30,000 preference shares held by them in Dumex Limited were redeemed out of the accumulated profits on the 3rd June 1960. Hence, the East Asiatic Company (India) Pvt. Ltd. were left with only 15,000 preference shares of a value of Rs. 15 lakhs only. Thus M/s. Pfizer acquired controlling interest in Dumex Limited.

Later in 1960, a proposal was made by East Asiatic Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd. and East Asiatic Co. Ltd., Denmark, wanting to sell all their shares in Dumex Limited amounting to Rs. 9.9 lakhs of the face value of Rs. 100 per share to M/s. Pfizer at Rs. 200 per share.

This proposal was agreed to in consultation with the then Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Department of Company Law Administration. The Department of Company Law Administration considered the price of Rs. 200 as fair and reasonable. The procedure at that time regarding consulting the concerned Administrative Ministry on the association or foreign equity and the Department of Company Law Administration on the reasonableness of the price at which the shares would be transferred, was duly observed in this case. Hence, by the end of 1960, Messrs Pfizer acquired the entire shareholding of Dumex Limited. As a result, Dumex Limited ceased to exist as a separate Company in India on its reincorporation as Messrs Pfizer (P) Ltd.

The present equity (year ending 1976) of Messrs Pfizer Ltd. is Rs. 5.58 crores which has been achieved through the issue of bonus share, etc. to the existing share-holders of the company. The remittances made by this Company during the last 5 years (period ending 1976-77) was Rs. 263.62 lakhs.

(d) The information regarding Messrs Pfizer is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. As stated at (b) above, Dumex Ltd. ceased to exist in 1960.

(e) No, Sir; nationalisation has to be based on policy considerations of a general or a special nature.

Production of Bulk Drugs and Formulations by M/s. About, Pfider, Hoechst and Glaxo

4167. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of actual bulk drugs and formulations production and their percentage of total turnover of drugs for the respective companies of M/s. Abbot, M/s. Pfizer, M/s. Hoechst and M/s. Gyaxo for the last three years;

(b) anticipated turnover of bulk drugs and formulation on impdementation of all the projects for which these companies hold approvals;

(c) total outflow of foreign exchange during the last three years in respect of these companies on account of import of raw materials, repatriation of dividends etc; and

(d) what measures Government propose to introduce to cut down the foreign exchange remittances and monopolistic control by foreign drug manufacturing companies in our country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The requisite information, to the extent available, is furnished in the attached Statement.

(b) No separate study has been made in this regard.

(c) The total outgo of foreign exchange on account of import of raw materials, repatriation of dividents etc. by these companies during the last 3 years (period ending 1976/1976-77) has been Rs. 14-15 crores approximately.

(d) Repatriation of profits etc. is permitted in terms of relevant statutory/regulatory provisions applicable to foreign companies in all sectors of industry. However, parameters for the control of the operations of the foreign drug firms have been provided for in the New Drug Policy.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of firm	Name of drug items manufactured during the last 3 years.	Years	Value of production of		
				Bulk Drugs.	Formulations.	%of formulatioln to total prodn.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	M/s. Abbott.	No. bulk activity. The firm manufacture various type of formulations such as Tablets, Liquids, Injectables etc.	1974	..	505·85	1·25
			1975	..	619·69	1·10
			1976	..	744·99	1·07
2.	M/s. Pfizer .	Details of bulk drugs & formulations manufactured have deen indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4014 answered on 19-12-78.	1974	492·00	2193·00	5·50
			1975	619·00	2670·00	4·77
			1976	693·00	3181·00	4·54

1	2	3	4	5	6		7
3.	M/s. Hoechst	(1) Tolbutamide		1975-76	330·00	1303·00	2·32
		(2) Procaine Hcl.		1976-77	362·00	1285·00	1·84
		(3) Benzocaine I.P.		1977-78	421·00	1554·00	1·72
		(4) Avil Maleate.			(Includes value of Vet. items also.)		
		(5) Frusemide					
		(6) Baralgan Ketone					
		(7) Prenylamine Lactate.					
		(8) Phenylene diisothiocyanate					
		(9) Sodium Salt of N-4 Methyl Benzene Sulfonyl Carbamine Acid methoxy ethyl ester.					
		(10) Glyhenclamide					
		(11) Piperidinoethyl Chl. Hcl.					
		(12) Para-amino benzoic acid.					
		(13) Quinine Salt of Analgin					
		(14) Calcium Salt of Analgin					
		(15) Buclosamide (Jadit Subst)					
		(16) Isoprophyl Antipyrine.					
		(17) Pyrrolodinomethyl Tetracycline (PNT)					
		(18) Haemaccel					
		(19) Tetanus Antitoxin					
		(20) Foot & Mouth Disease Vaccine plus various type of formulations.					
4.	M/. Glaxo	(1) Beta Ionone		1974-75	616·54	3124·68	8·05
		(2) Vitamin A		1975-76	822·51	3646·91	6·52
		(3) Corticosteroids		1976-77	N.A.	N.A.	..
		(4) Vaccines.					
		(5) Calcium Sennosides.					
		(6) Triclorethyl Phosphate					
		(7) Magestrol Acetate.					
		(8) Chlorphenasin					
		(9) Mephansin plus various type of formulations.					

जहानाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन

4168. **श्री एच० एल० बी० सिन्हा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गया-पटना लाइन पर जहानाबाद नाम का कोई रेलवे स्टेशन है :

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या इस स्टेशन के प्रांगण में बसों मोटरों टमटम और रिक्शा के कोई अड्डे हैं :

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ बेशर्म व्यक्तियों ने वहां पर रेलवे स्टालों को गिरवा दिया ह और वे स्थानीय रेल अधिकारियों को रिश्वत देकर वहां शराब की दुकानें होटल चाय के स्टाल आदि चला रहे हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस भूमि को खाली कराने का है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) जी हां।

(ख) परिचलन क्षेत्र के भीतर कोई अधिकृत बस या टमटम स्टैंड नहीं है लेकिन गाड़ियों के समय पर बसों, टमटमों और रिक्शों को परिसर के अन्दर आने की अनुमति दे दी जाती है।

(ग) इस स्टेशन की चार दीवारी हाल ही में आयी बाढ़ों के दौरान गिर गयी थी न कि अनैतिक व्यक्तियों द्वारा गिरायी गयी जैसा कि कहा गया है। विविध दुकानों होटलों और चाय के स्टाल खोलने के लिए 7 प्लाट बहुत पहले लाइसेंस पर दिये गये हैं।

(घ) इन प्लाटों के लाइसेंस रद्द करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

Selection of Railway Staff in violation of Indian Railway Establishment Manual

4169. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 29 on the 18th July, 1978 regarding "Selection of Railway staff in violation of Indian Railway Establishment Manual" and state:

(a) the reasons for called only 60 candidates for 20 vacancies against 80 candidates as per I.R.E.M. para 216(d);

(b) where the rules for conducting separate examination of lesser standard for the S/C. S/T. vacancies observed; is it also a fact that the vacancies of S.C. and S.T. are interchanged and de-reserved at the end of the 3rd year in Class III posts;

(c) the urgency of de-reserving the E.T. vacancies immediately without observing the Ministry's directions;

(d) will the Minister call for the complete documents of the selection in which the authority two stages higher than the Selection Committee ordered announcement of a panel for 6 persons only; and

(e) the steps proposed to undo the justice meted out to senior staff by cancelling the additional names and ordering fresh selection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) There were 14 vacancies for general candidates for IOW in scale Rs. 700—900 on North Eastern Railway. For general vacancies, selection was held out of 56 *i.e.* 14x4 candidates and for SC all the 4 available candidates were asked to appear in the Selection. There was no ST candidate available in the field of eligibility. Thus the selection had been held according to the provisions made in the Establishment Manual.

(b) and (c). No separate test is held for SC/ST candidates but in their case the qualifying marks are lower as compared to the general candidates. As no ST candidate was available, the vacancies had to be de-reserved under the existing orders, which was done with the concurrance of the competent authority.

(d) and (e). As indicated in reply to part 'a', the selection has been held correctly according to the orders on the subject.

रेल अधिकारियों का मथुरा का दौरा

4170. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक और डिवीजन अधीक्षक ने मथुरा का दौरा किया

था ताकि उनके परिवार कृष्ण जन्माष्टमी और रक्षा बन्धन के अवसरों पर मथुरा और वृन्दावन देख सकें;

(ख) क्या अधिकारियों पर किया गया खर्च स्टेशन के कर्मचारियों को बर्दाश्त करना पड़ा था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन अनियमितताओं को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Extension of service after superannuation in Sindri unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India

4171. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been extension of service after superannuation for employees in the Sindri Unit of the Fertilizers Corporation of India in the last three years, if so, number and reasons for that;

(b) whether the same has been rejected for a freedom fighter employed in the factory; if so, reasons for this discrimination; and

(c) what is the policy of the Fertilizer Corporation of India regarding giving extension after superannuation in general and for its Sindri Unit in particular?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) During the last 3 years from 1-1-1976 extension of service has been granted to 10 employees and officers of the Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India in public interest.

(b) A request from Shri N. N. Modak, Tech. Gr. III in the Sindri Unit who claimed to have taken part in the freedom struggle was considered by the FCI. The Management did not find any justification in the interest of work to grant him extension of service beyond the age of superannuation.

(c) The extension in service beyond the age of superannuation is considered by the Management in very exceptional cases where the individual's expertise is required and immediate replacement of the individual is not readily available.

Representation of Fertilizer Corporation Kamgar Union

4172. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representation of the Fertilizer Corporation Kamgar Union, dated 29th October, 78 on the "Accommodation Scandals" in Sindri Unit of the F.C.I. has been received; and

(b) if so, steps taken on that, facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No Sir. However, a representation dated 24th October, 1978 has been received from the Fertilizer Corporation Kamgar Union containing allegations of corruption and irregular allotment of quarters to some of the employees.

(b) In view of the shortage of accommodation at Sindri, single accommodation is allotted jointly at the request of the employees concerned. Some quarters have also been allotted on 'out of turn basis' on merits. The FCI have reported that allegations of corruption are vague and are not based on facts.

Location of drilling of Baknitala well No. 1

4173. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Bakultala well No. 1 was drilled not on the actual location recommended by Shri Ranvir Singh, Sr. Geophysicist of O.N.G.C.;

(b) if so, whether any proper enquiry has been made to find out the persons who was responsible for this act; and

(c) if so, the findings of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. Bakultala Well No. 1 was drilled approximately 300 metres north of the location recommended by Shri Ranvir Singh in the report for his Party for the field season 1972-73.

(b) Does not arise. The location where the well was actually drilled was selected by the Exploration Group of the ONGC—the highest technical authority for this purpose, after considering all the available data including the report of Shri Ranvir Singh. Besides, the actual location drilled was well within the mapped Bakultala structure.

(c) Does not arise.

Transport Inspectors

4174. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel of Transport Inspectors announced by Western Railway vide their letter No. E-1025/4/13/2 dated 23rd November, 1973 has been scrapped by the authorities in contravention of clear orders issued by the Railway Board vide their letter No. PC(iii)/73/PS/PM-I dated 17th November, 1973 and subsequent directions issued under letter No. E/NG/1-74/PM-I dated 6th August, 1974, 20th August, 1974 and 20th June, 1975;

(b) whether it is also a fact that employees have exercised this option thrice to accept the post of Transport Inspectors on orders from authorities and have also represented many time in this regard; and

(c) whether these employees are still waiting for the posts of Transport Inspectors for action on the part of Western Railway authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No. The scrapping of a provisional pannel was in conformity with the general orders of the Railway Board on implementation of the III Central Pay Commision's recommendations.

(b) No.

(c) The scales of Rs. 250-380 and Rs. 335-425 under the Authorised Scales have been merged into a single Revised Scale of Rs. 455-700 on the recommendations of the III Central Pay Commission. No promotions are now permissible from the earlier lower grade to the higher one.

कयूल और साहबगंज के बीच यात्री यातायात

4175. **डा० रामजी सिंह :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कयूल और साहबगंज के बीच दैनिक यात्रियों की भारी भीड़ का पता है;

(ख) क्या मुजफ्फरपुर—हावड़ा गाड़ी और गया—सियालदह डाउन भागलपुर में महीने में 25 दिन देर से पहुंचती है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या कयूल और साहबगंज के बीच तेज स्थानीय गाड़ियां चलेंगी; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का 'दैनिक यात्री ऐसोसिऐशन", भागलपुर से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है; और यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां । बदमाशों द्वारा खतरे की जंजीर खींचने और होज पाइप सम्बन्ध काट देने तथा बाढ़ एवं टूट-फूट आदि के कारण ।

(ग) और (घ). अतिरिक्त गाड़ियों की मांग प्राप्त हुई है लेकिन कोई अतिरिक्त गाड़ियां चलाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है । वर्तमान गाड़ियों को चलाने

में सुधार करने के लिए प्रत्येक व्यावहारिक प्रयास किया जा रहा है ।

72 डाउन ट्रेन के कुछ स्टेशनों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा

4176. **श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गांधीधाम-पालमपुर रेलवे लाइन पर दिल्ली के लिए 72 डाउन ट्रेन के साथ एक डिब्बा जोड़ा जाता है और क्या इस रेल गाड़ी में राधानपुर और भीलदी रेलवे स्टेशन के लिए कोई कोटा आरक्षित नहीं किया गया है और क्या यह कोटा रखे जाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या स्टेशन के निकट गांवों के बहुत से यात्री और अजमेर तथा दिल्ली आने के लिए यात्री यहां से रेल गाड़ियां लेते हैं और क्या उनकी सुविधा के लिए कुछ कोटा आरक्षित किया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और आरक्षण के लिए नियम और मानदंड क्या हैं और ऐसे बड़े स्टेशनों के लिए आरक्षण कोटा न रखे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ग). 72 डाउन गाड़ी गांधीधाम--पालनपुर खण्ड पर नहीं चलती है । लेकिन, 16 बर्थ और 48 सीट वाला एक 3 टी-टियर शयनयान भुज और दिल्ली के बीच चलता है जो भुज--गांधी धाम खण्ड पर 171 अप में, गांधी-पालनपुर खण्ड पर 62 डाउन में तथा पालनपुर—दिल्ली खण्ड पर 32 डाउन में चलता है । इस डिब्बे में राधनपुर और भिनड़ी स्टेशनों के लिए इस समय कोई कोटा आवंटित नहीं है ।

मार्गवर्ती उन्हीं स्टेशनों के लिए कोटा आवंटित किया जाता है, जहां यातायात पर्याप्त तथा वर्ष भर नियमित रूप से होता है । परन्तु यह गाड़ी में उपलब्ध स्थान तथा मार्गवर्ती अन्य स्टेशनों की मांग पर निर्भर करता है । पिछले छह महीनों के दौरान राधनपुर और भिनड़ी स्टेशनों पर होने वाले यातायात के विश्लेषण से यह पता चला है कि इन स्टेशनों से दिल्ली और अजमेर के लिए प्रति दिन एक यात्री का हिसाब भी नहीं बैठता । अतः इन स्टेशनों को अलग कोटा आवंटित करने का औचित्य नहीं बनता । लेकिन, इन स्टेशनों से आरक्षण के लिए अनुरोध प्राप्त होने पर गाड़ी के आरम्भिक स्टेशनों को संदेश भेजकर आरक्षण कर दिया जाता है । कोटे की आवधिक समीक्षा की जाती है; यदि यातायात में वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण आवश्यक समझा गया तो राधनपुर और भिनड़ी स्टेशनों के लिए कोटा आवंटित कर दिया जायेगा ।

सहानुभूति के आधार पर नौकरियां

4177. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड ने क्षेत्रीय रेलवे को यह स्पष्ट आदेश दिये हैं कि मृतक अथवा विकलांग रेलवे कर्मचारियों के आश्रितों के लिए नौकरियों की व्यवस्था की जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पश्चिम रेलवे के बम्बई डिवीजन द्वारा गत पांच वर्षों में मृतक और विकलांग रेलवे कर्मचारियों के कितने आश्रितों के लिए नौकरियों की व्यवस्था की;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई डिवीजन में ऐसे कर्मचारियों की लम्बी सूची है और रेलवे बोर्ड आदेशों के बावजूद उन के लिए नौकरियों की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे मामलों का निपटान कब तक किया जायेगा ।

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). बम्बई मंडल में अनुग्रह आधार पर की गयी नियुक्तियों की संख्या नीचे दी गयी है :—

वर्ष	संख्या
1973–74	29
1974–75	11
1975–76	9
1976–77	47
1977–78	15

तृतीय श्रेणी में नियुक्ति के लिए 26 मामलों और चतुर्थ श्रेणी में नियुक्ति के लिए 258 मामलों जिनमें से 160 विधवाएं हैं, उपयुक्त रिक्तियों की कमी के कारण विचाराधीन हैं ।

(घ) यद्यपि उन्हें नियुक्ति देने के लिए हर प्रयास किया जाता है, नौकरियों की व्यवस्था करने में कठिनाई है, विशेषरूप में विधवा और अन्य महिला आश्रितों के मामले में क्योंकि कोटियां जहां उन्हें नियुक्ति दी जा सकती है, बहुत कम हैं ।

गंगापुर सिटी स्टेशन को रेल लाइनें

4178. **श्री मोठालाल पटेल** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गंगापुर सिटी स्टेशन (कोटा, पश्चिम रेलवे) के माल यार्ड की अधिकांश रेल लाइनें बड़ी खराब हालत में हैं और उनकी तुरन्त मरम्मत की आवश्यकता है;

(ख) क्या उक्त लाइनों की मरम्मत के लिए आवश्यक स्लीपर आदि जैसा सामान स्थानीय अधिकारियों के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है; यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या इन अधिकारियों ने माल के लिए मांग प्रस्तुत की है; यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या बैगनों के लिए अपेक्षित ब्रेक-ब्लाक होज पाइप आदि स्थानीय करेज स्टोर में उपलब्ध नहीं है; यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में प्रबन्ध कब किया जायेगा; और

(घ) क्या वहां रेल बैगन पटरी से अकसर उतर जाते हैं और उसे रिकार्ड में नहीं दिखाया जाता जबकि यातायात ठप्प हो जाता है; यदि हां, तो क्या अपेक्षित सामग्री की सप्लाई के लिए तुरन्त प्रबन्ध किये जायेंगे ताकि यार्ड लाइनों की मरम्मत हो सके; यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) जी नहीं । पश्चिम रेलवे के गंगापुर सिटी स्टेशन के गुड्स यार्ड में रेल पथों को सही और संरक्षित हालत में रखा जा रहा है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । यार्डों म 10–15 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा की निम्नगतियों जिन पर गाड़ियों का संचलन होता है, को देखते हुए नये रेल पथ सामान की आवश्यकता नहीं है । मुख्य और शाखा लाइनों से हटाया गया पुराना सामान, जरूरतों को पूरा कर लेता है और उसकी कोई कमी नहीं है ।

(ग) जी नहीं । गंगापुर सिटी में, सामान्य बदलावों के लिए अपेक्षित ब्रेक ब्लाक और होज पाइप, सवारी डिब्बा और माल डिब्बा डिपो में उपलब्ध है ।

(घ) यह सच है कि गंगापुर यार्ड में पटरी से उतरने की कुछ घटनाऐं हुई हैं । पटरी से उतरने की सभी घटनाओं की रिपोर्ट भेजी गयी है और उन्हें रिकार्ड में दिखाया गया है । यार्ड के संरक्षित संचलन के लिए अपेक्षित सामान की सप्लाई की जा रही है ।

Advertisement given to political parties by Synthetics & Chemicals Limited

4179. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) to which political parties Synthetics and Chemicals Limited has given advertisements in various ways during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has come to conclusion as to why the company paid advertisement money without getting proper brochures and bills for advertisements worth Rs. 4,40,000/- and Rs. 35,000/- given to a political party in 1977; and

(c) what action the Government has taken against Synthetics and Chemicals Limited for getting accounts passed fradulently?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The Company has given advertisements in the souvenirs brought out by the following during the period 1st January 1974 to 31st March 1977:—

(1) Uttar Pradesh Congress Training Camp.

(2) 75th All India Congress Committee Session; and

(3) All India Congress Committee.

(b) and (c). Out of the total amount of Rs. 4,75,000/- paid by the Company to the All India Congress Commitee in 1977, the Company has yet to produce the copies of souvenirs in which advertisements for a sum of Rs. 35.000/- was to be published.

An investigation into the affairs of the Company under Section 237 of the Companies Act, 1956 has been ordered. If the investigation report reveals any contravention of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, appropriate action as provided under the Companies Act, 1956 will be taken by the Government after the receipt and examination of the report of the inspector.

Torture of a Railway Safaiwala in GRP Office Ballia

4180. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RALWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that there were brutal tortures of a Railway

Safaiwala in G. R. P. Office, Ballia, N.E. Railway in front of Deputy S.R.P. on 26th September, 1978 followed by firings, lathi-charges and police atrocities on hundreds of Railwaymen and their families, causing serious injuries to a good number of railway workers; and

(b) if so, the detailed reports of these police atrocities and the action taken by Government against police officials at fault?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). No such incident has taken place on 26th September, 1978 at Ballia. However, a clash between railway employees and the Government Railway Police, Ballia took place on 29th September, 1978.

On 29th September 1978 Dy. Superintendent, Railway Police had gone to inspect Ballia Government Railway Police Station, but finding the police station very dirty he desired to get it cleaned before his inspection. Accordingly, one constable asked one carriage safaiwala to clean the Police Station but he refused to do so as it was not his job but it was the duty of the Safaiwala of Medical Department. On his refusal, the constable caught hold of Safaiwala, took him to the Police Station and forced him to clean the Police office. While this scuffle was going on, some railway employees reached the Police Station and tried to get the Safaiwala away from the Police forcibly. The mob brickbatted at the Police Station resulting in damage to glass panes, windows and injury to Shri Daya Shankar Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police Station/Ballia who was waiting for certain train at the Government Railway Police Station. The information of his being injured reached Police Station Kotwali and Police Outpost Ballia resulting in arrival of some police staff for assistance of G.R.P. In the meanwhile, Shri Uma Shankar Singh, A.S.M./Ballia who happened to be the Leader of the Railway employees managed to get the railway employees assembled in front of the railway station for a meeting. The Police staff also arrived at the spot and chased the railway employees inflicting injuries to some of them. In the scuffle some railway employees including A.S.M. Shri Uma Shankar Singh were injured. Thereafter, a rumour spread that Shri Uma Shankar Singh and some other Railway employees had been killed by the Police and this resulted in strike in Samastipur and Varanasi Divisions. Due to timely intervention of railway authorities, the rumour was contradicted and strike was called off. No firing or lathi-charge was resorted to by the Police, nor there is any atrocity or torture of railway employees by the Police.

Cases and counter cases have been registered *vide* crime No. 130/78 u/s. 147/323/332 and 427 IPC dated 29th September 1978 from the Police side and *vide* Crime No. 130(A)/78 u/s. 147/148/323 and 395 IPC from the Railway employees. The cases are under investigation by the C.I.P. staff. Meanwhile, SO/GRP and one Head Constable of Government Railway Police/Ballia have been put under suspension pending enquiry.

Allotment of Dealership to Harijan & Muslims

4181. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is total number of Dealerships (agencies, outlets, resellers) granted during the period 1st April 1977 to 31st October, 1978 by the following public undertakings:

(i) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation;

(ii) Bharat Petroleum Corporation; and

(iii) Indian Oil Corporation; and

(b) how many of these dealerships have been allotted to:

(i) Harijans and

(ii) Muslims?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The total number of dealerships (Agencies, Outlets, Resellers) granted during the period 1-4-1977 to 31-10-1978 company-wise, is as under:-

Name of Undertaking	Number of dealerships granted		
	Cooking Gas.	Retail Outlets	SKO/LDO
(i) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation. . . .	..	52	14
(ii) Bharat Petroleum Corporation.	10	106	06
(iii) Indian Oil Corporation.	24	175	47

(b) The number of dealerships allotted to Harijans and Muslims company-wise given below:

Name of Undertaking	Nature of dealerships	Number of dealerships granted	
		SC/ST	Muslims.
(i) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation	Cooking Gas (LPG) . .	..	..
	Retail Outlets . . .	4	3
	SKO/LDO	..	1
(ii) Bharat Petroleum Corporation .	Cooking Gas (LPG) . .	..	Not available readily.
	Retail Outlet . . .	2	Do.
	SKO/LDO	..	Do.
(iii) Indian Oil Corporation. . .	Cooking Gas (L . .	3	..
	Retail Outlets. . . .	11	3
	SKO/LDO	20	..

Meeting of Railway Hindi Advisory Committee at Puri

4182. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his address to the Meeting of Railway Hindi Advisory Committee at Puri on May, 26, 1978 has been printed at Northern Railway Press—Shakurbasti; and

(b) why lot of money is drained off in the propagation of Hindi; this Railway press also has been misused for the same propagation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) Yes.

(b) The speech delivered by the Railway Minister in the meeting of Railway Hindi Salahkar Samiti held on 26-5-1978 at Puri contained certain aspects of Government's policy regarding Hindi, the Official Language. In the meeting, the Samiti decided that

the copies of the Railway Minster's speech should be distributed among the Railway officers and staff for their information and guidance. This *inter alia* avoided various types of misgivings in the minds of staff about the language policy of Union of India. With a view to make out adequate number of copies of Minister's speech in Hindi and English for distribution to all Railwaymen throughout the country, printing was the most appropriate means. This was printed at the Northern Railway Press, Shakurbasti and sent to Railway Administrations for distribution among the staff and officers for their information and guidance.

The Government has framed certain policy and rules for the use and propagation of Hindi. The expenditure on this account is in the public interest. Utilisation of the Railway Press for printing the Minister's speech which contains policy matters, does not constitute misuse of the Press.

Shortage of Diesel in Muzaffarnagar

4183. SHRI SAEED MURTAZA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that tractors, pumping sets, trucks and buses are not operating on account of acute shortage of petrol and diesel in muzaffarnagar, Meerut and other surrounding districts; and

(b) if so, the efforts being made by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) There have been problems of availability of petrol and diesel at the retail outlets in Muzaffarnagar/Meerut and other surrounding districts during the period November—December 78, due to inadequate availability of the products at the depot locations. Main reasons for the shortfall are as follows:-

(i) Low opening High Speed Diesel inventory at the beginnig of November at Meerut and other North West depots;

(ii) Lower crude intake at Barauni Refinery resulting in lower availability of products at Panki (Kanpur); and

(iii) Rail movement constraints.

(b) Necessary steps have been taken to ensure adequate despatch of products by rail as well as road for these locations for meeting the demand.

11.58 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF COCHIN REFINERIES LTD., HINDUSTAN ORGANIC CHEMICALS LTD., RASAYANI (MAHARASHTRA), BHARAT PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD., BOMBAY ETC. ETC. FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hndi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cochin Refineries Limited, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cochin Refineries Limited for the the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-3078/78].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Rasayani (Maharashtra), for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Rasayani (Maharashtra) for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3080/78].

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3081/78].

(d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-3082/78].

(e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Engineers India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Engineers India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-3083/78].

(f) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-3084/78].

(g) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-3085/78].

(h) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Lubrizol India Limtied, Bombay, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Lubrizol India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-3086/78].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report together with the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 under sub-section (4) of section 20 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the above Report.

[*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-3087/78].

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY FOR 1976-77 WITH GOVERNMENT'S REVIEW ON AUDIT REPORT THEREON AND STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1976-77 together with the Audited Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(ii) Review by the Government on the Audit Report on the Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1976-77.

(2) A statement showing reasons (i) for delay in laying the above papers and (ii) for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3088/78].

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12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

श्री बलवन्त सिंह रामूवालिया (फरीदकोट) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल चंडीगढ़ में (व्यवधान)....

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ...(व्यवधान) ....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : पासवान जी, इस तरह खड़े होने से कोई फायदा नहीं है।

Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Sir, I have given notice for an adjournment motion...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am told that the Home Ministry has been asked to find out the facts from the Andamans Administration and as soon as the facts are received, the Speaker will take a decision.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I am receiving so many communications...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why you have given the notice. As soon as the information sought is received, the Speaker will decide about it... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): We have given notice of a calling attention on atrocities and killings of Harijans in Bihar. This matter was answered in Rajya Sabha. The Speaker said that it was under his consideration. We would like to know...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should understand that if the Speaker has said that it is under consideration.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: For how long? There should be finality to it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): You have just occupied the chair and you may not have the letters that we have sent to the Speaker; we understand that problem for you. On Thursday, when the House adjourned, I gave notice of an adjournment motion and the hon. Speaker observed that the beheading of Harijans in Bihar, not once but thrice, was a serious matter. Naturally, I expected the Speaker to give his consent to this...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yesterday also you raised this matter.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I only wish you convey to the Speaker that we are pressing this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will be conveyd.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given notice of an adjournment motion because the air crash that has taken place in Hyderabad day before yesterday is due to sheer negligence of the Indian Airlines authorities. The Commercial Pilots Association about a week earlier gave in writing to them

that the aircraft had serious defects and it was dangerous to fly that. In spite of that, that aircraft was flown and the result was that there was an air crash; three persons died and 130 persons narrowly escaped.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Speaker has already given some kind of an order. He has said that an enquiry has been ordered into the whole affair. It is not desirable to have a discussion on the subject in the House when the enquiry is on, because it might prejudice that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The enquiry has been ordered to be conducted by an Air Safety Officer and the Commercial Pilots Association had written to the Air Safety Officer earlier, and therefore, this enquiry will be prejudiced. We do not want him to hold the enquiry...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But the enquiry is on.....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want one favour from you. The Commercial Pilots Association's letter pointing out that the Boeing aircraft was unfit and unworthy for being air-borne be laid on the Table of the House and circulated to the Members and then the House can sit on judgement whether the Airlines authorities should leave the enquiry in the hands of an official.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have told you already, what the Speaker has said.

SHRI KNAWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : We are discussing the privilege motion. But there is violence. They have broken the windows.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Gupta, please observe some procedure in the House.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must observe some procedure in the House. I have called Mr Ramoowalia. In any case, it will go out of record.

12.06 hrs.

RE. INCIDENT AT CHANDIGARH

श्री बलवन्त सिंह रामूवालिया (फरीदकोट): डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आप के माध्यम से इस हाउस को यह बताना चाहता हूं कि कल चण्डीगढ़ में 50 युवक कांग्रेस (आई) के — मैं गुण्डा शब्द नहीं कहना चाहूंगा ... (**व्यवधान**) ..... मैं गुण्डा नहीं कहना चाहता हूं ..... 50 युवक ट्रकों में भर कर गये और सैक्रेट्रेरियट के पिछले कमरे से ऊपर गये, ऊपर जा कर सैक्रेट्रेरियट में चीफ मिनिस्टर के वाच-एण्ड-वार्ड को पीटा, अन्दर जा कर चीफ मिनिस्टर की कुर्सी पर कब्जा कर लिया ..... (**व्यवधान**)..... मेज पर नाचे। वह जो कान्टिनजेन्ट था उस की रहनुमाई हरियाणा के गवर्नर श्री हरचरण सिंह बरार का लड़का कमलजीत सिंह बरार कर रहा था। जब पुलिसवालों ने कहा—आप बाहर निकलिये, तो उस ने कहा — मैं गवर्नर का लड़का हूं .... (**व्यवधान**).... इस पर बहस होनी चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already given notice under rule 377, I find. You have been asked to give notice, under rule 377. Please send the notice.

श्री बलवन्त सिंह रामूवालिया: लेकिन आप मेरी अर्ज तो सुन लीजिये — इस पर बहस होनी चाहिये।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): The Home Minister should be asked to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Papers Laid on the Table.

(*Interruptions*)

**Not recorded

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

SIXTY-FIRST REPORT OF LAW COMMISSION AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): On behalf of.

Shri Shanti Bhushan, I beg to lay of the Table:

(1) A copy of the Sixty-first Report (Hindi@ versions) of the Law Commission of certain problems connected with Powers of the States to levy a tax on the sale of goods and with the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3089/78]

RE. INCIDENT AT CHANDIGARH—*Contd.*

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप ने 377 के लिये कहा है – 377 पढ़ने से क्या होगा ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan, I did not allow you. Please take your seat now. It is a most disorderly type of behaviour in the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am rising on a point of order. When we raise some issue... (*Interruptions*) My point of order is that the Members from this side are very much agitated the way things are going on, outside, on this privilege motion; and this is a serious matter. Do they want to fight it out in the streets? They make an assault on the Chief Minister and take the office of the Chief Minister. You are not taking notice of it. We want that the Home Minister should make a statement. (*Interruptions*) He should do it immediately. Rule 377 will not do.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very sorry. I allow a member, Shri Ramoowalia, knowing fully well that it was a State subject, to raise this matter. (*Interruptions*). I am very sorry the members are unnecessarily trying to cast aspersions on the Chair. It is most unfair. In the first this place, it could be a State subject; I do not want to pass a judgment on that. (*Interruptions*). Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far as I am concerned. I am very liberal with members and I allow them to raise any matter that they want to raise provided it is within the rules of procedure. But at the same time I would expect members also to cooperate.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): There are three aspects of the matter which deserve the attention of the Chair and of the House. This is a serious incident. It is connected with the proceedings in this House. Currently we are discussing this subject and therefore, there may be an intention behind it to overawe the members in this House. So, a statement is due both from the Home Minister and from the Leader of the Opposition on this very issue. Otherwise, why have you got the office of the Leader of the Opposition if the Leader of the Opposition does not come before the House and explain why such an incident was allowed to occur, why its people raided the office of no less a person than the Chief Minister of a State in the Secretariat? So, the House is entitled to know about it and the Chair has a duty to ensure on the basis of assu-

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@English version of the Report was laid on the Table on 21st March, 1978.

**Not recorded.

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

rances both from the Leader of the Opposition and from the Home Minister that no such incident should occur in future.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Sir, you allowed Shri Shyamnandan Mishra to go on record challenging me. I would like to make it absolutely clear that it is none of the part of the programme or activities or design of my party... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing that Shri Ugra Sen says will go on record.

SHRI UGRA SEN (Deoria): **

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: ...either to instigate or to encourage or to further any activities smacking of violence at all. As to what happened in Chandigarh, as I was here I am not aware of the details, but I want to make it absolutely clear that violence is not a part of our activities or our programme at all.

As far as Delhi is concerned, I am the aggrieved party, because yesterday quite a number of people were arrested near Teen Murti calling them rioters. It is only a riot against Mrs. Gandhi because it is her house, it is there that they were arrested. The feature line was "Rioters were arrested". What sort of the riot took place, I do not know.

Here I may say that when this particular motion was being discussed, a public meeting was held where Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta and Mr. A. B. Vajpayee, Members of Parliament, went and spoke demanding the highest punishment against the person against whom a motion was being discussed. Wall posters were being posted demanding that Mrs. Indira Gandhi may be hanged. This is what is going on. If this is not over-awing Members of this House, what is over-awing Members of this House I want to know. Mr. A. B. Vajpayee and Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta addressed a public meeting demanding that on the basis of this resolution Mrs. Gandhi must be given the maximum punishment. Therefore, the table is turned against them. I accuse them of interfering with parliamentary activities. They must explain. I have nothing to do with violence. Unequivocally I condemn every type of violence and my party and I stand with everybody to discourage and condemn volence in any activity. We have got the people's support. Without violence we can go ahead.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: On a personal explanation. He has taken my name.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot have a runing commentary on this matter. Has the House to do any other business or not?

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: He has taken my name. I am entitled, under the rules to give a personal explanation.

What Mr. Stephen has said is absolutely wrong. It is a fact that there was a public meeting. It is also a fact that it was addressed by me and by Mr Vajpayee. It is wrong to say that we said or suggested that the maximum punishment should be given. It is not a fact. The people asked us they raised slogans that Mrs. Gandhi should be hanged, and it was Mr. Vajpayee who stopped them, asked them not to raise such slogans. I say we are not vindictive, we will not be vindictive, we will take an objective view. It is wrong to say like this. We did not say any such thing.

Yesterday they attacked the police officers, they stoned them, and it is on record that many police officers have been injured. What have you to say? You have issued instructions secretly to indulge in violence.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam) We would like to hear Mr. Vajpayee because his name has been mentioned here.

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no Not necessary. Shri Kanwarlal Gupta has already explained what he has said.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE)—rose

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want to say anything?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I would like to take the Leader of the Opposition seriously.

I did attend the public meeting, but I did not say that the maximum punishment should be given. In fact, I said in so many words that the quantum of punishment is to be decided by Parliament, and not even by the Janata Party. When certain slogans were raised—those slogans were highly objectionable—I admonished those who were raising them, and they kept quiet. Let him go through the proceedings of the meeting. I welcome his assurance that they are opposed to violence. All parties have to exert their influence that there is no outbreak of violence in any form or in any shape because violence and democracy cannot go together.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Calling Attention; Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari.

SHRI K. GOPOL (Karur): On behalf of the House, I congratulate Mr. Saugata Roy on his marriage.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We congratulate him.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): I think they can join in this. We should have unanimity at least in this respect.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री सौगत राय की आजादी खत्म हो गई इसके लिये हमें अफसोस है।

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: He is saying it as a bachelor.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vajpayee, being a bachelor, feels like that.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I know, you are also a bachelor. Mr. Kamath, a senior member, is a bachelor; he is not here.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): Mr. Vajpayee should reconsider his position now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am told that in the confusion that was going on, one paper has not been laid—Item No. 4; Shri Shanti Bhushan.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Sir, on behalf of Shri Shanti Bhushan, I have already laid on the Table the paper mentioned against his name.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all. We now take up the Calling Attention; Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwary.

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED AGREEMENT BETWEEN CHINA AND FRANCE AND SUPPLY OF NUCLEAR PLANT AND TECHNOLOGY TO CHINA BY FRANCE UNDER AUTHORISATION OF USA

श्री बृज भूषण तिवारी (खलीलाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय विदेश मंत्री का ध्यान एक बहुत ही लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं और अनुरोध करता हूं कि वह उस पर सदन में बयान दें :—

"संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के प्राधिकार से फ्रांस द्वारा चीन को परमाणु संयंत्र और प्रौद्योगिकी की सप्लाई के लिए चीन और फ्रांस के बीच समझौते के समाचार।"

THE MINISTER OF EXAERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): As the House is aware, press reports have recently appeared stating that France and China have signed an economic agreement in Peking on December 4, 1978, regarding trade between the two countries

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

over the next seven years. This agreement is reported to include a provision regarding the sale of nuclear power reactors to China by a Franch firm.

It has also been stated that the nuclear power reactors in question are based on technology originating in the U. S. A. While Government have seen newspapers reports that it is likely that US Government would give their clearance, which would be necessary for their export to China by France, it is understood that the question of their clearance is still under the consideration of the US Government.

Government do not yet have confirmed details and information on the scope and conditions of the reported sale of nuclear power equipment to China. In the absence of these, it is not possible to comment on the precise implications of this transfer of technology which, further, is the immediate concern of the three parties involved. However, I would like to reiterate Government's well-known views on the peaceful utilisation of nuclear energy and the necessity to ensure that any safeguards that may be eventually applied in the matter of the transfer of nuclear technology should be uniform and non-discriminatory covering all activities applicable to nuclear and non-nuclear weapon States.

श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जो बयान विदेश मंत्री ने सदन में दिया है, वह काफी नहीं है क्योंकि जितना सरल इस समझौते को हम समझ रहे हैं, उतना सरल यह नहीं है। यह समझौता 4 दिसम्बर को हुआ जिसमें केवल आर्थिक पहलू ही संबंधित नहीं है, बल्कि देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल भी सम्बन्धित है। इसके बारे में सरकार के द्वारा यह बयान दिया जाना कि समाचार पत्रों के जरिये मुझे यह जानकारी मिली है, सचमुच में यह चिन्ताजनक बात है। इसको अमर्टेन करना चाहिये था, फ्रांस के अम्बैसेडर यहां पर हैं और हमारे अम्बैसेडर फ्रांस में हैं। इसके अलावा और भी जो हमारे साधन थे, उनके जरिये हमें इन सारे तथ्यों की जानकारी करनी चाहिये थी।

यह समझौता 4 दिसम्बर को हुआ, ऐसा नहीं है कि अचानक चीन के रुख में या अमरीका या पश्चिमी देशों के रुख में परिवर्तन आ गया क्योंकि लगातार चीन से और यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स से रिलेशन्ज नार्मलाइज होते रहे हैं और आज जो यह पूरा चक्कर है, यह पूरा हो जाता है जब ताइवान को भी अमरीका ने डीरिकग्नाइज कर दिया और पूरी तरह से चीन को समर्थन दिया। इसके लिये 1975 में पीटर्सबर्ग ने कहा था—

In 1975 Michael Pittsburg strongly argued for close military cooperation between the United States and China.

और इसी के साथ ही साथ अभी ब्रेजहनस्की ने पीकिंग में कहा है कि

"A secure and strong China is in America's interest."

इसी के साथ साथ अमरीका ने अपने तमाम एलाइज को यह अनुमति दी है कि वह चीन की आणविक शक्ति को बढ़ाने के लिये, उसकी वेपन पावर्स को बढ़ाने के लिये आधुनिक सुविधाएं दे सकते हैं, पैसा और मशीनरी दे सकते हैं।

इसी सम्बन्ध में एक और महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है, मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार उस सम्बन्ध में भी अपनी सफाई दे क्योंकि मिराज एफ–1 को वैसे ही फ्रांस ने भी इन्कार किया, परन्तु यह जानकारी मिल रही है कि उसकी एक फैक्टरी पाकिस्तान में खुलने जा रही है और चीन बजाय फ्रांस से सीधा समझौता करने के पाकिस्तान के मारफत ऐसे लड़ाकू विमान खरीद सकता है या उसको बनाने की तकनीकी अपने यहां ले सकते हैं।

यह सारी चीजें इसलिये भी महत्वपूर्ण हो जाती हैं क्योंकि चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा विवाद बदस्तूर है और अभी कराकोरम की जो सड़क बनाई गई है और उसी के साथ-साथ चीन का जो काश्मीर के बारे में दृष्टिकोण है कि वे सैल्फ डिटरमिनेशन के प्रिंसिपल को स्वीकार करते हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान को पूरा समर्थन देने का वायदा करते हैं। उसके साथ ही साथ चीन का रुख हमारे नार्दन हिल, जो पूर्वी सीमान्त है वहां पर टाइल्स को ट्रेनिंग देने में पूरा हाथ है। इसके साथ ही साथ उनसे हमारा सीमा विवाद बदस्तूर है। तो यह सारे तथ्य और सन्दर्भ हैं और चीन व अमरीका की मिली हुई साजिश कि यह जो हमारा साउथ ईस्ट एशिया है, जो एशियन रीजन है, जो पावर ब्लाक है, शक्ति संतुलन हुआ है, उसे डिस्टर्ब किया जाये और ऐसा शक्ति संतुलन बनाया जाये ताकि एक तरफ अमरीका द्वारा चीन से रूस को आइसोलेट करना है और दूसरी तरफ हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर बराबर यह खतरा बनाये रखना है। उनकी शर्तों पर हम हमेशा चलते रहे और समझौता करते रहे।

इसके साथ तमाम अमरीकी जो शिक्षा-विद हैं इंटलैक्चुअल्स हैं, इन्टैलीजैन्सिया है, वह भी काफी पैमाने पर भारत में आ रहे हैं। चाइना कार्ड का इस्तेमाल किया जाय, वह सारी की सारी मशीनरी पर भी अपना दबाव का इस्तेमाल करती है और इसके साथ उन्होंने चीन के साथ सम्बन्धों को ठीक करने के लिये वकालत शुरू की है, मैं भी इस पक्ष में हूं। हमारी सरकार ने—हमारे

प्रधान मंत्री जी और विदेश मंत्री ने—घोषणा की है कि हम विवाद को शन्तिपुर्ण तरीके से हल करना चाहते हैं । लेकिन हुआ साहब ने कहा है कि भारत कन्क्रीट प्रापोजल्ज लेकर आये कि हम सीमा-विवाद को कैसे हल कर सकते हैं । जब एकेडेमीशन्ज का ऐसा दबाव पड़ रहा है और जो लोग आज वाशिंगटन में बहुत ज्यादा प्रभावशाली हैं, वे इस कोशिश में हैं कि चीन की ताकत बराबर बढ़ती रहे, निरंकुश रूप से बढ़ती रहे, तो वह खतरा सदा बरकरार रहेगा कि भारत को दबाया जाय, उसको कमजोर बनाया जाय । मैं विदेश मंत्री से साफ तौर पर पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह न्युक्लीयर क्लब के मेम्बरों की मजिश का ही एक अंग तो नहीं है कि अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से भारत पर इस लिए दबाव डाला जाय कि उसने अपने आणविक संयंत्रों के सम्बन्ध में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निरीक्षण एवं सर्वेक्षण को स्वीकार नहीं किया है ? क्या पाश्चात्य देशों की यह नीति तो नही है कि भारत पर इस लिए भी दबाव डाला जाय कि भारत को चीन के निकट आने के लिए मजबूर किया जाय, ताकि भारत और रूस के बीच घनिष्ठ सम्बन्धों में फर्क आये और इस क्षेत्र में एक दूसरे प्रकार के शक्ति-गुट या पावर-ब्लाक का निर्माण हो ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने भारी स्थिति पर गम्भीर चिन्ता प्रकट की है । हम लगातार इस मामले में पैरिस-स्थित अपने दूतावास के जरिये फ्रांस की सरकार से जानकारी प्राप्त करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । उसके अनुसार अभी तक राजनैतिक, वित्तीय तथा तकनीकी—पोलीटिकल, फिनांशल एंड टेकनिकल—डीटेल्ज अन्तिम रूप से तय नही हुई है, और जब तक ये तय नहीं होंगी, तब तक ऐसा नही माना जाना चाहिए कि समझौता हो गया ।

इस मामले में अमरीका भी एक पक्ष है, क्योंकि अमरीका के यहां से टेकनालोजी को जाना है । चीन कम्युनिस्ट देश है, और अगर अमरीका द्वारा दी गई टेकनालोजी फ्रांस के माध्यम से चीन पहुंचती है, तो इसके लिए अमरीका की स्वीकृति की जरूरत है । कल भी अमरीकी दूतावास के साथ इस बारे में बातचीत हुई है और उन्होंने कहा है कि अभी तक हमने क्लीयरेंस नहीं दिया है ।

माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ और मामले उठाये हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि वे इससे सीधे सम्बन्धित नहीं हैं । अभी परसों विदेश नीति पर, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति पर, चर्चा होगी, तो हम इन सारे मामलों पर गहराई से विचार कर सकेंगे ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो स्टेटमेंट मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है, वह सचमुच मेरे लिए भी आश्चर्यजनक है, और वह इस लिए कि जो न्युक्लीयर प्लांट दिया गया है, और जो टेकनालोजी के बारे में बातचीत चल रही है, यह तो निश्चित है कि यह प्लांट व टैकनालाजी चीन को दी जायगी । मंत्री महोदय को भले ही संदेह हो, परन्तु अमरीकी गवर्नमेंट ने चाइना को न्यूक्लीयर प्लांट, अस्त्र-शस्त्र और टेकनालोजी से माडर्नाइज करने और रूस के खिलाफ एक बड़ी शक्ति के रूप में चीन को खड़ा करने का निश्चय कर लिया है । इसी नीति के अनुसार उसने अपने मित्र देशों को, जिनके पास यह ज्ञान है, जहां जहां, इस प्रकार के न्यूक्लीयर प्लांट हैं, यह ज्ञान और टेकनालोजी पीकिंग को देने की अनुमति देने का निश्चय कर लिया है । अभी चाहे अमल न हो परन्तु यह उन की नीति के अनुसार है । मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा आप से, अमेरिका ने हमारे तारापुर प्लांट के लिए एनरिच्ड यूरेनियम देने के समय और फिर अगला जो हमारा इस्टालमेंट है जिस के लिए ऐग्रीमेंट हो चुका है, उस ऐग्रीमेंट के अनुसार उस को यह एनरिच्ड यूरेनियम देना है लेकिन वह इसलिए देने को तैयार नही है कि हम ने सेफगार्डस स्वीकार नही किये और नान-प्रालिफरेशन ट्रीटी पर हस्ताक्षर नही किए । अमेरिका में एक इस प्रकार का लेजिस्लेशन भी पास हुआ है कि इस प्रकार के देशों को टेक्नोलाजी और एनरिच्ड यूरेनियम न दी जाय जब तक वे इस प्रकार के सेफगार्डस स्वीकार न करें, हमें भी वह इस लिए नही दे रहे हैं लेकिन चाइना को इस प्रकार की टेक्नोलाजी देने की बात हो रही है और यह न्युक्लियर प्लांट जा रहा है, यह बात डेफिनिट है तो इस प्रकार का जो भेदभाव अमेरिका सरकार कर रही है, यह जो उस की दोहरी और दोमुखी नीति है उस के बारे में क्या सरकार ने अमेरिका सरकार से जानकारी प्राप्त की है कि उन की इस प्रकार की दोमुखी नीति क्यों है, एक समान नीति क्यों नही है ? जहां जहां भी इस प्रकार की टेकनालाजी वह देंगे और इस प्रकार का न्युक्लियर प्लांट जायेगा वहां इस प्रकार की बात हो सकती है क्योंकि इसमें प्लूटोनियम भी पैदा होता है जिस से ऐटम बम बनता है । हमारे यहां उस की जानकारी है क्योंकि जो स्पेंट फ्यूएल बचेगा उस की रिफ्यूएलिंग से प्लूटोनियम पैदा होता है जिस से ऐटम बम बनेगा । इसलिए यह कोई साधारण बात नही है । मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा सरकार से, यह फ्रांस गवर्नमेंट का सवाल नही है, यह सवाल सीधा अमेरिका गवर्नमेंट का है । क्या आप ने अमेरिकन गवर्नमेंट से बाकायदा उन की इस नीति की चर्चा की है या नही की है कि क्या उन की इस संबंध में यूनिफार्म नीति रहेगी या इस प्रकार की दोमुखी नीति रहेगी और वह हम को भी इसी आधार पर देंगे या नही देंगे ?

दूसरी बात मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अमेरिका चाइना को मजबूत बना रहा है, यह बात नही है और उस की अन्तरराष्ट्रीय नीति का यह अंग है । ठीक है, इंडिया के खिलाफ पैरलल पावर

[श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

खड़ी कर रहे हैं, हमें इस में आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं आप से कि जो इस प्रकार से चाइना को सशक्त बनाया जा रहा है और चाइना एक ओर पाकिस्तान की आणविक ज्ञान देने का प्रस्ताव कर चुका है, आणिवक क्षेत्र में जो टेक्नालाजी चाइना के पास है उस में आलरेडी 40 प्लांट एटम बम बनाने के लिए उस के पास हैं, केवल पीसफुल इस्तेमाल एटामिक एनर्जी उत्पन्न करने की टेकनिकल नो हाउ उस के पास नहीं है, इसलिए उस ने अमेरिका की शरण ली है और यह भी उस को मिल जाती है तो एटामिक एनर्जी के और उसके टेकनिकल ज्ञान से वह पूर्ण हो जाता है और यह उस की नीति है, मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि माऊ का जो डिक्टम है रेस्पेक्ट दि एनीमी टैक्टिकली ऐंड डेस्पाइज हिम स्ट्रेटेजिकली, यह उस की नीति है, उसी नीति के अनुसार अमेरिका के साथ उस का समझौता चल रहा है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि पाकिस्तान को वह इस प्रकार का आफर कर चुका है, दूसरी ओर नागालैंड और मिजोरम के विद्रोहियों को वह हमारे खिलाफ सहायता कर रहा है, और अब यह शक्ति वह प्राप्त कर रहा है तो क्या इस प्रकार के समझौते से अन्तरराष्ट्रीय राजनीति पर कोई फर्क या कोई कुप्रभाव पड़ने की कोई संभावना है या नहीं है और दूसरे क्या हमारी डिफेंस पर भी इस का कोई असर पड़ेगा ? इस देश की सुरक्षा पर, इस देश की नीति पर और चाइना और भारत के सम्बन्धों पर भी इस का कुप्रभाव पड़ने की कोई संभावना है या नहीं ? यदि है तो हमारी सुरक्षा के लिए आप ने क्या किया है ? ऐसा कुप्रभाव न पड़े, इस दिशा में आप ने क्या प्रयत्न किया है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल उठाया है । यदि अमेरिका फ्रांस के जरिये चीन को ऐसी टेकनोलाजी देता है जो साधारणतः अमेरिका और देशों को नहीं देता है और अगर देता है तो उन पर यह शर्त लगाता है कि पाने वाले देश के एटामिक रिएक्टर फुल स्कोप सेफ गार्डस में आएंगे । तो चीन के सम्बन्ध में कोई भी भेदभाव करना, यह गलत होगा और हम इसे स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे । चीन के पास एटम बम हैं, अक्तूबर, 1964 में चीन ने पहला अणु विस्फोट किया था। हथियारों की दिसा में चीन ने काफी प्रगति की है लेकिन इस सवाल पर चर्चा करते समय हम उसका उल्लेख नहीं कर रहे हैं । माडर्नाइजेशन के लिए अगर चीन अणु शक्ति चाहता है तो देने वाले देश का यह कर्तव्य है, विशेषकर अमरीका का, कि वह देखे कि कोई भी ऐसी फुल स्कोप सेफगार्डस के अन्तर्गत वह रहना चाहिए जैसे कि तारापुर में है जिससे एटामिक इंधनटेक्नोलाजी का उपयोग ऐसे तत्व या ऐसे यूरेनियम से प्लूटोनियम बनाने में खर्च न हो जिस कि हथियारों के विस्तार के कार्यक्रम को और भी बल मिले । इस विषय में मैं सदन को विश्वास में लेना चाहूंगा । माननीय सदस्यों ने भी सिनेटर फ्रैंक चर्च जो फारेन रिलेशंस कमेटी के चेयरमैन हैं, के एक वक्तव्य को देखा होगा । उनके कुछ वाक्य मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं :

"There is a real possibility of selling commercial nuclear reactors to the Chinese. Remember that since the Chinese have already developed a full capacity to manufacture nuclear weapons the normal concern that we have about prolifieration of such weapons is not present in the Chinese case."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह स्थिति हास्यास्पद है । एक ओर तो अमरीका प्रोलिफरेशन को रोकना चाहता है और दूसरी ओर प्रोलिफरेशन को रोकने सम्बन्धी जितनी भी शर्तें हैं वह ऐसे देशों पर लगाना चाहता है जिन्होंने पहले से ही फैसला किया है कि हम आणविक हथियार नहीं बनायेंगे । मैं समझता हूं माननीय सदस्य का यह आरोप ठीक है कि अमरीका इस सबन्ध में दोहरे माप-दण्ड का उपयोग कर रहा है । इस माप-दण्ड का उपयोग नहीं होना चाहिए और भारत उसका विरोध करेगा ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया । क्या इस प्रकार के समझौते से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र और भारतवर्ष पर कोई कुप्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है या नहीं ? यदि है, तो उसको दूर करने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत अपनी सुरक्षा के प्रति सचेत है । पड़ौस में होने वाली सारी घटनाओं को ध्यान में रखकर हम अपनी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था पर निरन्तर विचार करते रहते हैं और जहां भी कमी दिखाई देती है उसको पूरा करते हैं ।

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न जो सदन के सामने रखा गया है, माननीय मंत्री जी जब अभी जनवरी में चीन जा रहे हैं उसके सन्दर्भ में यह प्रश्न बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है । मैं तीन बातों की ओर विदेश मंत्री का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा । मैं 27 नवम्बर के यू एन आई के एक समाचार की दो तीन लाइनें पढ़ देना चाहता हूं ताकि मंत्री जी और सरकार इसको समझ ले । यह यू एन आई की रिपोर्ट है :

"The reported agreement by China to acquire a sophisticated nuclear plant from France and its arms deals with various western

countries have created a serious situation in the sub-continent."

पश्चिमी देशों से चाइना ने हथियार लेने के जो समझौते किए हैं और अमरीका के साथ उन्होंने न्यूक्लियर आर्म्स लेने की बात की है, यह बहुत खतरनाक स्थिति है । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं क्या वे इस बात को मानते हैं—वे ठीक ठीक बतायें—क्या यह अमरीकी साम्राज्यवादियों की साजिश है कि हिन्दुस्तान को चाइना और पाकिस्तान के मुकाबले कमजोर करने के लिए चीन को हम मदद दें ? इस पर आप प्रकाश डालें कि हमारी नीति क्या है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि चीन के हुआ कुओ फेंग ने पीकिंग में कहा है कि हमने निश्चय किया है कि पश्चिमी देशों से, जहां कहीं से भी हो, हम आधुनिकतम हथियार, आणविक हथियार मंगायेंगे और उसी योजना के अन्तर्गत समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम के अनुसार चीन की सरकार ने फ्रांस से समझौता किया है ।

तीसरी बात यह है क्या मंत्री जी को इस बात की सूचना है कि चाइना ने यूरोपियन एकोनामिक मार्केट से भी मोस्ट माडर्न वीपन्स खरीदने का एक समझौता किया है ? क्या मंत्री जी इस बात को मानते हैं कि आधुनिकतम आणविक हथियार और दूसरे किस्म की ऐसी आणविक भट्ठियां अगर साम्राज्यवादी देश यूरोपियन एकोनामिक मार्केट के नेतृत्व में चीन को दे देंगे, जैसा कि उन्होंने कहा है, और चीन के पास एटम बम है ही तो उस हालत को देखते हुए क्या मंत्री जी अपने यहां डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर के सुरक्षा की बातों की तरफ ध्यान आकृष्ट करेंगे और उसके लिए तैयारी का सुझाव देंगे ?

मेरी यह मान्यता है और मैं दृढ़-निश्चित हूं कि अमरीका और पश्चिमी देश हिन्दुस्तान को, जो एक जनतन्त्रीय देश है, उस को कमजोर करने के लिये चीन को उभार रहे हैं । माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह केवल रूस से मुकाबले की बात नहीं है, बल्कि वे साठ करोड़ की धरती पर गलत निगाह लगाये हुए हैं । चूंकि माननीय मंत्री जी चीन जा रहे हैं—रास्ते में अखबार वाले हवाई अड्डे पर उन से पूछेंगे—चीन कम्बोडिया को उभार कर वियतनाम के साथ जो कर रहा है, उस ने हमारी जमीन को हड़प लिया है, बर्मा के साथ भी ऐसा ही हो रहा है, चारों तरफ हाथ मार रहा है, पाकिस्तान को उभार कर लड़ा रहा है—चाइनीज कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की दो नीतियां हैं—समाजवादी और साम्राज्यवादी, रूस भी यही करता है और चीन भी यही करता है—उस की कम्यूनिज्म की समाजवादी और साम्राज्यवादी नीति को छोड़ दीजिए—लेकिन जो उस की एक्सपांशनिस्ट नीति है—उस के बारे में हमारी सरकार क्या सोच रही है ? मंत्री जी जब उधर जायेंगे तो उन को संयुक्त-विज्ञप्ति लिखनी पड़ेगी—मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस के लिये आप क्या दिमाग बनायेंगे ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मैंने स्पष्ट किया—इस प्रश्न के दो पहलू हैं—एक चीन के पास आणविक हथियार हैं और चीन उन हथियारों का विकास कर रहा है और चीन जो भी स्रोत उपलब्ध हैं उन से अपनी प्राद्योगिकी का विस्तार करने में संलग्न है ।

दूसरा पहलू—यह है कि अगर अमरीका उस शर्त की अवहेलना कर के जो वह हमारे ऊपर लगा रहा है—तारापुर के सम्बन्ध में एन-रिच्ड यूरेनियम देने के बारे में—वह शर्त अगर चीन पर नहीं लगाता—यह कह कर कि चीन के पास पहले से ही एटामिक हथियार हैं—इस लिये उस पर शर्त लगाने की जरूरत क्या है ? यह हमारे लिये न केवल चिन्ता का विषय है, बल्कि हमारे लिये असन्तोष का विषय भी है और हम अपनी भावना अमरीकी सरकार को असंदिग्ध शब्दों में बतला रहे हैं—केवल उन देशों के बारे में "फुल-स्कोप-सेफगार्डस" नहीं हो सकते जिन के पास हथियार नहीं हैं, उन पर सेफ-गार्डस लगाने की जरूरत क्या है—हम ने तो पहले ही एलान कर दिया है .....

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : आप भी बनाइये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या अमरीका यह चाहता है ? मैं नहीं समझता कि अमरीका यह चाहता है, मगर जो अमरीका नहीं चाहता है, आज उस से उलटा काम कर रहा है ।

श्री ब्रज भूषण त्रिपाठी : अगर आप रूस से लड़िये तो चाहेगा ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप यह भावना व्यक्त कर दीजिये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह भावना व्यक्त नहीं होती है, सरकार की नीति की उद्घोषणा होती है । संसद में भावना ही व्यक्त की जाती है, हाथापाई नहीं की जाती है । इतने बड़े देश के, इतने शक्तिशाली देश के, जिस देश में इतने प्रबुद्ध व्यक्ति हों, उन के प्रवक्ता के रूप में अगर मैं कुछ कहता हूं—तो वह मात्र भावना का प्रकटीकरण नहीं है, वह समूचे राष्ट्र की आवाज है.....

डा० कर्ण सिंह (उधमपुर) : भावना से कर्तव्य ऊंचा होता है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कर्तव्य का क्षण जब आयेगा, तो हम पीछे नहीं हटेंगे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब उपसेन जी ने पूछा कि चीन अणु-अणु बम से तैयारी कर रहा है,

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

पाकिस्तान को भी वह बीच में लाये और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिता का भी उल्लेख किया—मैं समझता हूं ये सारे मामले यद्यपि महत्वपूर्ण हैं, मगर सीधे इस में से नहीं निकलते हैं और जैसा मैंने कहा है—परसों हम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों पर एक विवाद चर्चा करने वाले हैं, उस में ये सारे मामले उठाये जा सकते हैं ।

श्री हरकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : मान्यवर, अभी हमारे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने लगभग सभी प्रश्नों को माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने रखा और माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी बहुत सी बातों का जवाब दिया । लेकिन कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जिनको मैं भी उनके सामने रखना चाहता हूं ।

जो कुछ भी समझौता हुआ फ्रांस और चीन के बीच और यह अमेरिका की सहमति से समझौता हुआ । क्या इस समझौता से भारत की सुरक्षा और विदेश नीति दोनों पर बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा ? यह न केवल भारत की सुरक्षा और विदेश नीति पर बल्कि दुनिया के अन्दर चीन और अमेरिका के बीच सम्बन्ध कायम होने के बाद पूरी विश्व की राजनीति के आयाम ही क्या नहीं बदलेंगे ?

यह कहने में मुझे कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं है कि आज अमेरिका जो कार्य कर रहा है उस से साफ जाहिर है कि वह दोहरी नीति अपना रहा है । 1954 में जब राष्ट्रपति आइजनहावर ने भारत से कहा था कि भारत को चाहिए कि साम्यवादी देशों के प्रसार को रोकने के लिए भारत हथियार ले तो उस समय भारत ने उसे अस्वीकार कर दिया था । उस समय की राजनीतिक स्थिति क्या थी और आज की राजनीतिक स्थिति क्या है ? राष्ट्रपति कार्टर चीन की आयुध शस्त्र शक्ति, सामरिक शस्त्र शक्ति और दूसरी शस्त्र शक्ति को बढ़ाने के लिए चीन को मदद देने के स्तर तक उतर आये हैं । इस से साफ जाहिर है कि भारत के प्रति इन लोगों का इरादा साफ नहीं है । ये भारत को कमजोर बनाना चाहते हैं और भारत को ही नहीं, भारत से सम्बन्धित जितने भी राष्ट हैं जिन के साथ भारत के अच्छे सम्बन्ध हैं उन को भी कमजोर करना चाहते हैं ।

जहां तक सोवियत संघ का सम्बन्ध है, उन्हें मालूम है कि चीन के साथ भी सोवियत संघ के सम्बन्ध अच्छे नहीं रहे हैं और भारत के साथ चीन के सम्बन्ध पिछले कई वर्षों से तनावपूर्ण चले आ रहे हैं । इसलिए सोवियत संघ और भारत दोनों को कमजोर करने की दिशा में यह उनकी साजिश है । भारत रूस मैत्री इतिहास की सच्चाइयों एवं वास्तविकता पर आधारित है । हमें रूस के साथ अपने सम्बन्ध निरन्तर कायम रखने और उन्हें उत्तरोत्तर मजबूत बनाते रहने की आवश्यकता है । चीन-अमेरिका सम्बन्ध सोवियत संघ को नीचा दिखाने और भारत की स्थिति को कमजोर करने की दिशा में एक बहुत बड़ा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीतिक षड़यंत्र प्रतीत होता है ।

मान्यवर, इन सच्चाइयों के तहत, मैं सिर्फ यह बात माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर हमारे तारापुर के एटोमिक प्लांट, न्यूक्लियर पावर प्लांट को जिस को 1994 तक अमेरिका द्वारा यूरेनियम देने का समझौता हुआ था, उसे आज अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति स्वीकार करने को क्यों नहीं तैयार हैं ? अगर वे स्वीकार भी करते हैं तो उन के देश की जो अन्य संस्थाएं हैं, जो इसे देती हैं या इसको देने की अनुमति प्रदान करती हैं उन पर वे क्यों नहीं अपना दबाव डाल पा रहे हैं ? मेरे पास जो कटिंग है उस में साफ लिखा है–

> "The US president, Mr. Jimmy Carter, ovefriding State Department objections has authorised France to sell American-llicensed nuclear reactors to China."

वे चीन के साथ इस तरह का समझौता कर सकते हैं लेकिन तारापुर पावर प्लांट के लिए यूरेनियम देने में उन्हें हिचकिचाहट हो रही है । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे राष्ट्रपति कार्टर को पत्र लिख कर उन से यह स्पष्ट जानना चाहेंगे कि अमेरिका चीन की परमाणु शक्ति को बढ़ा कर क्या भारत और विश्व शांति के लिए खतरा पैदा नहीं करना चाहता है ? क्यों भारत जैसे लोकतांत्रिक देश के साथ किये गये वायदे को भी पूरा नहीं किया जा रहा है जबकि चीन को हथियारों के मामले में मजबूत करने से भारत की सुरक्षा को खतरा होगा । क्या अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति भारत के साथ मैत्री रखने का इरादा छोड़ चुके हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तारापुर के सम्बन्ध में अमेरिका के साथ हमारा जो समझौता हुआ है उस समझौता का पालन होना चाहिए । अमेरिकी कांग्रेस ने जो कानून बाद में पारित किया है, उस कानून को उसके बनने से पहले हुए समझौते पर लागू नहीं किया जा सकता । हमें एक किस्त मिल गयी है, दूसरी किस्त मिलेगी, इसकी हम आशा करते हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में प्रेजिडेंट कार्टर का रुख सहायक है, यह हमें मालूम है । लेकिन वहां और भी एजेन्सियां हैं जो इस मामले में आपत्तियां करती रहती हैं । वह एक लोकतंत्रवादी देश है लेकिन उस सब के बावजूद हमें आशा है कि अमेरिका हमारे साथ किये गये करार का पालन करेगा और अगर नहीं करेगा तो हम तारापुर को चलाने के लिए अन्य स्त्रोतों से इंतजाम करने के लिए स्वतंत्र होंगे । माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि क्या प्रेसीडेंट कार्टर की चिट्ठी लिखी जयगी ? अब प्रेसीडेंट कार्टर और प्रधान मंत्री के बीच में पत्र-व्यवहार चलता रहता है, उसमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं पर चर्चा होती है, द्विपक्षीय मामलों पर भी विचार विनिमय होता है । और मैं समझता हूं कि जब यह मामला अन्तिम रूप लेगा तो इस मामले को भी उच्च स्तर पर उठाया जा सकता है ।

श्री बलवन्त सिंह रामूवालिया (फरीदकोट) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत के पड़ोसियों के साथ हमेशा अच्छे सम्बन्ध रहे हैं । नई जनता सरकार की यह भरसक कोशिश रही है कि इसके सम्बन्ध पड़ोसियों के साथ खासतौर पर अच्छे हों । इस देश में राजनीतिक कई दफा मोड़ तोड़ किये गये, पड़ोसियों के साथ झगड़ा करने के लिये यहां से ही बहुत सी बातें कही गई । रूस के खिलाफ प्रचार हमेशा तेज रहता है, इसी तरह चीन

खिलाफ भी। मैं समझता हूं चीन को हमेशा दुश्मन की कतार में खड़ा रखना यह कोई सियाकत या सूझ की बात नहीं है। चीन भी हमारा दोस्त हो सकता है। हमेशा चीन को दुश्मन कहा जाना और वहां छोटी छोटी बातें होने पर उसको बहुत बड़े विरोध के रूप में इस देश में पेश करना यह कोई ज्यादा फायदेमन्द नहीं रहेगा भविष्य में। यह सरकार क्या चाहती है ? आखिर चीन हमेशा से आक्रमणकारी नहीं रहा है। पाकिस्तान ने हमारे पर आक्रमण किये, मगर अब हम उसके दोस्त बने। आज माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और माननीय वाजपेयी जी को यह श्रेय जाता है कि उन्होंने पाकिस्तान के साथ अच्छे सम्बन्ध कायम किये और कितने नजदीक लाये। चीन के लोगों ने अपनी गरीबी दूर करने के लिये लड़ाई लड़ी, चीन के लोग बहादुरी से लड़े। वहां के लोगों ने अपने यहां से गरमायेदारी को खत्म किया, और आदमी के हाथ से आदमी की लूट को चीन में खत्म किया गया है। हम चाहते हैं कि उस देश के लोग ईमानदारी से रहें, अच्छाई से रहें, हमारे उनके अच्छे सम्बन्ध रहें। मगर कुछ बातों में बाज दफा जब तीसरी शक्ति अपनी टांग फंसा देती है तो हालात वैसे नहीं रहते हैं जैसे कि हम चाहते हैं। अमरीका एक तरफ हमसे दोस्ती की बात करता है मगर अमरीका का यह प्रयास रहता है कि हर जगह दो आदमियों को लड़ाते रहो ताकि बीच में अमरीका का काम चलता रहे। इसलिये हम चाहते हैं कि हथियारों का विस्तार रुके, यह सरकार भी इस पर जोर देती है हथियारों के विस्तार पर रोक लगे और हथियार संसार में न बने। यह सरकार यह भी चाहती है कि दुनिया में अमन हो और एक दूसरे के साथ सहयोग से रहें।

मैं मंत्री जी से दो, तीन बातें पूछना चाहता हूं। पहली तो यह कि अमरीका से फ्रांस के जरिये जो न्यूक्लियर शक्ति वहां जा रही है उसके बारे में जो देश में चिन्ता पैदा हो गई है उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या विदेश मंत्री जी जब चीन जायेंगे तो क्या इस विषय को उठायेंगे ?

(2) क्या आपने अमरीका के राजदूत को बुला कर भारत सरकार की ओर से अपना प्रोटेस्ट नोट किया है ?

(3) भविष्य में आप अमरीका के साथ अड़ोस पड़ोस के देशों के बारे में जो उसकी जंगी हथियारों की नीति है उसके बारे में कोई डीटेल्ड वार्तालाप करने के लिये डेलीगेशन का यहां आना या यहां से डेलीगेशन वहां भेजने का आप ख्याल रखते हैं ? यही मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं।

13 hrs.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं पीकिंग जाऊंगा, तो सभी प्रश्नों पर चर्चा होगी और उनमें यह प्रश्न भी आ सकता है। मैं फिर इस बात को दोहराना चाहता हूं कि इस मसले का सम्बन्ध अमरीका से अधिक है, क्योंकि अमरीका ऐसी टेकनालोजी फ्रांस के जरिये चीन को दे रहा है, जिसको औरों को देते समय वह फुल-स्कोप सेफगार्ड की बात करता है। अगर सैनेटर फ्रेंक चर्च का वक्तव्य सही है, तो चीन के मामले में वह उस सेफगार्ड पर बल देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है जैसा कि मैं ने अपने पहले उत्तर में कहा है, इस सम्बन्ध में हम अमरीकी दूतावास से सम्पर्क बनाये हुए हैं, और अगर इस करार को अंतिम रूप दे दिया जाता है, तो फिर कूटनीतिक दृष्टि से जो भी कदम आवश्यक होगा, वह हम उठायेंगे।

माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी कहा कि हमारे पड़ोसी देशों के साथ सम्बन्ध सामान्य बनाने के प्रयत्नों में कभी कभी बाधा पैदा करने की कोशिश की जाती है। यह तो भारत और पड़ोसी देशों का कर्त्तव्य है कि इस प्रकार की बाधाओं को ताक पर रख कर, और बिना किसी बाहरी हस्तक्षेप के, अपने सम्बन्धों को सुधारें और उनको मजबूत करें। वर्तमान सरकार सभी पड़ोसी देशों के साथ सम्बन्धों को सामान्य बनाने के लिए उत्सुक है, लेकिन एक बात स्पष्ट है कि अगर हम किसी एक देश के साथ सम्बन्ध सामान्य बनाना चाहते हैं, तो वह किसी तीसरे देश की कीमत पर बनाना नहीं चाहते हैं, और इस लिए सम्बन्ध सामान्य बनाने की प्रक्रिया और देशों के साथ हमारे सम्बन्धों को कमजोर करने के लिए नहीं होगी। उन सम्बन्धों को मजबूत रखते हुए हम पड़ोसी देशों के साथ अपने सम्बन्धों को सामान्य बनाना चाहते हैं।

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House in their Ninth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to eight Members, namely, Thakur Girija Nandan Singh, Sarvashri T. A. Pai, Dharmasinhbhai Patel, Keshavrao Dhondge, K. S. Chavda, Annasaheb Magar, Krishna Chandra Halder and Dr.

[Mr. DeputySpeaker]

Baldev Prakash, for the following periods:

(1)	Thakur Girija Nandan Singh	17th July to 31st August, 1978 (Fifth Session).
(2)	Shri T. A. Pai	20th November to 22nd December, 1978 (Sixth Session).
(3)	Shri Dharmasinhbhai Patel	20th November to 22nd December, 1978 (Sixth Session).
(4)	Shri Keshavrao Dhondge.	1st to 31st August, 1978 (Fifth Session) and 20th November to 5th December, 1978 (Sixth Session).
(5)	Shri K. S. Chavda.	20th November to 22nd December, 1978 (Sixth Session).
(6)	Shri Annasaheb Magar	20th November to 22nd December, 1978 (Sixth Session).
(7)	Shri Krishna Chandra Halder.	20th November to 22nd December, 1978 (Sixth Session).
(8)	Dr. Baldev Prakash	20th November to 22nd December, 1978 (Sixth Session)

It is the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee may be granted?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Members will be informed accordingly.

REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE HUNDRED AND FIRST REPORT

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO (Hanamkonda): I beg to present the Hundred and first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Forty-fifth Report on Incorrect Grant of Export Incentives.

13.04 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NON-AVAILABILITY OF MEDICINES TO FIGHT ENCEPHALITIS IN TIRUNELVELI AND TUTICORIN IN TAMIL NADU.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Under Rule 377, I am making statement on the following matter of urgent public importance.

I have been repeatedly requesting the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare that the Government of India should rush the required medicines to Tirunelveli and Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu, where Encephalitis has been spreading fast. During my visit to Tuticorin in the first week of this month, I have seen personally more than 100 patients in the hospital who have become the victims of Encephalitis.

The hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in his D.O. No. 1392 VIP/78 dated 8-12-78 stated that he is asking the Department to take immediate action in the matter of sending medicines to Tuticorin. But so far nothing has happened. I have come to know that the following medicines are not available in Tuticorin and Tamil Nadu in general:

Dehydroemetine used for amoebiasis; Emetine used for amoebiasis; Rholin used for ladies on Rh negative patients immediately after delivery; Botrapse used to control bleeding; Premarin used to control bleeding; Thyroid 60 mg. Tab. used in thyroid deficiencies; Dopsone used in Leprosy; Insulin Zinc, Lente NPH for diabetes.

The non-availability of the above medicines has created a scare among people of Tamilnadu particularly in Tuticorin that even the medicines for controlling Encephalitis are not available.

There seems to be justification for which I had to write to the hon. Minister to rush medicines to Tuticorin. I want the hon. Minister to make a statement in this regard.

(ii) REPORTED FAMINE CONDITIONS IN RAIPUR AND BILASPUR DISTRICTS OF MADHYA PRADESH

श्री शरद यादव (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, छत्तीसगढ़-इलाका कई सालों से अकाल से ग्रसित रहा है । लेकिन इस समय जितने बड़े पैमाने पर अकाल की छाया वहां पर है उतना शायद पहले कभी नहीं रहा । अभी मैं एक कार्यक्रम में उधर गया था । बिलासपुर जंक्शन स्टेशन से हजारों लोग काम की तलाश में अपने गांवों को छोड़ कर भाग रहे हैं । यानी जो छत्तीसगढ़ कभी धान का कटौरा कहलाता था आज वह अकाल का कटोरा है ।

अकाल के मामले में हिन्दुस्तान में कोई नीति बनती नहीं है । हमेशा जो नीति बनती है वह तात्कालिक होती है ....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उसी को पढ़िए ।

श्री शरद यादव : मेरा अनुरोध है कि अभी प्रान्तीय सरकार या केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई इसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दे रही है । यहां जो कृषि मंत्री बैठे हैं उन से मेरा यह कहना है कि रायपुर और बिलासपुर जिले और उनमें जांजगीर तहसील और बलौदा बाजार, इन में अकाल का बहुत ज्यादा असर है ...

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बेगुसराय) : आपका क्षेत्र कहां पर है ?

श्री शरद यादव : मेरा क्षेत्र तो अलग है । लेकिन अकाल जैसी स्थिति पर क्षेत्र नहीं चलता । अकाल तो समूचे देश का दर्द होता है ।

मेरा यह कहना है कि छत्तीसगढ़ के बारे में सारे अखबार रंगे हुए हैं लेकिन सरकार का ध्यान उस पर जाता नहीं है । अकाल के बारे में घोषणा करने की जो सरकार की नीति है वह बहुत ही घटिया किस्म की है । हमारे यहां जो पटवारी होते हैं उनके हाथ में दे दिया जाता है कि अकाल है या नहीं यह लिख कर भेज दो । अब पटवारी इतना छोटा, इतना अदना आदमी है कि सरकार अगर चाहे कि अकाल मत लिखो तो वह लिख नहीं सकता । इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि छत्तीसगढ़ के इलाके में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर तत्काल राहत पहुंचानी चाहिए, वहां से बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर जो पलायन हो रहा है उसको रोकना चाहिए, भुखमरी से जो मरने वाले लोग हैं उनको बचाना चाहिए और फूड फार वर्क की योजना वहां बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर चलानी चाहिए ।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : राज्य सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री शरद यादव : राज्य सरकार भी सो रही है और केन्द्र की सरकार भी सो रही है । कोई सरकार जागे यही मेरा कहना है । कृषि मंत्री वहां बैठे हैं, इस पर उन्हें बयान देना चाहिए । आप उन से कहिए कि वह इस पर कुछ बोलें ।

(iii) DEMANDS OF OLD AGE PENSIONERS

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I wish to draw the attention of the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and the Government to the present plight of old age pensioners who are on the verge of starvation and beggary.

Firstly, there is the problem of the pensioners who have commuted part of the pension. In spite of several appeals, individually and collectively by various pension associations for the restoration of the commuted portion after the lump sum amount paid in commutation is realised (which is normally after a period 10 to 11 years), the Government is turning down their justifiable request. The plea made by Government is that it is a contract between the Government and the pensioner as enunciated in the outmoded Pension Act of 1871. So many Acts and Laws are changed, the Constitution has been amended 44 times but the 1871 Pension Act is sacred. Of course, some amendments have been made which safeguard pensions of officers who may choose to become Ministers or Members of Parliament, but those who had commuted their pensions cannot get the full pension even after the full amount commuted has been repaid to Government! Today there are these few people who have, in effect, repaid the Government many times over what they have drawn as commuted pension.

An Accounts Officer, aged 64 years, retired from the office of the DG P&T. He could be said to have paid as much as Rs. 12,026 upto July, 1977. He retired in 1957 and drew Rs. 6000 and could be said to have repaid the Government Rs. 26,000. A Deputy

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

Collector, retiring in 1947, who received a commuted amount of Rs. 16,510 can be deemed to have paid the Government Rs. 42,285. And so the sad tale can be continued. Is this not amoral? Not a single one of these poor pensioners is below 75 years—that means, younger than the Prime Minister—and the amount being received by them is not more than Rs. 40 to Rs. 100.

Another demand of the old age pensioners which is a valid one is that between 1964 and 1977, two months Death-*cum*-Gratuity was being recovered from pensioners who elected to opt for the Family Pension Scheme. This faulty rule was dispensed with in 1977. I hope, Dr. Sushila Nayar is going to convince the Prime Minister of what I am saying. But the Government refuses to pay back the amounts to those from whom this wrong deduction had been made. They have also requested that those old age pensioners under the DCG scheme who have outlived the period of ten years should be paid at 4/8 rate as they retired when pay scales were in any case lower and are suffering from today's high prices.

The pensioners who retired before 1973 are being paid 30/80 of the average pay while those who retired after 1973 are paid 33/80 of the average pay. There should be no discrimination when pension rules are revised and all pensioners irrespective of the year of retirement should get the full benefit of all revised pension rules.

I would once again like to remind the Government of the remark of the Petitions Committee of the Lok Sabha in November, 1974:

> "The Government may review their whole scheme of commutation of pensions with a view to liberalise the relevant rules to mitigate the hardships of such pensioners and to enable them to live their last days with dignity and without helplessness."

Lastly, all discrimination in respect of pension rules should be removed and family pensions and pensions for disabled children should apply to all pensioners equally and not only to those who retired after January, 1964.

On behalf of all pensioners in the country, I make this fervent plea once again and, I hope, that it will not fall on deaf ears.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, I have a point of order on this. You will have seen that sometime back I had raised a point of order about the matter, like the one which you just now heard Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan raising under rule 377. A point was made which the Speaker upheld that some rules must be provided for including these items in the agenda papers so that the members know and the Ministers know which items are coming up. The Speaker ruled that he would like to go into the matter sympathetically.

I have another point that such an important statement affecting the lives of deserving good old pensioners should not fall on deaf ears. Of course, the Prime Minister is present now. But the Finance and the other Ministers to whom this is addressed are not present here. Don't you think that a practice should be established that the concerned Ministers should be present in the House? When the members are so serious and earnest about raising certain issues for which time is spent by the House, the Ministers should come forward to make a statement and give an indication as to what they are doing in these matters. About this matter, how are the pensioners to know, how are we to know, what the Government is doing? We remain uninformed about the whole thing.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Until these items are put on the List of Business, at least the concerned Ministers should be present here.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: My notice under 377 is addressed to the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This has been started only a few months back. The practice is that as soon as the mentions are made under rule 377, the Ministers concerned are immediately informed of the entire proceedings of the House so that they can take action within ten days. They are informed immediately ,and they are expected to take some action within ten days. I suppose, that would satisfy the Members.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am glad that you have clarified the position that the Ministers concerned are informed immediately of these matters, and within ten days action is expected to be taken. But my point is this. In certain cases, such as the one mentioned by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, we are entitled to know further in the House itself from the Minister as to what has happened, so that we can pursue the matter more seriously.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: At least give the right to the Member who raises it and to read the reply in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is also the option to the Minister; if he feels the need, he can come and make the statement in the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Member who raises it should be informed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The particular Members are informed in any case.

Mr. Mhalgi.

(iv) REPORTED INDEFINITE STRIKE BY THE EMPLOYEES OF HINDUSTAN ANTIBIOTICS LTD., PIMPRI, PUNJAB.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377, I draw the attention of the hon. Ministers of Petroleum & Chemicals and of Labour to the following matter:—

Over 2,000 employees of Hindustan Antibiotics, a prestigious public sector unit at Pimpri, Pune, Maharashtra, very recently converted their earlier tool-down strike into an indefinite strike demanding the withdrawal of dismissal orders against their colleagues. The contention of the Union of employees is that the high-handedness and pressure-tactics of the new management of the last eighteen months had culminated in the strike and a sense of insecurity had been created among the workers.

The production of streptomycin and penicillin as a result of strike has been badly affected. Indeed, it is a national loss.

It is, therefore, the prime duty of the Petroleum and Labour Ministers of the Government of India to find out an early solution to settle the points of dispute between the management and the Union of employees of Hindustan Antibiotics.

I hereby demand a statement soon from the concerned Ministers in this hon. House.

(v) DECISION TO IMPORT AN ADDITIONAL QUANTITY OF NATURAL RUBBER IGNORING THE INTERESTS OF SMALL RUBBER GROWERS.

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister of Commerce, under rule 377, the following matter of urgent public importance. This is regarding the import of an additional quantity of 15,000 metric tonnes of natural rubber.

The announcement of the Central Government to import an additional 15,000 M.T. of natural rubber, in excess of the 15,000 M.T. already imported in answer to Question No. 3694 on the 15th December 1978, is really deplorable. We had already pointed out to the Minister that, even before the distribution of the 15,000 M.T. of natural rubber imported during September, the prices in the market fell to Rs. 775 in October. This clearly showed that the hue and cry of the manufacturers that there was a shortage of natural rubber was a hoax. The price increase during

[Shri George Mathew]

the off-production season was only due to panic buying.

Even the other day, on the 10th, at a meeting at Palai in Kerala, Shri K. K. Goyal, the concerned State Minister, had categorically assured the growers that the 'Janata Government would protect the interests of the growers'. Now, I would like to know whether the decision to import an additional 15,000 M.T. of natural rubber was taken without consulting the concerned Minister.

Another important factor is whether the Government has in mind the interests of the 1,37,000 small growers in the country or the interests of a minority of factory-owners and their small number of employees. It should be noted that, after about ten years of toil, the natural rubber grower produces the rubber and his whole economic condition is destroyed by such one-sided action by the Government.

The Minister had promised to call a meeting of all the interested parties to arrive at a reasonable price for natural rubber. What was the hurry in announcing the present imports before such a meeting was called? Since the Government has already taken the decision to import an additional quantity of 15,000 M.T. of natural rubber, the only course left to protect the interests of the growers is to see that only through S.T.C. good rubber is imported which can be stored for a long time. The Government should also announce that the rubber thus imported will be released in the market only, when the internal market crosses much above the present Government (STC) selling price of Rs. 1000 per quintal.

I hope the Minister will consider the matter seriously and protect the interests of 1,37,000 small growers in the country.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): This is indeed a very serious matter. When the earlier decision was taken, I had consultations with the Members of Parliament, particularly, members from Kerala. Government is never happy in importing such things, but the ruling price to-day of rubber is somewhere between Rs. 950 and Rs. 1000. I have been requesting the Chief Minister and others concerned to bring down the prices and if the prices are not being brought down, then naturally government has to take care of the prices as also availability of rubber in the market.

With regard to the import of 15000 tonnes of rubber, a decision has been taken that it will be through STC. That I have already assured. A meeting at the officers' level has taken place and we shall be having a meeting with the producers, users and consumers and also representatives of Kerala and other rubber producing States and my Ministry and the Industry Ministry would find out what are the requirements of the country not only for this year but for coming years, how we can take up the production programmes as also rubber plantation programmes, how we can give a reasonable price to the growers—to day it happens that nearly a margin of Rs. 100-200 is taken by the middlemen—how it will be possible to give a fair price to the producers and also make rubber available to the consumers at a reasonable price.

This is how efforts will be made and in the mean time I would request the members through you that they should take care to bring down the prices to a reasonable level. I would also like to extend all possible co-operation to all members and particularly to the growers and small owners.

13.23 hrs.

SUGAR UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up further clause by clause consideration of the Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Bill.

Clause 7—(*Power of Central Government to make certain declarations*)—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bhagat Ram—he is not here. So I put his amendment to vote. The question is: Page 7,—

omit lines 14 to 18 (23).

The motion was negatived.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I put the question:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Clause 8. There are two amendments—one is by Shri B. C. Kamble and the other is by Shri Dajiba Desai. Both are not here.

So, the question is:

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Clause 10. Again there are amendments—one by Shri Kamble and another by Shri Dajiba Desai. None of them is here. So I put the clause to vote.

The question is:

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Clause 11. Again amendments by Shri Kamble and Shri Dajiba Desai. They are not here. So, the question is:

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 12 to 22 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I was hoping that the Minister in his reply would at least understand the mood of the people and the mood of the House. But, apparently, he is totally unmoved by whatever we may say from this side of the House and even by whatever is said by his own Party men on that side of the House.

Therefore I want to take this opportunity of reiterating once again the demand that this mere take-over is not sufficient. What the House expects, what the people expect, is nationalisation of these sugar undertakings. Here you are taking them over for a mere period of three years. You are going to make these concerns run and, at the end of the three years, you are going to hand them back to the same people who had brought them to this plight in which they are. This is exactly what has been raised again and again by all the Members of this House who participated in the discussion on this Bill and, yet the Minister has not even gone to the extent of giving this assurance that this is what the Government proposes to do. After all, you are taking these mills over and you are going to plough the tax-payers' money into running them and, at the end of it all, having made the concern stable, you are going to hand over it on a platter to the same

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

people who had brought it to the plight in which it is.

Therefore, this is the first thing that I wanted to say. The second thing is about the guarantee to the growers to whom crores of rupees are still pending to be paid. I think it is Rs. 53 crores as the Minister himself stated. What is the guarantee and what is the period within which these dues would be cleared? These growers, a large number of them, are small farmers. They do not own large plantations and they do not have anything to fall back upon. Therefore, in this measure which the Minister brings it as a relief measure, the farmers' interests should also be taken into consideration. All the money that is going to them should be cleared at the earliest possible time. It is the Government's responsibility while taking over these concerns.

Thirdly, is the matter on which we have had the division. That is on the question of the dues of the workers. We have had the experience again and again in this country that the workers' dues are always being given the lowest priority. I cannot understand how the Minister, in his reply, could say that the Law Ministry had advised them. This Law Ministry, pardon my saying so, needs to be thrown out of the Government lock, stock and barrel when they are giving this totally illegal opinion and advise. It is no good. The Law Ministry and the Minister also believe that they are interested in the workers but they are interested only to see that the workers do the work. Are they interested in seeing that the workers get a return on their work? After all, the Labour Minister thinks that it is a joke. It is not a joke. Unfortunately, it is a reality as far as Government is concerned. They gave the workers a very interesting advice—to old and young that they will continue to work. But, what has happened to their dues? (*Interruptions*). On the Textile Undertakings Nationalisation Bill, I had requested the Government that they, having paid more than thousand crores as compensation to the textile mill magnates, should now see that they take over the responsibility of a mere Rs. 10 crores of the provident fund dues to the workers. They refused to do it. Mr. Ramamurthy tells me that Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh is now studying his papers. I hope he is having his second thoughts. Maybe, that is why he is looking at the papers. You will please see that the workers' dues are protected when you are taking over these sugar undertakings. He says that this is the advice of the Law Ministry. This is absolutely misguided advice, ill-timed and totally immoral and sadistic advice of the Law Ministry. We are talking here on behalf of the workers. When he talks so much of the sugar stocks that he has got, he should consider wherefrom does the sugar come. Sugarcane growers have not yet been paid their dues. It is the workers who have produced so much which makes you in a comfortable position. Look at the conditions of the workers. You do not want to take on the responsibility. The Minister tries to shirk his responsibility though his shoulders are broad enough to take on that responsibility. It is not yet too late. I think he should take over the responsibility also and see that the workers' dues are safeguarded.

Lastly, he is talking so much of the comfortable position of sugar stocks. I would appeal to him not to base himself on export-oriented economy. If today there are large stocks of sugar lying with the Government, it is precisely because the purchasing power of the people is so low. What is the purchasing power per capita I would like to know from him. If you would only work out the mechanics of it, then you would understand that it is not so much. Therefore, Sir, I would appeal to the Minister not to be complacent about it but to see that in the overall policy of the government you see that the purchasing power of the people has increased and the price of sugar is brought down so that the lowest is able to afford the sugar that he and his family require. Sir again I stress not to take over for three years but make sure that you nationalise the concerns of

these industrialists which will bring great returns to the government and to the people.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Sir, I have repeatedly said that we do not believe in the nationalisation for the sake of nationalisation but at the same time..(*Interruptions*). We will, however, not hesitate to nationalise if we find there is no other way to modernise and put these factories on a sound basis. Regarding the dues I have to say that already from Rs. 53 crores which was due it has been brought down to less than Rs. 20 crores. So, the Ordinance has already produced some results and I assure the House that within a short period of time even these Rs. 20 crores will be cleared. Out of Rs. 53 crores we have already cleared Rs. 33 crores and only Rs. 20 crores remain.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : 20 करोड़ को तो आप ऐसा कह रहे हैं कि बड़ी मामूली गड़बड़ है। जिन्होंने तकलीफ बर्दाश्त कर के गन्ना पैदा किया, आप उसको बड़ा लाइटली ले रहे हैं।

श्री कल्याण जैन (इंदौर) : मैं मंत्री महोदय, का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि खण्डसारी की जो फैक्टरियां है, उन्हें भी करोड़ों रुपया किसानों को देना है। उस तरफ उन्हें ध्यान देना चाहिये।

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: It has been said that after investing lot of money on these factories, Government will present them on a platter to the industrialists. That is not true.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Then why don't you nationalise?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: There is difference between what you intend to do and what we intend to do.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): You may please make it clear that you want to do.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I have made it very clear last time. If these factories require only small repair etc. and the proprietors are willing to modernise the mills themselves and submit to us a programme of modernisation which is time-bound and they are able to convince us that they have finances also then, of course, whatever we have invested in the factory we would treat it as loan and hand-over the factory to them. But in those cases where they do not come forward with time-bound programme of modernisation and are unable to make financial arrangements then we will certainly consider taking over those mills and modernise ourselves and those will never be returned to the proprietors.

Regarding consumption I may also inform the House that since de-control the consumption of sugar has gone up by nearly one lakh tonnes every month.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I said about per capita. So many wedding seasons have taken place.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Certainly when it has gone up by one lakh tonnes then the per capita consumption would have also gone up.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: No. No.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : पर-कैपिटा कनजम्पशन बढ़ा नहीं है। जो चीनी पहले ब्लैक-मार्केट में बिकती थी, वह अब ओपन मार्केट में आ गई है, और वही मंत्री महोदय को नजर आ रही है। मगर वह कहते हैं कि प्रोडक्शन और पर-कैपिटा कनजम्पशन बढ़ गया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Thank you for the information.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Not a single bag of sugar can move out of the factory without our knowledge. They have to pay excise duty. Therefore, there is record of every disposal. Formerly the monthly consumption was 3.7 lakh tonnes. Now it has exceeded 4.7 lakh tonnes. And to that extent, the problem referred to, of big surpluses building up, is taken care of. But at the same time I must say this. We cannot take any measures to further reduce the price of sugar. The reason is obvious. If we reduce the price of sugar, the canegrowers will not get

[Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh]

even the minimum statutory price. Also the khandsari and gur manufacturing units which are already in difficulties will simply be liquidated if sugar price is further brought down.

श्री कल्याण जैन : एक भी खंडसारी की फैक्टरी नहीं चल रही है। इन्दौर जिले में बीस खंडसारी फैक्टरियां हैं और वे सब बन्द हैं। सरकार की वर्तमान शकर नीति के रहते हुए कोई भी खंडसारी फैक्टरी नहीं चल सकती है। इस नीति के कारण सरकार करोड़ों किसानों का नुकसान कर रही है और साथ ही साथ खंडसारी फैक्टरियों को भी बन्द कर रही है। इस लिए सरकार को अपनी शकर नीति को बदलना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him conclude.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I was saying the same thing which he says. He said that the prices have come down to such a low level that khandsari units are finding it difficult to function. Therefore, any suggestions of further bringing them down would be disastrous. As far as the functioning of the khandsari units are concerned, this is under the control of the State Government. Regarding State Governments, some are doing better than some others. But I need not make a comment on that because it is a State subject.

SHRI KALYAN JAIN: It is not a State subject.

चीनी नीति केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्धारित करती है। गन्ने के भाव भी वही निर्धारित करती है।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : गन्ने का भाव हम सिर्फ बड़ी फैक्टरियों के लिए निर्धारित करते हैं।

I thing I have covered all the points..

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: You did not say anything about the workers.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Regarding consumption of sugar I should like to clarify one point. Our sugar consumption per capita is low. But there are other sweetening agents in this country such as jaggery and khandsari and so on. If all those are taken into consideration, then, our consumption of sugar and other sweetening agents is comparable or slightly higher than the world average. Of course, it may not be comparable to the consumption of countries like Western Europe or America. But our consumption certainly is equal and comparable with certain other countries of the world.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.39 hrs.

PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 1977, be taken into consideration."

This is a Bill which seeks to replace the Payments of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978 promulgated by the President on the 8th September, 1978.

You would recall, Sir, the statement which I made on the 22nd August 1978, in which I said that in view of the onset of the festival season, the Government had decided to maintain the status quo with regard to bonus for one more year. This meant that the minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent which had been restored soon after the present Government came to office, would continue to be paid regardless of profits for one more year. As it was not possible for a Bill to be introduced before the Session was adjourned, the President promulgated an Ordinance to give effect to the decision. The present Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance and thus protect the payments made in pursuance of the Ordinance.

While making the statement on the 22nd August last, I had said that there

are requests for restoration of the original provisions of Section 34, deletion of Section 34, inscribing the provision for payment of a minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent as a permanent feature of the Act, for extension of the Act to new areas and for changes in the formula in computation of bonus.

I am glad to tell the House that a Working Group has examined many of these suggestions. The Government is considering all the suggestions that have been received and I can say that the Government will shortly consult the representatives of the trade union organizations and the other interests concerned on the suggestions that have been made to formulate the permanent amendments to the Act that are necessary and conducive for industrial harmony and efficiency.

Meanwhile, I commend the adoption of the present Bill which follows the provisions of the Presidential Ordinance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to amend the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 1977, be taken into consideration."

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 27th March, 1979"(3).

*SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharmapuri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has become a ritual that with the onset of festival season the Presidential Ordinance about bonus is proclaimed and later this House is asked to replace it with an amending Bill. Last year, I participated in the discussion on the Bonus (Amendment) Bill, and now I have risen to make a few remarks on the Bonus Amendment Bill under discussion.

The Hon. Minister of Labour, in his introductory remarks, stated that through this amending Bill the payment of minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent is ensured, regardless of profit, and he added that the Government is formulating proposals to inscribe in the Bonus Act the provision of payment of minimum bonus as a permanent feature. I welcome the hon. Minister's declaration that he would soon initiate discussions with labour representatives about the new areas to be brought under the purview of labour law in the light of suggestions made by the Working Group for ensuring both industrial harmony and increased production, besides the long-awaited amendment for changing the formula of computation of bonus.

I am sure, that the hon. Minister of Labour known for his verve and vigour, would be taking expeditious action to bring as early as possible a comprehensive Bonus Amendment Bill. The workers who are at the moment outside the purview of Bonus Law must soon get statutory protection for getting bonus. The hon. Minister is aware of the indisputable fact that the number of workers outside the purview of bonus law is larger than that of workers getting the minimum bonus.

I would like to narrate how the present Bonus Act is ineffective in ensuring the interests of workers. In 1974, the management of India Cements declared 20 per cent bonus when the production was 80 per cent of the installed capacity. Now, when the production has gone beyond 120 per cent this year mainly due to the sweat and toil of labour, the workers have been given only the minimum rate of bonus. I do not know whether the loopholes in the law are being exploited by the management or the manoeuvrings of the Auditors who in our country are called the Christ and Muhammed Nabi and them to practice deception on the workers. The present Bonus law is outmoded. It is not in consonance with the conditions prevalent now in the country. In Coimbatore, after successful tripartite talks

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri K. Ramamurthy]

in which the workers, the management and the Government joined, it was unanimously decided that bonus at a particular rate would be given. Yet, it was left to the workers to strike for getting the bonus from the management. The concept of collective bargaining has been thrown to the winds. I would refer to another thing, which is disturbing the industrial climate in the country. The Textile Mills in the country were giving more than 20 per cent bonus. But the provisions of the present Bonus law prohibit them from paying bonus at a higher rate than that prescribed by law. I would like to stress here that the allocable surplus formula does not reflect the needs and temper of the day. A high level committee should be constituted to suggest amendments to the Bonus law in order to make it more beneficial to the workers. Take for example the provision of Rs. 100 as the minimum bonus or 8.33 per cent. Even the agricultural workers get more than Rs. 100 as wageg, since the minimum wages have been enhanced. I am constrained to say that this minimum of Rs. 100 or 8.33 per cent is a ruse played on the workers. I request the hon. Minister of Labour that he should enhance the basic minimum of Rs. 100.

Before coming to power, the Janata Party made a public commitment that bonus is a deferred wage. I hope that now the Janata Party Government would ensure that bonus is paid to all the labour force in the country. The minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent should become a permanent feature. The Bonus law, which is not in tune with the needs of the day must be modified forthwith and I request the hon. Minister of Labour to constitute a high-level committee to consider all the aspects of the matter and come to certain definite decisions.

With these words, I support this Bonus Amendment Bill and resume my seat.

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बोनस की प्रणाली का श्रीगणेश पिछले महायुद्ध के समय जब बढ़ती हुई मंहगाई आई और उस के कारण सभी मजदूरी और निम्न आय वालों के सामने जब बहुत परेशानी पैदा हुई तो उसी समय से ही इस बोनस प्रथा का प्रारम्भ हमारे देश में हुआ था। सोवियत संघ में भी 13वें मास का वेतन बोनस के रूप में दिया जाता है। ऐसे देश में जहां की अर्थ-व्यवस्था काफी नियंत्रित है और जहां वितरण पर सरकार का पूर्ण नियन्त्रण होता है ऐसे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर इस का कोई असर नहीं होता। बोनस के प्रश्न पर आप देखेंगे—यद्यपि यह बहुत उलझा हुआ प्रश्न है, लेकिन हम लोगों ने यह कुबूल किया है—अपने घोषणा पत्र में—कि जनता पार्टी बोनस को विलम्बित-वेतन के रूप में स्वीकार करती है, अगर हम इस घोषणा से बन्धे हुए हैं तो इस के क्रियान्वयन से ही ये सारी दिक्कतें दूर की जा सकती हैं। लेकिन आज रेलवे के कर्मचारी इस से अलग रखे गये हैं और न केवल रेलवे के कर्मचारी, बल्कि रक्षा उत्पादन, डाक-तार, टकसाल-मुद्रणालय-इस सब के कर्मचारियों को इस से अलग रखा गया है। यदि हम अपने घोषणा पत्र के इस विलम्बित-वेतन के सिद्धान्त को क्रियान्वित करें तो तमाम समस्याओं का निराकरण हो जायगा और जो हमारी सब से बड़ी पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग है—रेलवे के 13 लाख मजदूर, यदि कैजुअल लेबर को भी मिला लें तो उन की संख्या 18—19 लाख के करीब हो जाती है, जिन मजदूरों के बल पर देश का आवागमन चलता है, एक छोर से दूसरे छोर तक जिन के द्वारा सारी चीजें आती-जाती हैं, रक्षा का सारा काम भी रेलवे के द्वारा होता है, हमारी फौजें और उस का सामान एक जगह से दूसरी जगह आता जाता है, लेकिन रेलवे के मजदूरों के साथ हमारा जो वचन था, 1974 की हड़ताल के मौके पर हम ने उन के साथ जो वायदा किया था, आज हम अपने उस वायदे से पीछे हट रहे हैं।

आप को यह जान कर ताज्जुब होगा— अभी हाल में इन्दौर में रेलवे मेन्स संगठन के नेतृत्व में जो सम्मेलन हुआ था, उस में भी इस सवाल पर काफी बातें हुई थी। वहां पर यह कहा गया कि यह हमारे लिये एक सिद्धान्त का प्रश्न है—एक तरफ वेतन में इतनी विषमता है और दूसरी तरफ बोनस का सवाल है। वेतन के इस अन्तर को दूर करने के लिये ही हमें 800 करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत पड़ेगी। जो हमारे अन्दर इस 800 करोड़ रुपये को चुकाने की क्षमता न हो और सिद्धान्त रूप में हम इस को भी कुबूल करते हैं तो इस सब को हम कैसे चुका सकते हैं। इस अन्तर को दूर करने के प्रयास भी नहीं किया जा रहा है। इस के लिये मंत्री मंडल की एक उप समिति का निर्माण किया गया है जो इस मामले पर विचार कर रही है, कौन-कौन सी समस्यायें उस के सामने हैं—मैं नहीं जानता। भूतलिंगम समिति ने भी बोनस को एक दीर्घकालीन ढंग से चलाने के लिये सुझाव दिया है और इन के मंत्री मंडल ने भी पांच वर्ष के लिये बोनस की नीति को तय करने के लिये फैसला किया है, तब फिर हमारे जो मजदूर रेलवे में, डाक तार विभाग में, रक्षा संस्थानों में या टकसाल मुद्रणालय में काम करते हैं, उन को बोनस देने से क्यों वंचित किया जा रहा है, इस में क्या परेशानी है, इस में कितना पैसा लग जायगा ? जिन संस्थाओं को इस देश को सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र कहा जाता है—उन के मजदूरों को असन्तुष्ट

कर हम देश के निर्माण के काम को आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम श्रमिकों की साझेदारी की बात करते हैं। यदि हम बोनस के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार करते हैं, तभी मजदूरों की साझेदारी की बात सार्थक हो सकती है। जनता पार्टी ने अपने घोषणा पत्र के द्वारा इस बात को कुबूल किया था कि हम बोनस के सिद्धान्त को विलम्बित-वेतन के रूप में स्वीकार करते हैं—तब फिर हमें अपने उस वायदे को पूरा करना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सार्वजनिक उद्योगों और विभागीय उद्योगों के कार्यरत कर्मचारियों के वेतन के अन्तर को दूर करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार की जो राशि लगेगी, भारत सरकार को 800 करोड़ रुपया दे कर भी 50–60 लाख मजदूरों को सन्तुष्ट रखना चाहिये और इस से नुकसान नहीं होगा। इस धनराशि से हम उन के अतिरिक्त बोझ को कुछ हल्का कर सकते हैं। इस में केवल बोनस का प्रश्न निहित नहीं है, हम इसके द्वारा उन के थोड़े बोझ को हल्का करना चाहते हैं। आप इस सिद्धान्त से सहमत हैं कि मजदूरों को बोनस मिलना चाहिये, तो हमें इस सार्वजनिक या विभागीय क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों के लिये सिद्धान्त को कुबूल करना चाहिये यह एक बड़ी उपलब्धि होगी हमारी और इस दिशा में हम को कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूं कि अन्य देशों में—न केवल रूस में ही बल्कि इंग्लैंड जैसे लोकतांत्रिक देश में भी—किसी की नियुक्ति बगैर ट्रेड यूनियन की सम्मति के नहीं हो सकती। किसी भी प्रतिष्ठान में, किसी भी सरकारी संस्थान में वहां की गवर्नमेंट ट्रेड यूनियन की उपेक्षा कर के नहीं चल सकती है। हमारे यहां अगर रेल से किसी को निकालना हो तो निकाल दो, डाक तार के मजदूर अपनी मांग पेश कर नहीं मनवा सकते हैं। अगर वे ऐसा करते हैं तो उन्हें नौकरी से निकालने या अलग करने की धमकी दी जाती है।

इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमने जो वचन दिया है, अपने घोषणापत्र द्वारा जनता से जो वायदा किया है कि हम बोनस को विलम्बित वेतन मानेंगे, उस नीति को हमें स्वीकार करना चाहिए और इस के सभी व्यावहारिक पहलुओं को स्वीकार कर के प्रतिरक्षा विभाग में या अन्य विभागों में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं जिनको बोनस नहीं मिलता है, उनको भी बोनस दिया जाना चाहिए। सरकार की इस वेतन नीति को स्वीकार कर के मजदूरों को बोनस देने की नीति पर तुरन्त अमल करना चाहिए।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): This has become a usual practice that the Minister has to move a Bill to make a law to assess the minimum quantum of bonus to be passed through. Last time also we appealed to the hon. Minister—instead of making a piece meal enactment on the bonus question, he must come forward with a legislation which may be meant for years to come. May be, because of the inner contradiction of the party in power or because of the reactionary elements which try to dominate the Janata Party, they have been forced to go with a piece meal legislation.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): There is no reactionary mind this side.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Again we have to argue or repeat the arguments that the Bonus Act, when you are making an enactment, must not be brought forth from the years which have already passed, but it should be made as a permanent settlement especially in regard to the minimum quantum of bonus. The working class are put up with the situation to-day where they cannot raise a demand for more than 8-1/3 per cent. During emergency, as every one knows, the right of the workers to claim bonus as a right had been taken away. Now a new theory of allocable surplus has been introduced. After introducing the allocable surplus theory, the quantum has come down to 4 per cent minimum from 8-1/3 per cent. After the Janata Party Government came to power, as promised in their manifesto, they had to be forced by the Parliament itself because there was reluctance on their part. Whereas the Kerala Government came forward and announced unilaterally 8-1/3 per cent during Onam season. We have seen that they succumbed to the pressure of the working class to declare 8-1/3 per cent as the minimum bonus. This is not a point. 8-1/3 per cent has been existing for the last many years. It was taken away in 1966-67. Now the demand of the working class is that the quantum should be increased. This is a point. Instead of thinking of increase, you are putting us in a difference. People working in the trade union fronts, who are in the difference, have only to make a demand not to maintain at 8-1/3 per cent but to increase it. So, I would make a demand

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

through you to the hon. Minister that this must go up and we must get minimum bonus—the working class should get more than 8-1/3 per cent. That is the demand I make.

Instead of coming with a piece meal legislation and saying that we restore 8-1/3 per cent or we are going to continue with 8-1/3 per cent as the minimum bonus, I would make a demand from the hon. Minister to consider and convene a meeting of the Central Trade Unions and discuss it.

14 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

I do not want to say this much percentage, but I demand the minimum must be more than 8-1/3 per cent. The time has come and the trade unions are demanding you to reconsider it. Even now the problem is, we are negotiating the question of bonus with many managements. It is very convenient for the management to say, "we do not have the profits and we cannot give more". I can give one or two examples. I am the President of a firm and last year I could get more than 20 per cent—22 per cent. I hope income-tax people will not prosecute me. That firm have got a branch near the constituency of the Chairman—in Mettur. (*Interruption*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is nearer to Mr. Ramamurthy's constituenty!

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is a chemical company. Their profit has gone up to Rs. 76 lakhs today. This was made possible by the hard work put in by the workers and not because of increase in the price. Even today the negotiations are going on with the management. They are telling me. "We cannot give you more than 20 per cent" though last year we got 22 per cent. Naturally, the working class are asking, "Why should we work more and produce more? Even though we worked hard and increased the profits from Rs. 12 lakhs to 76 lakhs, the mangement is not prepared to increase the quantum of bonus by even 2 or 3 per cent." So, the ceiling on the maximum bonus should go. The Minister must understand the psychology of the workers. The incentive to put in hard work is taken away by this ceiling. This ceiling on bonus has completely demoralised the workers. By putting this ceiling, you are making us to go on strike and resort to agitation on this matter. The Minister must appreciate this: When the management is prepared to give more, why are you standing in the way? In another company, of which also I am president, I get more than 20 per cent. In six factories where I have signed agreements, it is more than 20 per cent. It has gone up to 28 or 30 per cent. If the working class produce more and increase the profits of the company, when the management is prepared to give more bonus, the only stumbling block is not the Labour Minister but his enactment. Why should you receive this curse from the workers by putting this ceiling of 20 per cent? Being a good Minister, I say you should not bring this curse of the workers on you. Please take away the ceiling.

Now, bankmen have given a strike notice. I do not want to elaborate on it. There are many demands, but you cannot take away the right of the bankmen to get bonus. The demand of the bankmen to get bonus must come within the purview of the Bonus Act. Don't take it away. Bankmen are the most maligned working people in the country today. It is a very wrong impression that they are the highest paid. Please study the wage structure. They are not the highest paid people today. Unfortunately their pay revision is completely blocked by one organisation called the IBA—Indian Banks' Association, which has become the sole agent of the Indian banking management including the Government of India and it is standing in the way of the wage revision of the bankmen. The actvities of IBA which

represents even the nationalised banks are inviting trouble in the banking industry and paralysing the banking industry, resulting in the bankmen going on strike on 28th of this month.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 28th and 29th.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is going to be a big disaster for the Indian economy. One day I asked Mr. H. M. Patel personally, why did he invite that trouble. He said he was prepared to have a talk with them. I wish the Finance Minister will have a talk with them and will avoid this strike.

The Janata Party leaders including Shri George Fernandes led the Railway-men's strike in 1974 demanding bonus for them. He has been in the Government for the last two years. I do not know whether he is still in the Government because there is a rumour of his resignation. I want to ask what did he do for them. I want to ask the Janata Party Members and the Government, what are they doing today about their demand for bonus. Why cannot you give them bonus?

Lastly, there are about six lakh P&T workers in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude now.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Only one sentence. I request the Government to concede the demand of P&T employees for payment of bonus, because they are now earning profit.

I hope, the Minister will consider the demands of Railwaymen, bankmen and P&T employees, regarding bonus.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : सभापति महोदय आप तो श्रमिकों की नेता रही हैं, लेकिन जो बोनस शब्द शब्द-कोष में है, उसका मंतव्य है कि ग्रैचुटीयस रिलीफ । इसी कारणवश बोनस के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न देशों में विभिन्न प्रकार की बातें चली हैं और हम लोगों के मानस में भी है कि जब वेतन दिया ही जाता है तो ऊपर से बोनस क्या चीज है ?

हमारी तरफ से जो अधिक धनियर्ने हैं, उनकी तरफ से कहा जाता है कि एक्सट्रा वेज और लिविंग वेज की दूरी को पूरा करने के लिये बोनस दिया जाता है । तो भूतलिंगम कमिटि ने ही कहा है कि वेज को ही बढ़ा दिया जाये । लेनिन साहब ने भी बोनस के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार रखे थे —

"Under conditions of socialism, material incentives, to achieve better result, combines common and individual interests."

In 1919 to establish plan of bread for high producitivity he said:

"Bonus should not be turned into a kind of supplementary wage and all claims of bonus should be allowed only when there is an increase in labour productivity."

यू० एस० ए० में भी जो पूंजीवादी देश है, वह बोनस को मुनाफे से रिलेट करते हैं । इंग्लैंड में भी बोनस related to high productivity.

चाइना समाजवादी देश है, वहां भी बोनस इज directly related to income and to work performance.

इसीलिये आज बोनस के सम्बन्ध में जब हम चर्चा करते हैं, तो हमारे माननीय साथी श्री युवराज जी ने भी कहा कि बोनस देना चाहिये । यह ठीक है, कि मैं तो ऐसा मानता हूं । कि लिविंग वेज और एक्सट्रा वेज के बीच में जो दूरी रहती है, इसको हटाने के लिये बारगेनिंग के लिये जितने इंडस्ट्रीयल डिस्प्यूट होते हैं । वह सिद्धान्त रूप में मिलने चाहिये । उनकी वेजेज को ही इतना बढ़ा दें कि बोनस के लिये जरूरत ही नहीं हो ।

यह तो श्रम मंत्री को बधाई है कि मजदूरों पर जो कुठाराघात हुआ था, एमर्जेन्सी के समय में मजदूरों के अधिकारों को छीन लिया गया था, उनके बोनस को 8.33 प्रतिशत को 4 परसेंट किया, अब उन्होंने उसे दिया है । जनता पार्टी की सरकार बधाई की पात्र है कि उसने इसको रैस्टोर किया है । बोनस का इतिहास बहुत लम्बा है । 1921 में जब टैक्सटाइल वर्कर्स एसोसिएशन, अहमदाबाद, ने यह प्रश्न उठाया, तो पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय को मध्यस्थ बनाया गया था, जिन्होंने बोनस की बात कही थी । 1947 में जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ था, तो इंडस्ट्रियल आर्बीट्रेशन हुई थी, उसमें भी बोनस की बात हुई थी । उसके बाद बोनस कमीशन तथा बोनस रीव्यू कमीशन बना ।

डा० [रामजी सिंह]

अभी जब श्री युवराज बोल रहे थे, तो श्री राम विलास पासवान ने कहा कि डाक-तार और रेलवे कर्मचारियों को भी बोनस मिलना चाहिए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है कि लाइफ इनशोरेंस के कर्मचारियों को भी बोनस मिलना चाहिए। अब हम इससे इन्कार नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो करोड़ों एग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्ज हैं, उनके लिए न लिविंग वेज है और न बोनस है। केवल आर्गनाइज्ड लेबर की बात ही नहीं सोचनी चाहिए। जब हम श्रम मंत्री से बात करते हैं, तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि वह केवल आर्गनाइज्ड लेबर के ही मंत्री हैं। आज हमें यह निर्णय करना चाहिए कि बोनस के सम्बन्ध में मूलतः क्या सिद्धान्त होना चाहिए। मैं बोनस के खिलाफ नहीं हूं, लेकिन बोनस के सिद्धान्तों के सम्बन्ध में जो अराजकता है, मैं उसके खिलाफ हूं।

बोनस के सम्बन्ध में ये चार सिद्धांत हैं :—

(1) A device to bridge the gap between the actual and the living wage.

(2) An incentive for higher production.

(3) Recognition of the principle of co-partnership in industry.

(4) Means for better labour management relations.

माननीय सदस्य, श्री चित्त बसु, सिर हिला रहे हैं। अगर हम बोनस को 'डिवाइस टु ब्रिज दि गैप बिटवीन दि एक्चुअल एंड लिविंग वेजिज' मानते हैं, जब हम बोनस को डेफर्ड वेज कहते हैं, तो फिर वेतन को ही बढ़ाना चाहिए। फिर बोनस की चर्चा नहीं होनी चाहिए।

मैं समझता हूं कि चीप पापुलेरिटी प्राप्त करने के लिए कुछ भी कहना आसान है, मगर जो कोई भी सरकार में आयेंगे, उनके लिए सभी लोगों को बोनस देना बहुत आसान नहीं होगा। आज हमें यह देखना होगा कि हमारे देश में जो कृषि मजदूर विलो पावर्टी लाइन रहते हैं, उन्हें क्या मिलता है और दूसरे लोगों को क्या मिलता है। जब तक हम इस दूरी को नहीं पाटेंगे और केवल आर्गनाइज्ड लेबर को ही लेकर चलते रहेंगे, तब तक हम देश का वास्तविक हित-साधन नहीं कर पायेंगे। लेनिन ने बोनस, "विच कमबाइन्ड कामन एंड इंडिविजुअल इन्टरेस्ट" की बात कही थी। इस लिए नेशनल इन्टरेस्ट को भी हमें देखना होगा। बोनस तो सब लोग मांगेंगे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह देश की सारी मजदूर यूनियनों के लोगों को बुलायें और कृषि मजदूरों, खेतिहर मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों को भी बुलायें। आज राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक वेज पालिसी निर्धारित होनी चाहिए। यह क्या बात है कि लाइफ इनशोरेंस कार्पोरेशन और सीमेंट के कारखानों के कर्मचारियों को बोनस मिलता है, और वे उसको बढ़ाने की मांग करते हैं, मगर कृषि मजदूरों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं किसी को बोनस देने का विरोध नहीं करता हूं, लेकिन जिन को कुछ नहीं मिलता है, उनके लिए कुछ न करना, और दूसरों के लिए करना, यह कहां तक राष्ट्र के हित में है, यह सोचना चाहिए।

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : कामरेड सभापति महोदय, हमें खुशी है कि इस वक्त चेयर में कामरेड बैठी हुई हैं और मुझे आशा है कि हमारे लेबर मिनिस्टर पर इसका कुछ असर होगा। यह बिल तो एक मर्यादित बिल है। मंत्री महोदय ने पिछले साल बताया था कि हम एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लाने वाले हैं। मैं नहीं जानती कि वह ज्योतिष को मानते हैं या नहीं, लेकिन अगर उन्हें अभी तक कोई मुहूर्त नहीं मिला है, तो हिन्दुस्तान की वर्किंग क्लास इस बिल को लाने के लिए मुहूर्त निकालने के लिए तैयार है। क्योंकि इस के बारे में दो साल बहुत ही टाइम हो गया है। आप जब तक कायम बिल नहीं लाते हैं और हर साल ऐसा ही बिल लाते हैं तब तक उस से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान की वर्किंग क्लास में बड़ा डर पैदा हो रहा है। आप जो इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशंस बिल लाए हैं उस से वर्किंग क्लास को यह जरूर डर पैदा हो रहा है कि आगे आने वाले दिनों में आप का क्या इरादा रहेगा। इसीलिए आप को यह चाहिए कि आप एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव, पूरा बिल लाएं। इस बिल में पुराने बिल की तरह ही मैक्सिमम बोनस के ऊपर आप ने पाबन्दी लगायी है। अभी दो तीन वक्ताओं ने इसके बारे में कहा है, वायलर रवि और दूसरों ने भी कहा है, मैं उस में ज्यादा जाना नहीं चाहती हूं। लेकिन ऐसी कम्पनियां हैं जिन्होंने बहुत मुनाफा कमाया है। अभी टाइम नहीं है, नहीं तो मैं रिजर्व बैंक के बुलेटिन से बताती कि उन्होंने कितना नफा कमाया है। रिजर्व बैंक ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया है कि कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन में मजदूर का जो वेजेज जाता है, उस का जो शेयर है वह कम होता जा रहा है। इस के मानी यह हैं कि आप यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि हमारी कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन, हम मजदूरों को पैसा देते हैं, पगार देते हैं, इसलिए बढ़ी है। यह बात नहीं है। रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट में यह बताया गया है। तो एक तरफ तो यह होता जा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ प्राफिट बढ़ जाते हैं, इतना ही नहीं अभी आप के इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर यहां नहीं हैं, मजदूरों के बहुत बड़े नेता वह हैं, पता नहीं उनको यह पता है या नहीं, लेकिन यह उन

को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि उन कम्पनियों को और मिल मालिकों को बहुत बड़ी सहूलियत मिल रही है । जूट मिल वाले, टेक्सटाइल मिल वाले कहते हैं कि हम सिक हैं तो उनको ड्यूटी की सहूलियत देते हैं, उन को बैंकों से मदद देते हैं, लेकिन मजदूरों के लिए क्या है ? मजदूरों के लिए कुछ नहीं होता है । उन को केवल 8.33 परसेंट बोनस मिलता है । जब ये सो-काल्ड सिक मिल्स या कंसर्न्स अच्छे हो जाते हैं, तंदुरुस्त हो जाते हैं तो फिर आप उन के पास दे देते हैं, जिस में वे फिर उन को सिक बनाएं । मजदूरों का बीच में कोई फायदा नहीं होता है । आप को इस के लिए कुछ करना है । ऐसा लगता है कि बोनस कुछ मेहरबानी है, ऐसा आप देखते हैं । इसीलिए कहते हैं कि प्राफिट होता है तो देंगे या ज्यादा होता है तो देंगे । मजदूरों की तनख्वाह आज भी कितनी कम है और यह तो उन की डेफर्ड वेजेज है । यह आप ने अपने एलेक्शन मैनिफेस्टो में भी कहा है कि उन की डेफर्ड वेजेज की तरह इस को देखेंगे । जब तक उस तरह आप नहीं देखेंगे तब तक यह प्राबलम ऐसी ही रहेगी और कम्पनीज तो बहुत चालाक हैं । आप कम्पनीज का हिसाब मजदूरों की यूनियन को देखने नहीं देते । वह उन को देखने देंगे तभी मालूम पड़ेगा कि ये कितनी चोरबाजारी करते हैं, झूटे नाम से कितना लेते हैं और मजदूरों को कितना लूटते हैं । इसलिए उन का हिसाब देखने का अधिकार मजदूरों के नुमाइंदों को देना चाहिए । जब तक नहीं देते हैं तब तक इन का हिसाब इसी तरह चलेगा क्यों कि ये दो दो हिसाब रखते हैं और बड़े बड़े एकाउंटेंट भी उन को मिले हैं जो दो एकाउंट बनाते हैं । इसलिए उन को यह देखने का अधिकार आप को देना चाहिए ।

दूसरा आप ने यह कहा है कि उन के इन्वेस्टमेंट चार्जेज को बोनस के टाइम पर पहले निकालना चाहिए । यह भी शर्त आप हटाएं । वह प्राफिट बहुत कम दिखाते हैं और कहते हैं हम लास में हैं इसलिए 8.33 परसेंट दे देंगे, ज्यादा नहीं देंगे ।

दूसरे, जब ऐग्रीमेंट होता है तो 20 परसेंट से ज्यादा देने के लिए अगर मालिक तैयार है तो आप क्यों बीच में आते हैं, यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता है । यह तो शुक्राचार्य की भूमिका है, जैसे शुक्राचार्य बीच में आ गए थे और पानी नहीं निकला था, इसी तरह आप बीच में मत आइए । यह शुक्राचार्य की भूमिका आप छोड़ दीजिए । जहां मैनेजमेंट ज्यादा देने के लिए तैयार है वहां उसे देने दीजिए ।

दूसरे, आपका जो पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग है वहां भी लोगों की अंडरस्टैंडिंग होती है मैनेजमेंट से लेकिन वहां एक ब्यौरी निकाली है हायर बेज आइलैंड की, मुझे मालूम नहीं, कहां से यह हायर बेज आइलैंड की ब्यौरी आप ने निकाली है । यह ब्यौरी निकाल कर जिन को कुछ मिलना चाहिए उन का भी रोक देते हैं । क्या कहते हैं कि हम डिस्पैरिटी दूर करना चाहते हैं । किस की डिस्पैरिटी ? मजदूर और मजदूर की डिस्पैरिटी ? अगर डिस्पैरिटी दूर करना चाहते हैं तो बिरला टाटा की इनकम ज्यादा है और सामान्य जनता की इनकम कम है, उन की डिस्पैरिटी दूर करिए । हाई आईलैण्ड वेजेज के नाम से मजदूर मजदूर में फर्क किया जाता है । गरीब मजदूर को आप ज्यादा नहीं देते हैं लेकिन जिसको कुछ मिलता है उसको कम कर रहे हैं । बहुत सारे एग्रीमेन्ट्स हैं, ब्यूरो आफ पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्ज को कह देना चाहिए कि जहां भी कोई अण्डरस्टैंडिंग होती है उसको मान्यता देनी चाहिए और ऐसा बिल लाया जाना चाहिए ।

यहां पर रेल मिनिस्टर मौजूद हैं । 1974 में रेल स्ट्राइक पर गए थे । रेल मंत्री ने बहुत अच्छी चीजें की हैं, यह मैं मानती हूं । एक ही ऐसे मिनिस्टर हैं जो सिंसियरली काम करते हैं लेकिन मैं आपके द्वारा रेल मिनिस्टर को बताना चाहती हूं कि रेल मजदूरों का जो बोनस का मामला है वह अभी तक तय नहीं हुआ है । इसमें आप एक्स-ग्रैशिया वगैरह की बात मत कीजिए । आप देखेंगे कि रेल मजदूरों का वेतन बहुत कम है । शिपिंग इण्डस्ट्री में एक अफसर के टेलीफोन के लिए तीस हजार रुपया खर्च किया जाता है लेकिन जब मजदूरों की कोई मांग आती है ब्यूरो आफ पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्ज में तो वे कहते हैं कि यह नहीं मिलेगा । इसी तरह से पोस्ट एंड टेलीग्राफ के मजदूरों की हालत है । आज एक पोस्टमैन को क्या मिलता है ? कुछ भी नहीं मिलता है । इसलिए पोस्ट ऐंड टेलीग्राफ तथा रेलवे के मजदूरों को बोनस मिलना चाहिए । हमारे मंत्री जी जब मिनिस्ट्री से बाहर रहते हैं तब इस बात को कबूल करते हैं लेकिन जब मिनिस्ट्री में जाते हैं तब कठिनाइयां आ जाती हैं । उन्हें इन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना चाहिए । मुझे मालूम है कि रेल मंत्री इसके लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं लेकिन खाली कोशिश से कुछ नहीं होगा । अगर आप दबाव लाना चाहते हैं तो मजदूर आपके पीछे रहेंगे ।

इसी तरह से बीड़ी उद्योग की बात है । जो बीड़ी की फैक्टरीज भी हैं वहां भी बोनस नहीं मिलता है । इन मजदूरों के लिए भी कुछ करना चाहिए । आज ही यहां पर आपको आश्वासन देना चाहिए कि कब तक आप बिल लाने वाले हैं । हर साल दीवाली आयेगी और चली जायेगी, इस तरह से काम नहीं चलेगा । इस देश में केवल पश्चिम बंगाल ही एक ऐसी स्टेट है जिसने अपने स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट एम्पलाईज को सौ रुपए का बोनस, एक्स-ग्रैशिया पेमेन्ट दिया है । बाकी किसी भी स्टेट में यह नहीं दिया गया है । तो इसके बारे में भी कुछ करना

[श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर]

चाहिए। बैंकिंग वगैरह के बारे में जो आपने कहा है उससे मैं सहमत हूं और उसके लिए आपको बिल लाना चाहिए। बस इतना कहना चाहती हूं।

DR. BIJOY MONDAL (Bankura): Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Bill. Though I welcome this Bill, I find that many of the labourers of different sections have not been included and they are being deprived of the facility of getting bonus.

During the Emergency, the then Congress Government deprived the labourers from their right of getting bonus. But now our Government has decided to restore the same to the labourers. This principle has been adopted and it has been mentioned in the election manifesto of our party. It has been accepted that it is a deferred wage and the working classes should get it. Everything is being decided in an *ad hoc* manner. Therefore, I would request our Labour Minister to bring a comprehensive Bill so that all sections of the workers benefit out of it.

In our election manifesto, we have promised that the bonus should be treated as a deferred wage and, naturally, if we are sincere to our promises to the working class, then, I think, we should include all sections of the working class. It is found that the railwaymen are not getting it, the defence people are not getting it, the postal and communication people are not getting it and, as our colleague said, the bidi workers, one of the poorest sections of our people, who are deprived of their real wages are also not getting it....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): He is not well.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He can continue tomorrow. I will call the next speaker. For those who are not well, we can make an exception.

Shri R. L. P. Verma.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा): सभापति महोदया, मैं अपने श्रम मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद दे रहा हूं—उन्होंने श्रमिकों के हित के लिए जिस की मांग बराबर उनकी ओर से आती रही है, उन की मांगों की पूर्ति के लिये, उन्होंने अध्यादेश जारी करवाया और उसी को अनुमोदित कराने के लिये वे इस बिल को यहां लाये हैं। यह सही है कि 8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस उन्होंने गत वर्ष भी दिलाया था और इस वर्ष भी उसी को दे रहे हैं। इससे मजदूरों के हितों की उपेक्षा नहीं हुई है। आपातकाल में बोनस को घटा कर केवल 4 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया था, लेकिन उन्होंने 8.33 प्रतिशत देकर एक प्रगतिशील और उत्साहवर्धक कदम उठाने का प्रयास किया है। इस के लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय का पुनः धन्यवाद दूंगा।

यह बोनस एक तरह से जो कल-कारखाने उद्योग-धन्धे हैं, उनसे आय और व्यय के बाद जो लाभ होता है, उसके बटवारे के सिद्धान्त को लेकर है। किसी उद्योग से हुआ लाभ केवल मेनेजमेंट ले जाए, क्या मेनेजमेंट मजदूर का शोषण करता रहे? उद्योग में धन मजदूर के परिश्रम से कमाया जाता है। वह धन मेनेजमेंट को चला जाता है। इसीलिए उसका सही सही वितरण होना चाहिए। यह प्रणाली आज ही नहीं है, वेद शास्त्रों में भी इस बारे में बताया है—'कस्य स्वधनम'—धन किसका है, 'त्यक्तेन भूंजी था'—त्याग के साथ इसका व्यय होना चाहिए इसका उपयोग होना चाहिए। इसी सिद्धात के आधार पर लाभांश का बंटवारा मजदूरों में होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

माननीय मंत्री जी जो बिल लाये हैं, यह व्यापक बिल नहीं है। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि देश, काल और परिस्थितियों के अनुसार और मजदूरों का हित सुरक्षित रखने के लिए एक सर्वांगीण विधेयक आना चाहिए, कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल आना चाहिए ताकि बोनस के प्रश्न पर मजदूरों में जो यह भावना बनी रहती है कि बिना हंगामे, बना हड़ताल, बिना घेराव के उनकी मांगें पूरी नहीं होती हैं, वह भावना दूर हो। इस तरह की अनिश्चितता का वातावरण दूर करने के लिए सरकार को निश्चित रूप से एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लाना चाहिए। इसमें यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि लाभांश का बंटवारा मजदूरों में कानूनी तरीके से होगा। मजदूर चाहे सार्वजनिक संस्थान के हों या निजी क्षेत्र के हों, किसी और उद्योग धंधों में काम करने वाले हों उन सभी में लाभांश का बंटवारा कानूनी तरीके से करना चाहिए। जो यह नहीं करता है उस पर कड़ी कायवाही की व्यवस्था इस बिल में होनी चाहिए। क्योंकि मजदूर के श्रम पर सारा देश खड़ा है। जब मजदूर

खड़ा है तब तक राष्ट्र खड़ा है । मजदूर के बलबूते पर ही यह राष्ट्र चल रहा है । मजदूर के प्रति जो शोषण की, उपेक्षा की नीति अपनायी जाती है उससे राष्ट्र के निर्माण में खलल और व्यवधान उत्पन्न होता है । इससे हर जगह पर हड़ताल होती है और हड़तालों में महीनों तक मजदूर फंस जाते हैं । इस तरह से देश के उत्पादन में हानि होती है । इसलिए मजदूर हित के लिए, उद्योग हित के लिए, राष्ट्र हित के लिए यह जरूरी हो कि कोई भी प्रतिष्ठान हो, चाहे वह केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा संचालित हो या निजी क्षेत्र द्वारा संचालित हो, किसी निजी कम्पनी द्वारा संचालित हो, उन सब के मजदूरों को बोनस मिलेगा ।

रेलवे में 15 लाख मजदूर लगे हुए हैं, प्रतिरक्षा विभागों में भी लाखों लोग लगे हैं, और भी बहुत से संस्थानों में मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं, उन सब की अभी तक उपेक्षा की गयी है । कुछ सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों में काम कर रहे मजदूरों को तो बोनस मिले, कुछ में काम कर रहे मजदूरों को बोनस न मिले, ऐसी दृष्टि सरकार की नहीं होनी चाहिए । मजदूर मजदूर है । वह राष्ट्र का निर्माण कर रहा है । चाहे वह किसी भी क्षेत्र में लगा हुआ है, उसकी उपेक्षा नहीं की जानी चाहिए । इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि मजदूर में यह मनस्थिति पैदा न की जाए कि उसको मांगे बिना मांगे पूरी नहीं होती हैं । जहां कहीं भी मजदूर हो, सभी जगह के मजदूरों की मांगे पूरी होनी चाहिए । मजदूर की भी यह भावना होनी चाहिए कि —

राष्ट्र के हित में करेंगे काम
काम के लेंगे पूरे दाम ।

सरकार की भी यह नीति होनी चाहिए कि जिससे उत्पादन भी बढ़े और उस उत्पादन के लाभ का बटवारा मजदूर में भी हो । इसके लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि यह कानून बहुत सोच विचार करके, सभी दृष्टिकोणों से विचार करके बनाया जाना चाहिए । एक स्थायी कानून बनाया जाना चाहिए । ये जो बराबर हड़ताल और हंगामे होते रहते हैं, अभी खाद्य निगम के दो हजार मजदूर बरनाला साहब के यहां बैठे हैं, एक लाख से ऊपर विद्युत कर्मचारी हड़ताल पर हैं, जो यह कह रहे हैं कि उनकी मांगों पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है, वे कहते है कि हम सरकार से निवेदन कर चुके हैं लेकिन सरकार विचार नहीं कर रही और इसके कारण उद्योग धंधे बंद पड़े हैं तो यह स्थिति उत्पन्न नहीं होगी । तुरन्त ध्यान देना चाहिये । मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि मजदूरों ने सोचा था भूथलिंगम कमेटी जो बनी थी वह कुछ उनके हित में बात कहेगी, लेकिन उसके विपरीत हुआ । इस कमेटी ने दीर्घकालीन योजना के रूप में जो नीति निर्धारित करने के लिये सुझाव दिया है, उससे मजदूर वर्ग असंतुष्ट है । मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी सभी मजदूर संगठनों को एक साथ बुलाकर बोनस के लिये क्या औचित्य होना चाहिये इस बारे में उनसे विचार करें जिससे मजदूरों में जो एक अनिश्चितता का वातावरण बना हुआ है वह समाप्त हो ।

अभी भी खाद्य मंत्री जी के घर के बाहर खाद्य निगम के मजदूर धरना दिये बैठे हुए हैं उनकी समस्याओं का हल होना चाहिये और मंत्री जी को उनसे बातचीत करनी चाहिये । उनकी मांगे है कि सरकारी प्रतिष्ठान में जो ठेकेदारी सिस्टम है जिसके माध्यम से वह उनके शोषण का अड्डा बना दिया गया है उसको समाप्त कर के सरकार को मजदूरों से सीधे बातचीत करनी चाहिये ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

*SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perambalur): Madam Chairman, on behalf of my party, the All India Anna D.M.K., I rise to say a few words on the Bonus (Amendment) Bill. Our hon. Minister of Labour, who is committed to the welfare of workers in the country, has piloted this Bill and I am sure that all the workers of the country would be able to get their legitimate dues. At the same time, I would like to draw your attention to the dismay of those interested in the welfare of labour why the Janata Government has not so far been able to do much as it should have been, inspite of the fact that Sarvashri Madhu Dandavate and Shri George Fernandes besides our Labour Minister, Shri Ravindra Varma, are in the Council of Ministers.

It cannot be contradicted that Sarvashri Madhu Dandavate and Shri George Fernandes are undisputed labour leaders, whose espousal of labour cases has earned country wise encomium and admiration. Yet, the Railway Workers and the P & T Workers, who constitute a major component of work force in the country have not been able to get bonus. My party, the All India Anna D.M.K. has declared publicly that bonus should become universal so

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri A. Asokaraj]

that the entire work force of the country is enabled to get bonus, which has been accepted by the Janata Party as deferred wage even before it came to power. It has been the unanimous demand of all representative Labour Unions in the nation that the minimum of 8.33 per cent should be enhanced at least to 10 per cent. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Labour would give effect to the entreaties of labour unions. The present Bonus law prohibits payment of bonus beyond 20 per cent even if the managements make massive profit and they are in a position to pay and also are willing to pay. This awkward position in law must be changed. soon.

I also demand that Section 34(3) should be deleted so as to make payment of minimum bonus a permanent feature. I would like to point out what a paltry sum a person will get as bonus, if his minimum wage is just Rs. 100. I would plead with the hon. Minister that at least the rate of minimum bonus must be raised in such cases. I would also appeal to him that the workers, who are living in semi-urban centres, are denied their rightful share in profits. For example, the Beedi workers are deprived of their legitimate dues. The hon. Minister for whom labour welfare is the most cherished ideal knows the unhealthy environments in which labour in semi-urban areas live. He is also aware of the horrid conditions of living of these unfortunate men who contribute to the gross national product. I demand that the workers, wherever they are located. whether in urban, semi-urban and rural industrial centres, should get bonus. Our Minister of Labour Shri Ravindra Varma, is also conversant with the ways in which the managements circumvent the labour laws and deprive the workers of their legitimate dues. The Minister should make a thorough study of all these issues and bring forward a suitable comprehensively amended Bill in the interest of workers in the country. He should also ensure effective implementation of other labour welfare laws.

I wholeheartedly support this Bonus Amendment Bill and I request him to make bonus a permanent feature of the statute. The claim for bonus of the Railway workers and P&T workers should not be overlooked for long.

चौधरी बलवीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके जरिये श्रम मंत्री को बधाई देता हूं । इन्दिरा गांधी ने जब सारे रिएक्शनरीज को पकड़कर जेल में डाल दिया था और जितने प्रोग्रेसिव थे, वह राजगद्दी पर बैठे थे तो उस वक्त उन्होंने बोनस बन्द कर दिया । वह तरक्की पसन्दों का राज था और आज वह गंगा का पानी मनस रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि इसे दे दो । जब उनका अपना राज था, तो उन्होंने बन्द कर दिया था और उसे आज श्रम मंत्री ने शुरु किया है ।

1937 में जब आजादी नहीं आई थी, उस वक्त कराची में फैसला हुआ था कि कम से कम 100 रुपये मिलना चाहिये और ज्यादा से ज्यादा 1,000 रुपया, दस का फर्क होना चाहिये । उस फैसले को किये हुए आज 41 साल हो गये, जब हमने कराची में फैसला किया था तो उस वक्त सवा रुपये का एक मन अनाज आता था और अब सवा रुपए का एक सेर अनाज आता है । 40 गुना का फर्क इस वक्त है । जो उस वक्त फैसला हुआ था कि 100 रुपया कम से कम हो, वह आज तक पूरा नहीं कर पाए हैं । ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोई बन्दिश नहीं लगा सकते हैं ।

किसी भी चीज को पैदा करने के लिये 3 चीजों की जरुरत है, मेहनत, अक्ल और सरमाया । अगर मेहनत न हो तो आपके पास चाहे कितना ही सरमाया हो, कितनी ही अक्ल हो कोई चीज पैदा नहीं हो सकती है । मेहनत के बल पर ही सब चीजें बनती है । इसलिए मेहनत करने वाले को पूरा पैसा मिलना चाहिए । यह बोनस तो एक तरह से लुकमा है । इससे काम नहीं चलेगा । उन लोगों को लिविंग वेज दिया जाना चाहिए । जनता पार्टी ने अपने घोषणापत्र में भी ऐलान किया है कि किसी भी आदमी को उससे कम उजरत नहीं दी जायगी, जिससे वह अपनी जीविका न चला सके, अपने बीवी-व बच्चों का पेट न पाल सके ।

पिछली "तरक्कीपसंद" सरकार, कांग्रेस सरकार, ने बोनस को रोक लिया था । मंत्री महोदय ने उसे "तरक्की" के कदम को खत्म कर दिया है और मजदूरों को बोनस मिलना शुरू हो गया है । इस के लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता हूं । लेकिन जब बोनस का मतलब यह है कि साल के बाद मजदूरों को एक महीने की तन्ख्वाह मिल जाय, तो फिर उनकी महीने की तन्ख्वाह ही क्यों न बढ़ा दी जाये, बजाये इसके कि वे लोग मुतालबा करते रहे कि उनका बोनस बढ़ाया जाये, सवाल कानसिलियेशन बोर्ड में चला जाये और लंबा सिलसिला चलता रहे । इस लिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगा कि वह मजदूरों की तन्ख्वाह इस तरह

मुकर्रर करवायें कि उन्हें बोनस का मुतालबा करने की जरूरत ही न पड़े, उन्हें अपनी मेहनत का पूरा पैसा मिले और वे ठीक ढंग से काम कर पायें। अगर वे ठीक ढंग से काम न कर पायें, अगर उनका पेट भूखा हो, अगर उनके बीवी-बच्चे भूखे नजर आयें, अगर उनके तन पर कपड़ा न हो, सिर छिपाने के लिए मकान न हो, तो हम कैसे उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि हमारे देश में काम करने वाले मेहनत से काम करें ?

ये हमारे ही देश के बच्चे हैं, जो बाहर जाकर अरबों के रेगिस्तान को आबाद कर रहे हैं। वे उन देशों में हास्पिटल, सड़कें, मकान और स्कूल बना रहे हैं। अगर उन लोगों को यहां सुविधा दी जाये, तो इस देश में किस बात की कमी है ? इस देश की धरती में सब चीजें पैदा होती है। यहां के लोगों के दिमाग दुनिया के और मुल्कों के लोगों के दिमाग से कम नहीं है, दूसरों से ज्यादा मेहनत करने वाले हैं। अगर अरबों के रेगिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान की लेबर से आबाद हो सकते हैं, तो उनके जरिये हम अपने देश में भी सब काम पूरे कर सकते हैं, स्कूल-कालेज और हास्पिटल बना सकते हैं, रेलवे को एक्सटेंशन कर सकते हैं, और यह देश बहुत तरक्की कर सकता है—लेकिन सिर्फ उसी सूरत में, जबकि इस देश में काम करने वालों को अपनी मेहनत की पूरी उजरत मिले, वे किसी के मोहताज न हों।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chitta Basu. He is not here. Mr. A. K. Roy.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Comrade Chairman, it is not befitting I should say, for a highly competent Labour Minister to come out with such an incompetent Bill. It smacks so openly of ad hocism.

Madam, Chairman, sometime back, they told us of a rolling Plan. I do not know whether this is an experiment of a rolling Bill. Every year they will come out with some Bill; they will come out with some *ad hoc* provisions and, in this way, they want to solve the industrial unrest and the crisis of the working-class of India. Comrade, Chairman, bonus has been defined in various ways. Whether it is a deferred wage or whether it is a part of the allocated surplus or whether it is part of the profit or not, I want to know whether the workmen have got any claim on that.

I consider that bonus is the barometer of justice available to the society. It indicates the plight of the working class in society. Whenever the place of working-class in the society went up higher and higher, the working-class clamoured for more bonus and the government has to come down to seek terms with the working class to give some justice in one form or the other.

Comrade Chairman, you know the history of bonus. It is a long one. It started with the First World War when the entire capitalist industrialist had to give to the workers the war bonus. After that as gradually the trade union organisations started organising the workmen, the workmen started putting their claims. Even in British Raj many of our national leaders had to entangle and involve themselves in seeking bonus for the workmen. After that in the Second World War the industrialists of the country got fabulous profit and in that profit when the workmen wanted to put forward their claim there was a big upheaval and turmoil in the working class movement and this upheaval and turmoil of the working class movement when it was connected with the nationalist movement it forced the British to leave India. In this way the struggle for bonus is connected with the struggle for national liberation; the struggle for bonus is connected with the working class movement.

Comrade Chairman, bonus is connected with the organisational capability. After that in varous forms the working class had to fight to get their right of bonus which they had got during the days of British regime and, you know, in various forms the struggle continued even during the Congress rule and it forced the Congress Government to set-up a bonus commission. Now, there are certain days which are important in the history of labour struggle and all those days are concerned with the question of bonus. Sir the bonus commission which came after December 1961 gave its report in 1964 and on the basis of that report in 1965 the Bonus Act came into being. What I want to impress is that [illegible] अगर हुकूमत से नाजायज फायदा उस की सीलाद

[Shri A. K. Roy]

whenever there is some political change and whenever there is some political upheaval and whenever the entire nation was poised for some better future the question of bonus came.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon'ble members from all sides to kindly cooperate with the Reporters and keep their voices subdued so that it will not disrupt the reporting.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Comrade Chairman, nobody is interested with the bonus. They are only interested when they will go outside because then they will be surrounded by workmen.

Comrade Chairman, as I was telling you the question of bonus is connected with the stage of the working class organisation and is connected with their place in the Indian politics. On all the occasions when the place of the working class rose high in the society they got more bonus and the ruling class had to come down to seek some adjustment with them. In those early days and after Independence also we saw the same thing and the days between 1961 to 1964 were also crucial days for Indian politics.

After two years this led to the downfall of the congress Ministries throughout India. The United Front Ministries came in. In that time there was a Bonus Commission. The Bonus Act of 1965 came and it was passed.

And after that, Madam Chairman, you will remember that a second phase of politics came in the Indian political scene. That came, Comrade Chairman, after 1970. A new faith, a new working class awareness came, and in that time also, a spate of United Front Governments came all over India. There was a new awareness among the working class at that time. That time the ruling class had to come to their help...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude now.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Madam Chairman, at that time the ruling class had to come up with a Bonus review Committee. That Bonus Review Committee determined whether bonus was a question of deferred wage or bonus was a question of workers' part of allocable surplus. That Bonus Review Committee also considered who are eligible to get bonus.

Comrade Chairman, as there is no time, I would like to point out what the Railway Minister said then. The hon. Railway Minister is sitting here. Hon. Members are searching for Industries Minister who is not visible. But the Railway Minister is here. Comrade Chairman, you will be surprised to know this. I am reading out his statement. I am quoting him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do it very briefly.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I am quoting him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude. I have rung the bell twice.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Just one minute. This is what he said on the 4th December, 1972 on the Bonus Bill. I would like to repeat here what he said then. Mr. Dandavate was saying this at that time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you kindly conclude now?

SHRI A. K. ROY: Half a minute more. Half a minute is there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI A. K. ROY: This is what Mr. Dandavate said on 4th December, 1972:—

> "The gap between minimum wage and living wage exists in all States. Once you accept this point you will see the logical extension of this argument to extend the scope of Bonus Act to other categories of employees engaged in Railways, Defence Banks, Private and Public Sectors and Local Bodies. The Central and State Government employees must be

brought within the ambit of the Bonus Act. I have stated specifically that every employee means the employee of Central or State Governments or Local Bodies, all public institutions, including departmentally-run undertakings like Railways, P&T, Defence, Civil Aviation, Banks and Insurance Companies."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you can resume your seat...

SHRI A. K. ROY: But, ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No question of 'but'. Kindly resume your seat. I have rung the bell several times. I am calling the next speaker. Mr. Harikesh Bahadur—not here. Mr. Chitta Basu—not here. Prof. Mavalankar.

PROF. P G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Madam, I am very glad that the Janata Government has come forward with this Bill replacing an ordinance, because, in respect of what was done in a most shabby and cruel manner during the emergency, by letting the workers lose their right of a well earned bonus, now, the new Government has at least restored that situation and the workers are now going to continue getting the bonus. But Madam Chairman, it is not a mere question of giving bonus to the workers. The question is, how the Parliament look at it ..

14.58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. SPEAKER: This debate will continue later.

MOTIONS *RE*: THIRD REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dhondge.

श्री एच० एस० पटवारी (मंगलदाई) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है ।

MR. SPEAKER: You can't have a point of order in a vacuum. Mr. Dhondge.

श्री केशवराव धोंडगे (नांदेड़) : मदर साहब, मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो प्रिविलेज कमेटी की फाइंडिंग्ज हैं और आनरेबल प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब का जो रेजोल्यूशन है उसकी मैं ताईद नहीं कर सकता । मैं अपनी और अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से उसकी मुखालिफत करने के लिए यहां पर खड़ा हुआ हूं । इसके मायने यह नहीं है कि मैं श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की ताईद करता हूं । मैं ताईद करता हूं, जमहूरियत की, मैं ताईद करता हूं पब्लिक की, मैं ताईद करता हूं सोशलिज्म की । यह अफसोस की बात है कि गए दो साल में आप बाहर कुछ नहीं कर सके और आज यहां पर अक्सरियत के नाम पर बदला लेने की कोशिश करें तो मेरे खयाल से यह जमहूरियत के खिलाफ आप बगावत कर रहे हैं । लोगों के खिलाफ, समाजवाद के खिलाफ बगावत कर रहे हैं । मैं मानता हूं कि आपकी यह इस हाउस में अक्सरियत की राय है । इस का मतलब है कि आप इन्दिरा जी को सैंट्रल हाल में गोली से उड़ा सकते हो, इतना ही नहीं पार्लियामेन्ट के सामने जिन्दा जला सकते हो .....(व्यवधान) क्योंकि आप के पास अक्सरियत है .....(व्यवधान)..... मेरा बोलने का हक है, इसलिये मैं जरूर बोलूंगा। आपके रोकने से मैं नहीं रुकूंगा ।

15 hrs.

मैं आपके मोशन की ताईद नहीं करना चाहता हूं । मैं जानता हूं कि एमर्जेन्सी में और मेरी पार्टी के हजारों लोग जेल में भेजे गये थे । मेरे अपने ताल्लक कन्धार में 350 से ज्यादा लोग एमर्जेन्सी के खिलाफ सत्याग्रह कर के जेल गये थे । 11 से 19 महीने तक हम लोग जेलों में डिटेन्शन में रह चुके हैं और इन माताजी की मेहमाननवाजी हम ने जेल में लूटी है । मेरे अपने गांव बहादुरपुरा से मेरे साथ 10 लोग डिटेन्शन में थे । लेकिन इस के यह मायने नहीं हैं कि हम आप की हर गलत बात की ताईद करें । आप को जनता ने अक्सरियत दी, इस के मायने यह नहीं हैं कि आप कानून अपने हाथ में लेकर जो चाहें करें । ऐसा कर के आप लोगों के और इन्साफ के खिलाफ बगावत कर रहे हैं, इस का सिला आप को जरूर मिलेगा ।

अगर बाहर इंदराजी के खिलाफ आप कुछ कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं तो जरूर कीजिये—इन्दिरा गांधी के फरजन्द संजय गांधी के खिलाफ, प्राइम मिनिस्टर के फरजन्द कान्ति देसाई के खिलाफ, डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर के फरजन्द सुरेश बाबू के खिलाफ और हमारी औलाद के भी खिलाफ । क्योंकि जिन मां-बाप के हाथ में हुकूमत की बागडोर आती है, बागडोर के बाद अगर उन की औलाद कोई नाजायज काम करती है तो उन को सजा दिया जाना बहुत जरूरी है, ताकि दुनिया को मालूम हो जाय कि हुकूमत में कोई भी रहे, अगर हुकूमत से नाजायज फायदा उन की औलाद

[श्री केशव राम धोंडगे]

उठाती है, तो उस को जरूर सजा देनी चाहिये । हिन्दुस्तान की सियासत में बहुत से बिल्ला और रंगा हुए हैं और आज भी ऐसे बहुत से बिल्ला और रंगा हैं जिन्होंने अर्नाडक्लेअर्ड एमर्जेन्सी शुरू की हुई है—उन को सजा दिया जाना बहुत जरूरी है । लेकिन आज ब्रीच आफ प्रिवलेज के नाम पर जो रेजोल्यूशन लाये हैं, वह ठीक नहीं है । इस के बारे में मैंने एक सब्स्टीट्यूट मोशन भी दिया है । इस सार्वभौम सभा को ग्राम पंचायत मत बनाओ, इस सार्वभौम सभा का बदला लेने की नीयत से फायदा मत उठाओ । इस वक्त आप की एक जज की हैसियत है, एक बहादुराना तरीके से आप को काम करना चाहिये । अगर उन्होंने कानून की खिलाफवर्जी की थी, तो आप को बहुत पहले कानून के जरिये उन को बाहर सजा देनी चाहिये थी । मगर बून्द से गई अब हौद से नहीं आती ।

जब हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने 1977 के अन्दर बैलेट बाक्स के जरिये इन्कलाब पैदा किया, सारी दुनिया ने हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की तारीफ की थी । अगर इस वक्त अकसरियत का फायदा उठा कर आप प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब उन को जेल में डालेंगे और एक्सपेल करेंगे तो आप गांधी-इज्म का खून करेंगे, जम्हूरियत का खून करेंगे और दुनिया के लोग आप पर हसेंगे और आप के लोगों को बदनाम करेंगे । लिहाजा मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन के खिलाफ अपनी राय जाहिर करता हूं ।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are today under full gaze of the entire world. History too waits to return its verdict upon the collective wisdom of this House.

Indeed, Sir, democracy is on trial. At least two things are as clear as crystal. In the first place, this House cannot be influenced by any considerations of high and low; that must be a point which should be clearly understood. Any consideration with respect to the status of any person involved is an extraneous consideration worthy of being ignored. In the second place, I submit most respectfully that there may be some lurking fears about deterioration in the law and order situation consequent to a decision of this House, but then, Sir, I must say that this House cannot be held [illegible] that no decision of this House will be influenced by creation of any condition of duress.

Now, Sir, after making these preliminary observations, it is necessary that the entire question of the breach of privilege is scrutinized with meticulous objectivity, characterized with crystal visibility. There are serious doubts about the jurisdiction of this House, *viz.* that the 6th Lok Sabha cannot take cognizance of an offence committed with respect to the 5th Lok Sabha. (*Interruptions*) I will not go into the details, because the point has been made. I am only placing these things in a summary.

The Attorney General has also not been very clear in his opinion. On the contrary, he was leaning all the time towards this particular idea that this House has not got the jurisdiction. The competence of this House to expel a Member is also shrouded in doubt and uncertainty. It would have been better if we had before us to-day the opinion of the Supreme Court; but for obvious reasons, it has not been thought advisable by the powers that be, to get the opinion of the Supreme Court in the matter.

The competence of the Committee which was asked to enquire into the question by Mr. Madhu Limaye having now considered another question by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and then having arrived at a decision, is also a matter which does not come under strict judicial standards.

We cannot ignore the fact that there are certain criminal cases pending against the persons involved in this question. Whenever a question of privilege involves also a criminal offence, let us see what May has to say in his book on Parliamentary Practice. At page 131 of May's "Parliamentary Practice", we are told that in cases of breach of privilege which are also offences at law..or where for any [illegible] reason the House has thought a

proceeding at law necessary, either as a substitute for, or in addition to, its own proceeding, the Attorney General has been directed to prosecute the offender. Therefore, I submit that wherever the question of breach of privilege also involves the question of a criminal offence, it means it should be in the collective wisdom of the House that the matter should rest with the courts. The point is already...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us have the debate. Please help us in the debate... What is the rule?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: He cannot misquote May. May says you can ask the Attorney General, in addition to the punishment. He should not be misquoted. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: It is better that the hon. Member reads his law again without bias. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House will not enhance its prestige by having a confrontation either with the judiciary or the people, or even with one constituency. Before I conclude, I have to say that the Houes can be guided by considerations no other than those of the majesty of the rule of law. Let those who swear by democratic norms also live by him. There can be only one consideration before this House; and that is strict judicial standards.

We swear by democratic norms. There are certain basic requirements. And to conclude, I will only borrow the words of Justice Shinghal about the basic requirements of democracy in accordance with strict judicial standards. I quote him from the recent judgment about special courts from *The Hindu*, Saturday, December 2, 1978, page 5. He said:

"Those ordering the trial should, in fact, do all that they can do convince everyone concerned, including the accused, that they had the best of intentions in ordering the trial and had provided a fair and straightforward procedure, and the cleanest of judges, for the trial, in an open and fearless manner. That will not only foreclose avoidable criticism but uphold the majesty of the rule of law in its true sense."

Therefore, I canclude by appealing to one and all in this House not to place the House in an unenviable position of unescapeable suspicisions of having acted with political vandetta. This attitude will not enhance the prestige of this House. Let us not head towards confrontation either with the judiciary or with the people or even with one constituency. For these considerations, I appeal to this House to refrain from any arbitrary exercise of powers that are uncertain and under circumstances that are questionable. I appeal that for the very maintenance of the dignity of the House any further proceedings should be dropped.

श्री बलवन्त सिंह रामूवालिया (फरीदकोट) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम एक ऐतिहासिक और तारीखी दौर में से गुजरते हुए इस हाउस में इकट्ठा हुए हैं । इस हाउस ने इस देश की किस्मत बदलने के लिये और इस देश के करोड़ों गरीबों को जो हजारेदारों, सरमायेदारों के पैरों तले कुचले जा रहे हैं उनमें उनको मुक्ति दिलाने के लिये और लोगों का जीवन ठीक करने के लिये इस हाउस ने बड़े बड़े फैसले किये हैं । इस हाउस ने पिछले 30 वर्ष में इस देश को जिन्दगी दी है, आगे ले जाने का काम किया है । इस हाउस ने बहुत से फैसलों में कभी कभी दुखदायी फैसले भी किये । इस देश में बहुत से स्थान होंगे जिनको महापवित्र, महाकुलीन, महाशुद्ध कहा जा सकता है । लेकिन 65 करोड़ लोगों का यह स्थान है, 65 करोड़ लोग यह महसूस करते हैं कि भारतवर्ष के किसी भी स्थान पर कोई गलत बात हो सकती है, 65 करोड़ लोग वहां गलत बात होने को नहीं रोक सकते, लेकिन उस 65 करोड़ जनता को यह उम्मीद है कि दिल्ली में जो पार्लियामेंट है वहां झूठ नहीं चल सकता । यह वह रोक सकते हैं, वह उनकी शक्ति है । वह वह स्थान है । मुझे दुख है कि इस स्थान पर किसी सच्चाई को रोकने की कोशिश करें, उस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं । विचार यह है इस हाउस ने साइड लाइन्स की है, और इस हाउस की जानदार रवायतें हैं, जानदार तवारीख

[श्री बलवन्त सिंह रामूवालिया]

है । लेकिन इस हाउस ने बुराई भी देखी ताकत भी देखी, ताकत की आजमाई भी देखी । यह हाउस सच्चाई को लोगों तक पहुंचाने का जरिया है, बाजूबल से दंगल करने का स्थान नहीं है । यहां किसी को जिस्मानी ताकत से गिराया या बढ़ाया नहीं जा सकता है। हम समझते हैं कि इस हाउस में जब सच्चाई की बात आयी तो ताकत के जरिये उसको रोका गया और 65 करोड़ लोगों का जो विश्वास था. ...यह एक निहायत बदकिस्मत कांड था । मैं महसूस करता हूं, मेरे कुछ निजी ख्यालात हैं । म समझता हूं कि दुनिया में हम लोग सबसे बड़ी डैमोक्रेसी हैं । जो सबसे बड़े होते हैं, उनकी जिम्मेदारी, उनका फर्ज और भी बड़ा होता है । ऐसा न हो, बाजओकात इन्सान ऐसा काम कर बैठता है, जिससे दोषी निर्दोष बनता है और निर्दोष दोषी बन जाता है । मैं तमाम सदन के लोगों से कहूंगा कि दोष कितना बड़ा है, यह लोगों में जाना चाहिये, लोगों को बताया जाना चाहिये, मगर दोष की सजा के फैसले के समय उसमें से कोई दुश्मनी की, विन्डिक्टिवनैस की बदबू नहीं आनी चाहिये । यह हमारा फर्ज बनता है और मैं समझता हूं कि आने वाले लम्बे समय में इस सदन ने जो फैसला करना है, उसको देश ने गाइडलाइन के तौर पर चलाना है ।

मैं समझता हूं कि दोनों पासे के लोग इधर और उधर बैठे हुए लोग विशाल हृदय से, अगर गलती हुई है और इस हाउस ने कहा है कि गलती हुई है तो उस पर पश्चाताप करना चाहिये और इस हाउस के मेम्बरों को चाहिये कि वह ऐसी ट्रेडीशन्स इस देश के इस हाउस को मुख्य रखते हुए इस तरह के कदम उठायें जिनसे यह नजर न आये कि इसमें विन्डिक्टिवनेस की बदबू आती है, इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूं ।

SHRI NANASAHIB BONDE (Amravati): I know the laws—so far the accused has the right to ask for the benefit of doubt. But I have come to the new law here when the prosecution itself is coming and asking for the benefit of doubt. Here is a case where at every stage we are having doubts and doubts pertaining to the guilt of the accused. Had this case been presented to the impartial court of law, even the judicial magistrate would not have framed the charges as he would not have found in this particular case any *prime facie* guilt.

Now, I will take you one by you to all this. Firstly, there is absolutely a doubt about the jurisdiction of the case. The Attorney General has come with the definite opinion that this House has absolutely no jurisdiction to try that which has taken place during the life time of the Fifth Lok Sabha.

What about the evidence in this particular case? If we were to judge the case on merits, I am upright there is absolutely no evidence in this particular case so as to bring home the guilt of any one of the accused. Then there is only one evidence of Mr. Pai, which evidence cannot be taken into consideration and no reliance can be placed on such evidence. This is the second circumstance that I am going to point out.

There is the third circumstance i.e. the same charges are being enquired into the court of law. That means this case is sub judice. We know the law. We are here to give the law to the country. We want the country to obey the laws. We are the law-givers, the supreme body. When we know definitely that this matter is pending in the court for disposal, can we not apply the same law here? Because we are the supreme body, because we can do and undo anything by virtue of our being elected to this House, can we do anything? That is wrong logic.

Then, some members of the Privileges Committee have given their unequivocal and definite finding in this case that there is absolutely no evidence worth the name. If it is the argument of the other side that these three or four members from this side have been actuated by party motives, the same thing can apply to you. So, I think this argument will not be raised by you. These three or four members have said on every issue that the case is not tenable. They say that this House has no jurisdiction to try this. They say, there is no evidence and the Privileges Committee has been driven to conclusions unwarranted by reasons on record. When

at each and every stage there are doubts, doubts and doubts and that too of a grave nature which a reasonable man will entertain, should the benefit of the doubt go to the prosecution or to the accused? Is this the law? My submission therefore is that we should drop further proceedings for the present and await the judicial order from the court where the court is pending.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Doley.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura): On a point of order, Sir. At page 103, fifth edition of this book handbook of Members, it is said that unless a member rises in his seat and catches the eye of the Chair, he will not speak.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order. The list is there.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: The member has to stand. Then, those members who have given notices of amendments are not being called. This should not be decided on a party basis.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Mr. Doley.

SHRI L. K. DOLEY (Lakhimpur): Sir, I first of all make a fervent appeal to this august House for a little patience, as I have been greatly influenced by a Chinese proverb hich runs like this: "Patience is power. With time and patience, the mulberry leaf become silk!". Fortunately while entering today into this House I came across the great saying which is inscribed on the gate:

कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन् ।

I would like to think about it, but I will come to my own now. There are certain things of life which cannot and should not be decided by laws alone as "man does not live by bread alone." I have carefully listened to the arguments advanced by most hon. members. They have dealt in length with legalities. I have relished it very much but I have not been able to digest it. I have read quite a number of books where great many thinkers and many jurists of eminence have given their sharp reaction against the legalities of things. Ultimately, they come to such a conclusion that "laws grind the poor and rich men rule the law." If I may add further "to go to the court is to lose a cow for the sake of a cat", and in very many cases it so happens that "in legal jurisprudence there are so much of laws that there is no room for justice and the claimant expires of wrong in the midst of right as Mariners die of thirst in the midst of water".

The other day, when I was hearing the debate on Constitution Amendment, I started thinking, what are these laws after all? It concerns to a type of people who belong to the rank of Shanti Bhushans and Jethmalanis but for the poor millions, it does not touch even the fringe of their problems. "It is poverty that deprives the man of all his spirit and virtue since an empty bag cannnot stand upright," as say goes, "if rich, it is easy enough to conceal your wealth, but if poor, it is not quite so easy to conceal your poverty." You can hide thousands of guineas but you cannot hide a hole of your coat. This is our difficulty. Therefore, I do not know what would be the reaction of the country and of this august House but I feel that Mrs. Gandhi has been put on trial. The first ever Prime Minister who belongs to a mother community has been put on trial. It is the first of its kind in history. But I have no doubt in my mind that 'it is prosperity that tries the fortunate and the adversity the great'. I have great confidence in her. As the saying goes, "a good man is like a good metal, the more he is fired, the more he is fined, the more he is opposed, more he is approved".

It again reminds of a great saying that 'we sleep but the loom of life never stops—the pattern that was

[Shri L. K. Doley]

weaving when the sun went down, is weaving when it comes up in the morning'. The Janata Party's pattern of hostility and personal denigration of Mrs. Indira Gandhi that started 20 months before continues unabated 20 months after. Where is the novelty in this question of privilege? The Janata Government invariably deserves at least one credit and that is the credit of their unrelenting and unfailing pursuit after Mrs. Indira Gandhi whereas they have been callous and failing everywhere and in all directions. In fact, the country has been drowned in the floods of inquiries they have instituted and the namerous committees they have constituted to find fault with Mr. Gandhi.

I shall conclude by quoting a saying that "a spirit of revenge is the very spirit of devil then which nothing makes a man more like him and nothing can be more opposed to the temper—Christianity was designed to promote. If your revenge be not satisfied, it will give you torment now; if it be, it will give you a greater hereafter. None is a greater self tormentor than a malicious and revengeful man who turns the poison of his own temper in upon himself". It is peculiar to know this phenomenon inherent in the Janata Party.

The other day, I was quite surprised to hear Mr. Subramaniam Swamy saying that if Mrs. Gandhi should contest from Bombay, she would forfeit her security deposit. How strange it is! It reminded me of what Martin Luther has said in his sharp reaction against Papacy 'if I make air at Luxembourg, they will smell it at Rome. Mrs. Gandhi has been elected from Chikmagalur, why should she contest again from Bombay? Is it that Mrs. Gandhi should give out the foul air at Chickmagalur and one has to go to Bombay to smell it? I shall be the last person to fight such an election.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

श्री मोहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी (अनन्तनाग) : स्पीकर साहब, यह पार्लमेन्ट एक अहम और संजीदा मामले पर गौर कर रही है। मैं आपसे यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आज इस तारीखी इजलास पर आप स्पीकर बनकर बैठे हैं। और जनता पार्टी अपनी अक्सीरियत की ताकत पर जमहूरियत का खून करने जा रही है। (**व्यवधान**) आप एक काबिल जज रहे हैं, आप अपने दामन को इस धब्बे से बचायें। (**व्यवधान**) प्रिविलेज कमेटी का एक अहम रोल होता है। आम अदालतों में एक तरफ एक कंप्लेनेन्ट होता है और एक तरफ मुल्जिम होता है और एक जज होता है। लेकिन प्रिविलेज कमेटी में कंप्लेनेन्ट कोई मेम्बर या पार्लमेन्ट खुद होती है और जज भी पार्लमेन्ट खुद होती है। इसलिए प्रिविलेज कमेटी पर यह जिम्मेदारी ज्यादा आयद होती है कि वह इंसाफ करें। वह इन्साफ सिर्फ करे ही नहीं बल्कि दुनिया को भी दिखाये कि वह इंसाफ कर रही है। प्रिविलेज कमेटी के कुछ मेम्बरान ने श्रीमती गांधी के खिलाफ प्रिविलेज आने से पहले ही नफरत का खुल्लम खुल्ला एलान किया। कल तक मुझे यकीन था कि मुमकिन है श्रीमती गांधी ने प्रविलेज कमेटी में अपनी सफाई न देकर गलती की हो लेकिन श्री जेठमलानी की तकरीर के बाद यह बात बिल्कुल साफ हो गई है कि श्रीमती गांधी ने सफाई के लिए पेश न होने का जो कदम उठाया था वह उनका बिल्कुल ठीक कदम था। जिन लोगों ने श्रीमती गांधी के खिलाफ प्रिविलेज आने से पहले इल्जाम लगाए थे उनके लिए अक्ल और इंसाफ का तकाजा यही था कि वे प्रिविलेज कमेटी से इस्तीफा दे देते क्योंकि उन्होंने पहले ही अपने खयालात का इजहार कर दिय था लेकिन अब वे फैसला दे देने के बाद इस्तीफा देते हैं। (**व्यवधान**) एक मेम्बर ने जो तकरीर दी उससे साफ जाहिर हो गया कि किस तरह से यह चल रहा था। (**व्यवधान**) यह बहुत अहम मसला है जिससे आपको दो चार होना पड़ेगा। यह ठीक है कि आप चिकमगलूर से श्रीमती गांधी की फतह की शिकस्त में बदल देना चाहते हैं, आप बदल दीजिए लेकिन यह शिकस्त श्रीमती गांधी की नहीं होगी, यह शिकस्त जमहूरियत की होगी। (**व्यवधान**) यह बात आप पर आकर पड़ेगी कि आप जमहूरियत को तबाह और बरबाद करने पर तुले हुए हैं। अभी चन्द महीने पहले चिकमगलूर की जनता ने श्रीमती गांधी को यहां पर अक्सरियत से मेम्बर बनाकर भेजा है। पार्लमेन्ट के प्रिविलेज जाती तौर पर कुछ नहीं हैं, जो भी प्रिविलेज मिलता है वह खैराती मिलता है। जनता जोकि हमको चुनकर भेजती है उसका प्रिविलेज होता है। आज अक्सरियत की ताकत पर आप श्रीमती गांधी को पार्लमेन्ट से निकाल दीजिए लेकिन चिकमगलूर नहीं तो कश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक कहीं से भी वे एलेक्शन लड़ सकती हैं और अगर वे चुनाव लड़कर पार्लमेन्ट में वापिस आ जाती हैं तो फिर इस पार्लमेन्ट

का क्या वकार रहेगा। मैं समझता हूं जनता पार्टी इस नये कदम से जनता के खिलाफ जंग का ऐलान कर रही है। श्रीमती गांधी को एक्सपेल करके जनता पार्टी चिकमगलूर की जनता, जिसने उनको चुनकर यहां भेजा है, तौहीन कर रही है।

हमारे मोरारजी भाई बड़े गांधियन हैं, अगर उन्होंने जमहूरियत की स्टैबिलिटी के लिए कोई काम किया होता तो हमें बड़ी खुशी होती। आपके रेजोल्यशन में जो पहला लफ्ज आया है वह है "कलेक्टिव विजडम" लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि जनता पार्टी की कलेक्टिव हेल्पलेसनेस इस मुल्क को तबाह और बरबाद कर रही है। मोरारजी भाई अपनी स्टैबिलिटी के लिए मुल्क की स्टैबिलिटी को तबाह और बरबाद कर रहे है। इसलिए मैं आपसे अर्ज करूंगा कि मोरारजी भाई जो कार्रवाई श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के खिलाफ कर रहे हैं उसको जमहूरियत के नाम पर, मुल्क के नाम पर और इस मुल्क के बकार के नाम पर छोड़ दें और कुछ अकल से काम लें।

[شری محمد شفیع قریشی (انلت -

ناگ) : سپیکر صاحب ، یہ پارلیمینٹ ایک اہم اورسنجیدہ معاملےپر غور کر رہی ہے - میں آپ سے یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج اس تاریخی اجلاس پر آپ سپیکر بن کر بیٹھے ہیں - اور جنتا پارٹی اپنی اکثریت کی طاقت پر جمہوریت کا خون کرنے جا رہی ہے - (گڑبڑ) آپ ایک قابل جج رہے ہیں - آپ اپنے دامن کو اس دھبے سے بچائیں - (گڑبڑ) . . . . پریویلیز کمیٹی کا ایک اہم رول ہوتا ہے - عام عدالتوں میں ایک طرف کمپلینٹ ہوتا ہے اور ایک طرف ملزم ہوتا ہے اور ایک جج ہوتا ہے - لیکن پریویلیز کمیٹی میں کمپلینٹ کوئی میمبر یا پارلیمینٹ خود ہوتی ہے اور جج بھی پارلیمینٹ خود ہوتی ہے - اس لئے پریویلیز کمیٹی پر یہ ذمے داری زیادہ عاید ہوتی ہے کہ وہ انصاف کرے - وہ انصاف صرف کرے ہی نہیں بلکہ دنیا کو بھی دکھائے کہ وہ انصاف کر رہی ہے - پریویلیز کمیٹی کے کچھ میمبران نے شریمتی گاندھی کے خلاف پریویلیز آنے سے پہلے ہی نفرت کا کھلم کھلا اعلان کیا تھا - کل تک مجھے یقین تھا کہ ممکن ہے شریمتی گاندھی نے پریویلیز کمیٹی میں اپنی صفائی نہ دے کر غلطی کی ہو - لیکن شری جیٹھ ملانی کی تقریر کے بعد یہ بات بالکل صاف ہو گئی ہے کہ شریمتی گاندھی صفائی کے لئے پیش نہ ہونے کا جو قدم اٹھایا تھا وہ ان کا بالکل ٹھیک قدم تھا - جن لوگوں نے شریمتی گاندھی کے خلاف پریویلیز آنے سے پہلے الزام لگائے تھے ان کے لئے عقل اور انصاف کا تقاضہ یہ تھا کہ وہ پریولیز کمیٹی سے استعفہ دے دیتے کیونکہ انہوں نے پہلے ہی اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کر دیا تھا - لیکن اب وہ فیصلہ دے دینے کے بعد استعفہ دیتے ہیں - ایک میمبر نے جو تقریر کی اس سے صاف ظاہر ہو گیا کہ کس طرح سے یہ چل رہا تھا - یہ بہت اہم معاملہ ہے جس سے آپ کو دو چار ہونا پڑے گا - یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ آپ چکمگلور سے شریمتی گاندھی کی فتح کو شکست میں بدل دینا چاہتے ہیں - آپ بدل دیجئے - لیکن یہ شکست شریمتی گاندھی کی نہیں ہوگی ، یہ شکست جمہوریت

پہلا لفظ آیا ہے وہ ہے کلیکٹو وزدم لیکن افسوس کی بات ہے کہ جنتا پارٹی کی کلیکٹو ہیلپلیسنیس اس ملک کو تباہ اور برباد کر رہی ہے - مرار جی بھائی اپنی سٹیبلیٹی کے لئے ملک کی سٹیبلیٹی کو تباہ اور برباد کر رہے ہیں - اس لئے میں آپ سے عرض کرونگا کہ مرار جی بھائی جو کارروائی شریمتی اندرا گاندھی کے خلاف کر رہے ہیں اس کو جمہوریت کے نام پر ، ملک کے نام پر اور اس ملک کے وقار کے نام پر چھوڑ دیں اور کچھ عقل سے کام لیں -]

[شری محمد شفیع قریشی]

کی ہوگی - یہ بات آپ پر آکر پڑے گی کہ آپ جمہوریت کو تباہ اور برباد کرنے پر تلے ہوئے ہیں - ابھی چند مہینے پہلے چکملگلور کی جنتا نے شریمتی اِندرا گاندھی کو یہاں پر اکثریت سے میمبر بنا کر بھیجا ہے پارلیمینٹ کے پریولزز ذاتی طور پر کچھ نہیں ہیں - جو بھی پریولز ملتا ہے وہ خیراتی ملتا ہے - جنتا جو کہ ہم کو جن کر بھیجتی ہے اس کا پریولز ہوتا ہے - آج اکثریت کی طاقت پر آپ شریمتی گاندھی کو پارلیمینٹ سے نکال دیجئے لیکن چکملگلور نہیں تو کشمیر سے کنیا کماری تک کہیں سے بھی وہ الیکشن لڑ سکتی ہیں - اگر وہ چناؤ لڑ کر پارلیمینٹ میں واپس آجاتی ہے تو پھر اس پارلیمینٹ کا کیا وقار رہے گا - میں سمجھتا ہوں جنتا پارٹی اس نئے قدم سے جنتا کے خلاف جنگ کا اعلان کر رہی ہے - شریمتی گاندھی کو ایکسپیل کر کے جنتا پارٹی چکملگلور کی جنتا جس نے ان کو جن کر یہاں بھیجا ہے - توہین کر رہی ہے -

ہمارے مرار جی بھائی بڑے گاندھین ہیں - اگر انہوں نے جمہوریت کی سٹیبلیٹی کے لئے کوئی کام کیا ہوتا تو ہمیں بڑی خوشی ہوتی - آپ کے ریزولیوشن میں جو

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay South-Central): Whatever may be the opinions expressed by different sections of this House, I submit that at least on two points all Members must be unanimous. One point is upholding the privileges of this House. On that the whole House must be unanimous. Similarly, the whole House should be unanimous so far the power of this House is concerned.

What was the view that the Constituent Assembly took with regard to the privileges? I am reading what Dr. Ambedkar said with regard to privileges. He said:

"Under the House of Commons rules and privileges it is open to Parliament to convict any citizen for contempt of Parliament, and when such privilege is defied, the jurisdiction of the court is ousted. This is quite an important privilege. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind, and I am sure also in the mind of the Drafting Committee. Parliament must have these privileges when Parliament would be so much exposed to colamny and unjustified criticism, when the parlia-

mentary institution in this country might be brought into utter contempt."

Therefore, what I submit is that each Member, including Shrimati Indira ji Gandhi, must uphold the privileges. Therefore, let us consider the report and the statement of Shrimati Indira Gandhi in her defence. While considering her statement in her defence, I do not find any appeal made by her to this House either to set aside the findings or the recommendations of the Privileges Committee. She does not appeal to the House to take a generous view. She has not done anything of that sort.

Similarly, the Privileges Committee has erred in one respect. The Privileges Committee has not given the procedure with regard to the implementation of its recommendations even though the rules enjoin on the Committee that it should be stated. Therefore, this is a shortcoming so far as the report is concerned.

Finally, I have to appeal to both the present Prime Minister and the ex-Prime Minister. Both of them have enjoyed the prerogatives and powers of the parliamentary system. Therefore, let Shrimati Indira Gandhi accept the findings of the Committee, and then the Prime Minister should amend his resolution, and she may be simply reprimanded. If she does not accept the findings of the Committee, the House may proceed in the manner it likes. That would be a sort of compromise. This is my suggestion. I have given a substitute motion that only reprimand should be administered. I stand by that particular substitute motion. I stand by the recommendations of the Committee. They may be accepted, and she should be reprimanded.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली-सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं कि यह कोई पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। मैं इस बात से भी सहमत हूं कि यह सदन एक अदालत है और हमें आब्जैक्टिवली, डिसपैशनेटली, इस प्रश्न पर विचार करना चाहिये। यह बात भी सही है कि यह कोई पोलिटीकल सवाल नहीं है। लेकिन, अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल यह है कि इन्दिरा जी को जो मौका दिया गया था कि आप अपनी सफ़ाई दीजिये—क्या उन्होंने प्रिवलेज कमेटी के सामने अपनी सफ़ाई दी : क्या इन्होंने बतलाया कि उन अफसरों के खिलाफ जिन के खिलाफ इन्होंने कार्यवाही की, कोई शिकायत थी, क्या शिकायत थी, किस ने शिकायत की थी ? इन्होंने कोई डिफेन्स नहीं लिया, कोई ओथ नहीं ली। उसके बाद भी यहां पर उन को मौका दिया गया कि बतलाइये, आप के खिलाफ कार्यवाही क्यों न की जाय, लेकिन यहां भी उन्होंने पोलिटिकल भाषण दिया। और इस सदन को एक इस तरह की बात कह कर के उस का अपमान किया अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये लीडर आफ द हाउस थीं, इस सदन की मान्यता और इस की शान को रखना इन की जिम्मेदारी थी। इसलिए इन्होंने इसको तोड़ा है। सवाल यह है कि आब्स्ट्रक्शन करने का इन पर इलजाम है। एक ही केस के अन्दर, एक ही फैक्ट के ऊपर अदालत भी सजा दे सकती है और प्रिवलेज मोशन में भी इन्हें सजा दी जा सकती है। मैं आपको बताता हूं। सैं शकधर, मेज प्रैक्टिस पढ़ रहा हूं :—

"In the case of a breach of privilege, which is also an offence at law the House may, if it thinks that the punishment it has the power to inflict would not be adequate to the offence or where for any reason the House feels that the proceedings at law is necessary either as a substitute for or in addition to its own proceedings, direct the prosecution of the offender in a court of law."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि ये सवाल अलग-अलग हैं। केस के फैक्ट एक ही हैं। यहां आपने इस सदन की मर्यादा को तोड़ा है इसलिए सजा दी जा रही है, वहां आपने क्रिमनल ला को तोड़ा है इसलिए सजा दी जा रही है।

कहा यह जाता है कि डेमोक्रेसी के नाम पर, देश के प्रजातंत्र के नाम पर इमरजेंसी हो जाएगी। मैं चह्वाण साहब से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने हमें एडवाइस दी है, हम तो उन की बात को सुन लेंगे लेकिन वे इमर्जेन्सी के दिनों में मंत्री थे, क्या उन्होंने इन्दिरा जी को यह एडवाइस नहीं दी थी ? उस समय उनको क्या हो गया था ? (व्यवधान)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): On a point of order. This is a matter of pre-Emergency and this gentleman wants to refer to Emergency. About

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

this very gentleman, it was reported: "That the Emergency continued and so did we in jail, but Mr. Gupta had gone out not to return. I was to hear of him only and none of the heroes of Emergency."..

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. (*Interruptions*) Don't record.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: **.

MR. SPEAKER: I have expunged it.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : चह्वाण साहब के मोटिव को मैं आऊट नहीं करता । मैं यह समझता हूं कि चह्वाण साहब . . (**व्यवधान**)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

(*Interruptions*)***

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चह्वाण साहब के मोटिव को डाऊट नहीं करता। वे इन्दिरा गांधी को एडवाइस देते तो भी वह शायद नहीं मानतीं ।

मेरा कहना यह है कि एक ही फेक्ट के ऊपर प्रिवलेज मोशन भी हो सकता है, एक ही फेक्ट के ऊपर क्रिमनल केस भी चलाया जा सकता है । चाहे एक ही फेक्ट क्यों न हो, मेरा कहना यह है कि यह चीज पोसिबल है । चूंकि इनके ऊपर रिस्पांसिब्लिटी थी, चूंकि ये लीडर आफ द हाउस थी, और इन्होंने मर्यादा को तोड़ा है इसलिए इनको सख्त सजा देनी चाहिए । (**व्यवधान**) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या तीन दिन की जेल सख्त सजा है ? मैं इंदिरा जी से पूछ रहा हूं कि आपने डेढ़ लाख लोगों को जेल में डाला और 19 महीने तक डाला, क्या आप चाहेंगी कि आप को तीन दिन के लिए जेल में डाला जाए ? क्या यह बात आपके लायक होगी ? आपको तो जेल में लम्बा जाना चाहिए ।

(*Interruptions*)***

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I agree that Shrimati Indira Gandhi's was the worst dictatorship of its kind.. (*Interruptions*) Shrimati Indira Gandhi dictated thousands of persons. But that is not relevant here so far as this motion is concerned. This is outside the purview. But at the same time, I have to say all this... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now. I have to call two more speakers.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am winding up in a minute.

चूंकि वह प्रधान मंत्री थीं यहां पर 11 साल इसलिये उनको छोड़ दिया जाय, उनको सजा न दी जाय, यह चीज ठीक नहीं होगी । इसलिये न्याय का तकाजा यह है कि उनको सजा देनी चाहिये और कड़ी से कड़ी सजा देनी चाहिये ताकि आइन्दा कोई इस प्रकार का व्यवहार न करे ।

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am calling another member. Shri K. Mallanna. (*Interruptions*). Don't record

(*Interruptions*)***

SHRI K. MALLANNA (Chitradurga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I heard the speeches of all my hon. colleagues and the Leader of the opposition and I have also carefully gone through the motion and substitute motions of the Prime Minister and also of the ruling party members and its allies and, specially, the recent substitute motion of our Prime Minister inflicting the grave punishment.

In this background, it is futile for me to think on the consequence of the motion as it has been already prethought. But I have to bring the political motive and the political vendetta of the Janata Government to the country through this august House.

The recommendation of the Privileges Committee regarding the breach of privilege is unjustifiable and untenable both in law and facts. So far as the facts are concerned, the whole House knows that the facts are fabricated, concocted and irrelevant. So far as the law is concerned, it violates the rules and the procedure of the Lok Sabha and the provisions of the Constitution. In the circumstances, the

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

***Not recorded.

charge is politically motivated specially when I read the substitute motion of our Prime Minister. It occurred to me, in the circumstances, he should have been the leader of the party. But unfortunately, he has been led by the sycophants of the "Sino-American Block".

Now, Sir, Chikmagalur people have elected her as a Member of Parliament. She has become a powerful force; she has become a powerful voice in the Parliament so far as the implementation of socialism and secularism in the country is concerned. The opposition has become more effective. They want to curtail the effective opposition and they are not tolerating Shrimati Indira Gandhi's entry into the Parliament. Those who promised socialism and secularism and civil liberties in the name of democracy to the people by their malicious and false propaganda against Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her party are placed in an inconvenient position. Now we have to understand the political culture of the Janata Party. They came to power only by abusing Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

During the tenure of her regime, the vested interests, hoarders, smugglers, anti-nationals, black-marketeers etc. were not encouraged, and she tried to implement the policies of democratic socialism and secularism. It was not tolerated by vested interests and these forces were consolidated into the Janata Party and they came to power by abusing, and by malicious propaganda and also with the assistance of foreign forces which were against Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her Party.

Now, the Janata Party and its allies want to take revenge against Shrimati Indira Gandhi. They thought that she could be inconvenient to them in the Parliament.

Her contribution to India's progress in various fields, especially...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mallanna...

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Just one minute.

Her creating political awareness will never be forgotten, while pigmies who are keen on harming her will soon be discarded...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mallanna, no more.

Don't record. (*Interruptions.*)**

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, on this day we are going to create a history in the Indian Parliament, and I would say that the decision must be taken dispassionately, and it must also appear to be impartial. Regarding the facts of the case, I do not want to go into hair-splitting technicalities and legalities. But the fact remains, and everybody has accepted, that the four officers have been harassed and humiliated and even the CBI had investigated. The only dispute is whether it is in connection with a Parliamentary question or not; that is the question. If it were a routine matter, if it were in the usual course of a CBI enquiry, the burden of proof lies on Mrs. Indira Gandhi to show that she never intervened. But the fact that the Prime Minister had intervened in the case of four petty officers makes us think there is some truth in the case. Now, even if it is so, what is the breach of privilege of the House involved? A privilege of the House is not only a privilege of the Members but it is a privilege of the people of this country. If that is so, may I appeal to the House that if this is a question which arises out of a privilege, then the paramount supremacy of the House and the sanctity of the House should reflect itself in the debate and in the decision?

Now, what should be the decision? Can we take a decision without any reason? It must be reasonable, logical and must go along with the thinking of the Indian people—because of the political effect of it. Our judgment is not the last judgment. It is not the

** Not recorded.

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

last judgment: whatever we do here will have to be judged by the people outside.

May I remind you that when, in 1970 we came here and were sitting in the last bench, we were more emotional than you regarding a certain small, petty factory?

MR. SPEAKER: Even now.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am not going into that.

Now, there has been a virdict by the people, and that is why we are sitting on this side today. If mere passion guides you, you will land in the same trouble. Mr. Subramaniam Swamy can say 'You dismissed me, so I will dismiss you'. Many Members can say 'You put us in jail, so we will put you in jail'. But by that action you are surrendering your moral authority to criticise the Emergency: you are surrundering your political right to accuse and question Mrs. Gandhi's actions and the Emergency excesses. This whole thing came out of the excesses of Emergency: the decision on excesses of Emergency should not be another excess.

Lastly, my point is that collective wisdom has to prevail. What is collective wisdom? Collective wisdom should not be the decision of the dominent group in the Janata Party. I would appeal to them to accept my amendment. My amendment is very simple, because a guilty person must also be given a chance.

The political situation in the country should be taken into account by this Parliament. The Parliament is bound to take into account the political situation of the country. If we take a decision with passion and motion, without reason, it will recoil on everyone of us. That is why I am appealing with all humbleness, in all humility, to the Janata Party Members, especially the new friends, to take a decision taking into account the feelings of the people of this country. It is not a question of majority decision. Do not think that the majority in the Parliament is being guided by the people of the country today. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I would make this appeal to the Prime Minister. By taking this action, he will only be falling into the trap set by Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Party.

I have moved a Motion suggesting a milder punishment and I request the House to accept it.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Constitutional and legal loopholes in this Report have already been pointed out by my friends on this side. I am not going into the merits of this case now. But one thing is very clear. This Report of the Privileges Committee is not a unanimous Report. The Members who have given dissenting notes have given very weighty arguments. They have shown that Mrs. Indira Gandhi was not directly involved in this. Therefore, the entire Report is on presumptions and doubtful, and based on this doubtful document, doubtful Report, the Prime Minister is proposing for this severe action. I would appeal to him that he should not allow himself to be misguided by the Janata Party, he should not allow himself to be pressurized by the Janata Party; he should not fall into the trap set by the Janata Party. The Janata Party has got only a one-point programme and that is to victimise Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Therefore, the Prime Minister should not allow himself to be misguided by Janata Party.

I have got the greatest respect for the Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai. He is one belonging to the old guards of the freedom movement. The younger generation has no idea of the freedom movement, the great sacrifices that had been made during the freedom movement by the Nehru family. I am appealing to Shri Morarji Desai to think of the great Motilal Nehru who made supreme sacrifices for the

country renouncing his princely life on the call of Mahatma Gandhi. I am appealing to Shri Morarji Desai to think of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who has made great sacrifices and service done for our country. I would also appeal to the Prime Minister not to forget what Shrimati Indira Gandhi had done, the services and sacrifices for the freedom movement and as Prime Minister and also the fact that she saved this country, when she was the Prime Minister, from the onslaught by Pakistan. At that time, all the Members, including Shri Morarji Desai, lauded and praised her action in the war against Pakistan.

Therefore, I am once again appealing to the Prime Minister. Let him not create this precedent. If he does it, he will only be falling into the trap set by the Janata Party and it will boomerang on him.

I would, therefore, appeal to him not to press this motion. He may withdraw his motion.

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I am sorry. (*Interruptions*)

16 hrs.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): I am a very senior Member of this Parliament. Last time I was denied the opportunity.@@

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are a very senior Member....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): The Prime Minister is in no hurry. Let him answer later.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Don't use your lung power on me.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I am on a point of order.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please, I am on my legs now....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Yesterday you ruled that any member of the Committee of Privileges who wants to speak will be allowed to speak. You cannot shut me out.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I am on my legs....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Please hear me. I am not going to be dictated. Don't be bothered about it.... (*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. There is no point of order. It is only a point of disorder.... (*Interruptions*)** Nothing is recorded.... (*Interruptions*)** No, no. Especially to-day it was entirely given to the opposition.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): You must give me at least five minutes.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: I do not want to speak but I want to submit one thing.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order? Let us see what is the point of order.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I want to speak on our motion.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record it.

Everybody wants to participate. There are 50 members.... (*Interruptions*) No, no. Nothing of that sort. If you want to hear me, just hear me for a minute..... (*Interruptions*) Nothing of that sort. Yesterday closure motion was moved.

@@Expunged as ordered by the Speaker.

**Not recorded.

SHRI SHANKAR DEV (Bidar): As far as our Party is concerned, we must be given a chance to be heard.

MR. SPEAKER: You were given a chance yesterday as also to-day.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have got your letter.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: You are going against established Parliamentary conventions. Everyone has got a right.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Not even five minutes, I want only two minutes.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: You are going back on your word.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going back on my word.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Kindly read what you said yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: I have never said that every member will be given a chance.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: No Speaker can go against his words.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not gone. You please read it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I have read it.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing of the sort. (*Interruptions*)

I have said I have called upon the Prime Minister... (*Interruptions*)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): How can you say that? Your own Leader has accepted this. You had undertaken this... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: For the time being, I am not going into the rights of the Members to speak. I never said that every Member will get the chance. Nothing of the sort. (*Interruptions*) This is what I said yesterday. Please hear me.

"This debate will continue tomorrow at 3 O'clock. At 4-30, we will take up the voting. At 5 O'clock it will be over—the Prime Minister's reply and all that. Also I will give opportunity to as many Members as possible. Now, the House stands adjeurned to meet at 11.00 A.M. tomorrow". (*Interruptions*).

Nothing of the sort.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to speak....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: How can I hear you?

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: I will take only one minute.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: You gave your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given the ruling that all Members will speak. Nothing of the sort.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: You have no right to change your words. You have no right to go back upon the words. It was not expected of a Speaker. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: I do not want to speak on the motion. I have a submission to make.

Sir, on the 4th of this month, I requested you to allow me some time to speak on the Privileges Motion. When the discussion began, you assured me to give 7 or 8 minutes' time. My request was for ten minutes. Now, the discussion has ended but you have not called me. I mark the tendency that you always ignore me; you only succumb and respond to the shouting and lung power and those Members always are ignored who have no lung

**Not recorded.

power. This is undermining the discipline of the House, with the result that those who can resort to shouting catch your eye and have their say. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody can ignore you.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: I cannot shout and therefore, I must, in the Gandhian way, withdraw from the House till the end of the session.

16.07 hrs

Shri D. N. Tiwary then left the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Prime Minister.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: You are very unfair.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nair, you are a very senior Member. (*Interruptions*) I have called the Prime Minister. Please hear the Prime Minister. If there is time, I will give you.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Mr Speaker, Sir, ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please hear the Prime Minister. If there is time, I will give you. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Mr Speaker, it is very rarely that this House is called upon to discharge an onerous responsibility of the kind that we are called upon to discharge to-day. But this onerous responsibility is an inalienable responsibility, a responsiblity which the House (*Interruptions*) cannot evade as the sovereign Parliament of this country, pledged to protect the sanctity and rights of Parliament as the repository of the rights of the sovereign people. All of us are aware that the Motion that I have moved, and the Report of the Committee of Privileges deal with a grave and unprecedented situation. In sitting in judgment on the Report of the Committee, and on the charges of breach of privilege and grave contempt of the House, of which the Privileges Committee has found Shrimati Gandhi guilty, the Members of the House have to rise above the passions of the moment, considerations of likes and dislikes of personalities, and calculations of expediency. The main questions that we have to ask ourselves are:—

(i) Is Smt. Gandhi guilty?

(ii) Is she guilty of a delliberate, grave and unprecedented contempt of the House?

(iii) Since the contempt of the House was committed while being in the office of the Prime Minister and using the powers of the Prime Minister, does she deserve punishment that would deter others from contemplating such contempt with immunity?

I, therefore, attempted to listen to the debate in the House with the utmost attention, dispassionate objectivity and humility that is demanded of us in discharging this responsibility. (*Interruptions*)

In coming to a conclusion on these questions, one has to remember that the Law is no respecter of persons. Every citizen, whatever high office he or she may hold, is equal before the Law, and must have the humility of submit himself or herself to the Law of the land. No one can claim to be above Law, and yet claim to be democratic. (*Interruptions*) But, it appears to me that Smt. Gandhi has always felt that she is above the law; that she cannot be judged by the same laws with which others may be judged; with the same processes with which others are found guilty or innocent; by the same machinery with which other citizens are judged. Need I remind the House that it is this element in her thinking that led to the dispensation that we saw in the Emergency—when the laws were altered to provide immunity to her, when the Constitution was amended to take away the Fundamental Rights of the people, (*Interruptions*) when

[Shri Morarji Desai]

the power of the Judiciary to protect the citizens from the arbitrary exercise of Governmental powers was whittled away, and when attempts to exterminate dissent and opposition took the place of democratic customs and rights. It is the same element which may be witnessed in the effort to cast aspersions on the Privileges Committee and the Members of this august House and to ascribe motives, and to describe the consequences of one's equality before Law as an attempt at political persecution.

Shrimati Gandhi and those who have argued her innocence have virtually questioned the impartiality and bonafides of the Committee of Privileges. (*Interruptions*) It was said that the majority in the Committee was of a particular political persuasion. It is not unnatural if any Committee of the House reflects the composition of the House. In fact, the Committees of the House have to reflect the composition of the House. Yet when Members sit in the Committee of Privileges or any other Committee of the kind, they rise above partisan considerations and look at what the rights and privileges of the whole House demand. Even in the case of Shrimati Gandhi, I would like to remind the House that there was an earlier occasion on which the Committee of Privileges considered the question of privilege. On that occasion, the Committee came to the House with the Report that though Shrimati Gandhi was guilty of breach of privilege, taking the totality of the circumstances into consideration, no further action may be taken.

I wish to remind the House of what my Hon'ble friend, the Leader of the Opposition said at that time. It was the same Committee composed of the same Members, that by majority, had held Shrimati Gandhi guilty. On that, my Hon. friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu criticized the Committee for the recommendation that no action should be taken but the Hon. Leader of the Opposition said in the House and I quote:

> "That is not the way. The Report of a Committee of Parliament is treated with the utmost respect by the House because the Committee is a mini-House. The convention is that a Report presented by the Parliamentary Committee is treated with respect and accepted...Let us not by-pass the convention and lay down a dangerous precedent."

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: (Idduki): It was unanimous.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That was also by a mojority. It was not unanimous.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I rise on a point of order. My point of order is this. He is making a statement with reference to the document placed on the Table of the House. He makes a statement which is contrary to the fact. Te fact of the matter was that the recommendation of that committee that the proceedings be dropped was unanimous. That was the recommendation. There was no dissenting note. He says that it was a majority recommendation. That is against the fact. The recommendation there was unanimous. The recommendation here is with a dissenting note. That is the difference. He has misquoted. He has no right to misquote. That is my point of order.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I would like to quote what he has said himself about dissenting members in that very Committee Report. Then he will see what it is. This is what he has said...

AN HON. MEMBER: He forgets himself.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He said:

> "The Report of a Committee of Parliament is treated with the utmost

respect by the House because the Committee is a mini House; a Committee represents the House. In the Committee's discussion of all matters in detail, different points of view come in."

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): What was the recommendation?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He said:

"...In this particular matter, therefore, there is a difference of opinion, which is reflected in a dissenting note given by four hon. Members, who have said that it does not constitute a breach of privilege. Well, I am inclined to accept that view.."

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: With regard to the finding, there was difference of opinion. On the recommendation it was unanimous. It is the recommendation which we are concerned with, not the finding.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He said, there is a dissenting note, but I will not support it now, because of this convention. That is what he has stated.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You are misquoting. Misquoting has become the habit of the Prime Mininster.

MR. SPEAKER: If he says that others are misquoting, I am not concerned.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Now I turn to the question of whether the Committee offered Shrimati Gandhi a full opportunity to defend herself and to present her version of the events?

As we see from the records, there was no question of the Committee compelling Shrimati Gandhi to give evidence against herself. She refused to take the oath. She was told that she could take the oath but refuse to answer the questions she considered incriminating. When she refused, she was told that she could give evidence or make any statement she liked, without taking the oath or affirmation. That also she declined to do. Even then, she was asked whether she would like to hear what the witnesses had deposed, whether she would like to make any observations to clear her of the charges... This is important. To all this, her answer was 'no'. How then can it be argued that she was not given an opportunity to defend herself, to state her case. If she did not let the Committee know what she had to say in defence of herself, it was because she herself decided to forgo the repeated opportunities which the Committee gave.

Since Shrimati Indira Gandhi chose to cite Shri Pai and say that she herself had done nothing which fixed the responsibility on her, I have to cite columns 138-139 of the second volume of the Report of the Committee in which Shri Pai clearly says—I quote his letter to her—these are Shri Pai's words:

"My officers were only doing their legitimate duty in collecting information about this Question. Now they are being harassed."

And later:

"I found that for all the trouble that these four people were involved in supposed criminal charges their only fault was that one was asking for information from the other. All the four of them got into difficulties merely because of the Question asked."

....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikkodi): Sir, on a point of order. Whose letter is this?....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That letter is not on record; produce that letter.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am quoting from Sri Pai's letter.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How can he quote when the letter is not on record... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: And later on, he said:

"My whole Ministry came into trouble, I do not know why, what for, I was thinking why this Question was so important."

I should also perhaps point out that in the quotation that Shrimati Gandhi herself has given to the House from what she told the Shah Commission, She does say and I quote:

"I recevied complaints from some persons, including M.Ps about these officers, amongst others. I told Shri Dhawan to pass on the complaints to the authorities concerned in order to verify whether there was any truth in the allegations. There was nothing special or unique about this. When such complaints were repeated or conveyed verbally to me, I sometimes directed similar action through a member of my staff."

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He is misleading the House.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I shall now refer to the point that was raised about double jeopardy. I must submit that the arguments that were used were misleading arguments. The contention is obviously based on Article 20(2) which provides that no man shall be punished twice for the same offence. The question, therefore, arises whether the nature of the offence that the Privileges Committee is dealing with is the same as that of the offence for which a regular case is registered against her and the other two whom the Privileges Committee has found guilty.... (*Interruptions*). The learned Attorney General, who was requested to give his opinion on this aspect of the question, himself has said that:

"None of the Sections of the IPC mentioned in the First Report have anything in common with the charge before the Lok Sabha or the Privileges Committee."

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Let him produce that letter... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He says, he is reading from the report of the Committee.

SHR MORARJI DESAI: I do not think that I have to dwell further on this point. To argue, therefore, that if she had defended herself before the Committee of Privileges, it would have prejudiced her defence in a criminal case is to attempt to explain away why she chose not to defend hersalf. One would normally have thought that if there was a defence, and the accused was convinced that he or she was innocent, he or she would never have thought that the statement of his or her defence in one place will harm his or her defence in another

Now, you will permit me to turn to the nature of the breach of privilege and the gravity of the contempt of the House. It is true that the House does punish its members when the rules of decorum and order in the House are violated by the members or when a member is named for his grossly unparliamentary and disorderly conduct, and the members concerned are sometimes suspended from the House.

I submit that there is a qualitative difference between such breaches of privilege or contempt of the House that a Member is guilty of in the midst of the passions of the moment, and a breach of privilege and contempt of the House that stems from a calculated, deliberate and cynical contempt for the very rights, and therefore, the privileges of the House. The charge against Shrimati Gandhi is not one of the former kind. It is that she misused the office of the Prime Minister of this country, thoug she had taken the oath of loyalty to the Constitution, to subvert the

very basic rights of the Parliament. (*Interruptions*) The right to seek information is a basic right. That the officers were collecting information that the House had demanded, or a Member of the House had demanded or was necessary to answer a question became the reason for persecuting these officers. That the question related to the Maruti Ltd. in which Sri Sanjay Gandhi had the Prime interest, was another aspect which cannot escape notice. The Committee of Privileges having examined the evidence that was led before it came to the conclusion that Shrimati Gandhi was guilty of a breach of privilegee and contempt of the House that amounted to the subversion of the system on which the rigths and privileges of the House are based, rights that the House needs if it is to perform its duty as the sovereign representative of the people. It was the duty of any Prime Minister to protect these rights from inroads, and yet it was a person, who was holding the office of the Prime Minister, whose impugned action resulted in the subversion of the rights of the House. How can it then be held that the offence is not grave and unprecedented? (*Interruptions*).

But Shrimati Gandhi's answer to all this was to try to shift the ground and to attempt to defend herself by launching a tirade against the Janata Party. I respectfully submit that a charge against oneself cannot be cleared by making an accusation against a person who levels the charge. Shrimati Gandhi carged and accused the Janata Party of many things ranging from failure to check divisive forces and weakening of the foundations of the State to inefficiency and corruption. Quite clearly, these are all political attacks on the Janata Party, and I readily grant that it is within her rights as a citizen, or a Member or a leading figure in the Opposition to attack the Janata Party, though they are arguments which But when these attacks are made as prove the innocence of Shrimati Gandhi, of charges of which the Committee of Privileges has found her guilty, one can only say that she has used time-honoursed diversionary tactics, political polemics to divert the attention of the public from the real gravamen of the charges against her. I shall not, therefore, follow Shrimati Gandhi here into the area of Political polemics which is irrelevant to the question of privilege.

But I must deal with her accusation that the motive which is actuating Janata Party and its Government is not their respect for the Privileges of the House but their personal vendatta against her. I must most emphatically repudiate this charge. (*Interruptions*) We have no motive except to do the duty that is cast on this House to protect its privileges which are necessary for the discharge of its responsibilities as the sovereign representative of the people. Neither our Party nor our Government has any vendetta against Shrimati Gandhi. Shrimati Gandhi herself knows this, only too well. Do I have to remind her or the House of what the Janata Party might have done or could have done if it really had a personal vendetta against her? When this Government came to power, the instruments that Shrimati Gandhi had forged to deal with political opponents and dissenters were still on the Statute Book. The Government did not invoke them to deal with Shrimati Gandhi.

She could have been given a dose of the bitter medicine, which she said, she had to administer to the people. She could have been arrested or detained or dealt with in a manner in which those who used power to destroy democracy have been dealt with by the people, or by Governments that came to power after their overthrow. We did no such thing. In fact, some have complained that we did not do any such thing. Smt. Gandhi has referred to History and said that the pages of history are strewn with instances of great people who were

[Shri Morarji Desai]

persecuted. The pages of history are replete with instances of the way in which people have dealt with those who have tried to destroy democracy, dealt with dictators who have, while plotting for and enjoying dictatorial powers, exclaimed "I am the law, I am the State, I am the people". If history has run a different course in this country, it is not because the enormity of Smt. Gandhi's crime against the Constitution and the people was less, but because of the nature of the people of India the traditions of the people of India, specially reinforced by the great values that Gandhiji has left with us. I can, therefore, assure the House that there is no question of vendetta or vindictiveness in our attitude.

My Hon'ble friend Shri C. Subramaniam referred to the phrase "Collective Wisdom", and asked you whether the Motion that I have moved is based on Collective Wisdom. You have answered the question yourself, and I can hardly put the answer better than you have done. The collective wisdom of the House is known and identified by its decision, and the processes of decision-making which are processes of identifying the collective wisdom are too well known to bear repetition. Even so, I would like to point out that if one looks at the Substitute Motions and the Amendments that have been received, most sections of the House do approve of the findings of the Committee of Privileges and hold Smt. Gandhi guilty of breach of privilege and contempt of the House. The differences among them may be on the quantum of punishment, not even on the need to see that the punishment serves as a warning and a deterrent.

Now I turn to what my good friend, Shri Y. V. Chavan, had to say. He made a special appeal to me to "be strong and radical on social and economic issues and be just and liberal in dealing with political opponents". I know Shri Chavan for many years. I shall not twit him by asking him whether he has always given the same advice about liberal attitudes to political opponents, and whether he has stood by such advice. I shall certainly look at his advice in the spirit in which he has tendered it. Shri Chavan made it clear that he did not want to deal with what he called 'technicalities' but he was concerned with the political aspect. I do not know whether it is his view that such a grave contempt of the House can be dismissed as a 'technicality'. Be that as it may, I will submit in all humility that when he talks of political considerations, he should ask himself whether these political considerations should lead to political expediency or political wisdom. I can understand Shri Chavan's concern about political expedieny. But I will remind him that the aspirations and designs of dictators have always fed on the belief that the counsels of political expediency may induce people to adopt a line of least resistence in the hope that it will stay off the day of dictatorship. Political wisdom, on the other hand, should never lose sight of the consequences of the failure to resist at the right time.

I will now conclude with a reference to the quantum of punishment that my Motion proposes. In coming to a conclusion on this question, it will be legitimate to ask ourselves a question—when should justice be tempered with mercy, when can the ends of justice be met by imposing a lenient punishment. It is obvious that in a case where an accused confesses his guilt, when there is an evidence of remorse, given reasonable ground to hope that there will be no repetition of the offence, it may well be argued that the punishment should be lenient I must tell you that when Smt. Gandhi rose to speak, I was hoping that there will be some expression of remorse or regret on her part.

But I was sadly disappointed. I looked in vain for a trace of remorse or repentance or even self-introspection in her words, but she was not only unrepentant but defiant and minatory. There was nothing in what she said which I could clutch in the belief that she was sorry for what had happened and that we could believe that she would not commit such contempt in the future and, therefore, the ends of justice would be met by a light punishment. I failed to find any ground for extenuation. I came to the conclusion that Smt. Gandhi has left me with no alternative but to ask for penalty of committal and expulsion. I, therefore, commend my Amendments 33 and 39 for the adoption of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now take up the amendments. These are to the main motion.

I am asking about the amendments to that motion which they have moved already.

Let us go one by one.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I am on a point of order. Rule 181 leaves statutory powers with you.

(*Interruptions*)

Will you take it up paragraph by paragraph *i.e.* take the first paragraph, the whole of it and then come to the quantum of punishment..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That would be the procedure.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: As per rule.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I am doing that way.

Mr. Mandal, are you pressing your amendment No 3?

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shambhu Nath Chaturvedi, are you pressing your amendment No. 4?

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: No, Sir.

Amendment Nos. 3 and 4 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: They are not pressing the amendments to the main motion....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. C. M. STEPHEN: May I beg leave of you to know the procedure.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Stephen, the main motion is the motion of the Leader of the House. I will take up amendments to that motion and after that I will put the motion of the leader of the House to the vote of the House. If that is not accepted, then I will go to the substitute motion.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): We did not hear you. Please tell us the procedure that you are adopting.

MR. SPEAKER: The main motion is the motion of the Leader of the House. I am taking up amendments to that motion. After that motion I will take up the main motion. If that motion is not accepted by the House, I will go to the substitute motions.

(*Interruptions*)

Shri Unnikrishnan has already said that.

(*Interruptions*)

That is the procedure already adopted

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification. We could not hear you clearly. Did you say that the main motion as it stood on the eighth of this month will be taken up first?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. The main motion is sought to be amended now.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: 38 and 39 will be taken up first.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: How can that be? There is my amendment No. 31.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. That will be taken up. Because other amendments to the motion are there I will take up amendments Nos. 38 and 39 last.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: If they are carried, the others will fall through.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not carried.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: If they are carried, then will others fall through?

MR. SPEAKER: They need not be put.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My submission is that the amendments have to be graded according to the degree of severity. The most severe amendment is that of the Leader of the House. If that amendment comes first, the other amendments cannot be put. So, they have to be graded according to the degree of severity. Then alone justice can be done.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kamath, are you pressing your amendment No. 5?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I withdraw amendment Nos. 5 and 15, but I want to press amendment No. 31.

MR. SPEAKER: I will come to amendment No. 31 at the appropriate stage. Has he the permission of the House to withdraw his amendments Nos. 5 and 15?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendments Nos. 5 and 15 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 6 by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I am pressing my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

For the last paragraph of the motion, *substitute*: "This House, is of the opinion that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be asked to tender an unconditional apology to the House immediately on conclusion of this debate, failing which she be suspended from the Lok Sabha for the present session;

This House is also of the opinion that Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen be brought before the Bar of the House, on such date as may be decided by the Honourable Speaker, and they be asked to tender an unconditional apology to the House failing which they be severely reprimanded." (6)

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 10 Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Almora): I withdraw my amendments Nos. 10, 11 and 12.

MR. SPEAKER: Has he the permission of the House to withdraw his amendments Nos. 10, 11 and 12?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendments Nos. 10 to 12 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 14—Shri Madhu Limaye.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): I want to withdraw it.

MR. SPEAKER: Has he the permission of the House to withdraw his amendment.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 14 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 15 has already been withdrawn.

Amendment No. 25—Shri Nathu Singh.

SHRI NATHU SINGH (Dausa): I withdraw my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Has he the permission of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 25 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 27—Shri Sreekantan Nair.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: I am pressing my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

For the last paragraph of the motion, *substitute*:—

"The House therefore resolves that Mrs. Indira Gandhi be admonished and kept imprisoned till the House adjourns for the day." (27)

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 28. Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am not pressing it.

MR. SPEAKER: Has he the permission of the House to withdraw it?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I am opposing leave to withdraw it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The rule is that when permission to withdraw is being asked for, even if a single member objects, the motion will have to be put.

MR. SPEAKER: I will put it. The question is:

For the last paragraph *substitute* the following:

"The House, therefore, resolves that Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi be reprimanded in the strongest terms and suspended from the service of the House till the end of the current session.

The House further resolves that Shri R. K. Dhawan be severely reprimanded at the Bar of the House and Shri D. Sen admonished at the Bar of the House." (28)

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 31. Shri Vishnu Kamath.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I am pressing it. Kindly read it.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

For the last paragraph, *substitute* the following:

"The House therefore resolves that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be asked by the Honourable Speaker to stand in her place, and she be severely reprimanded by him in the name and by the authority of the House, for her aforementioned misdemeanours.

The House further resolves that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be suspended from the service of the House during the remaining period of the current session of Lok Sabha as well as during the entire budget session of 1979.

The House also resolves that Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen be called to appear at the Bar of the House and administered a severe reprimand by the hon. Speaker, in the name and by the authority of the House." (31)

The motion was negatived.

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV (Saharsa): I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 33.

Amendment No. 33, was, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 35.

Amendment No. 35 was, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I am pressing my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in para 1 of the amendment proposed by Shri Morarji R. Desai, printed as No. 26 in list No. 14 of amendment:—

For

"committed to jail till the prorogation of this Session and expelled from the membership of the House.

substitute

"admonished". (36)

The motion was negatived.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 37.

Amendment 37, was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will take up amendment No. 38 by the Prime Minister. The question is:

'*For* the first four paragraphs *substitute* the following:—

"That this House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges, presented to the House on 21st November, 1978, agrees with the recommendations and findings of the Committee contained therein:

That Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan, former Aditional Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister and Shri D. Sen, former Director of C.B.I. committed a breach of privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction, intimidation, harassment and institution of false cases against four concerned officers;

That she committed a further breach of privilege and contempt of the House by her refusal to take oath/affirmation before the Committee;

That she also committed a breach of privilege and contempt by casting aspersions on the Committee in her statement dated 16th June, 1978, submitted to the Committee."'(38)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I take up amendment No. 39.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: On a point of order. There are four other amendments in the name of other members. Amendment No. 44 is for simple punishment. When you put this amendment for severe punishment to vote, what will happen to that?

MR. SPEAKER: A similar amendment has been negatived already.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already heard your point. I have said that a similar amendment has already been negatived.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: By whom?

MR. SPEAKER: By the House.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: No. You should put my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, I will put that amendment.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, what about my substitute motion?

MR. SPEAKER: Substitute motions will be afterwards.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: How can you do that? You are adopting a wrong procedure.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You adopt a wrong procedure and get away?

MR. SPEAKER: Lobbies have been cleared. I will now put amendment No. 39 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

'For the last paragraph *substitute* the folowing:—

"The House resolves that Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi be committed to jail till the prorogation of the House and also be expelled from the membership of the House for the serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House committed by her.

The House further resolves that Shri D. Sen, former Director, Central Bureau of Investigation, and Shri R. K. Dhawan, former Additional Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister be committed to jail till the prorogation of the House for the serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House committed by them."'(39)

The Lok Sabha divided.

AYES.

Division No. 12] **[16.58 hrs.**

Abdul Lateef, Shri
Agrawal, Shri Satish
Ahmed, Shri Halimuddin
Ahuja, Shri Subhash
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Prof. R. K.
Ansari, Shri Faquir Ali
Argal, Shri Chhabiram
Arif Beg, Shri
Bagri, Shri Mani Ram
Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
Bahuguna, Shrimati Kamala
Bairagi, Shri Jena
Bal, Shri Pradyumna
Balak Ram, Shri
Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
Barakataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi
Barnala, Shri Surjit Singh
Basappa, Shri Kondajji
Bateshwar Hemram, Shri
Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar
Bhadoria, Shri Arjun Singh
Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath
Bharat Bhushan, Shri
Borole, Shri Yashwant
Brahm Perkash, Chaudhury
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip
Chand Ram, Shri
Chandan Singh, Shri
Chandra Shekhar, Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandravati, Shrimati
Charan Singh, Shri
Chaturbhuj, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
Chaudhry, Shri Ishwar
Chaudhury, Shri Rudra Sen
Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram
Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Danwe, Shri Pundlik Hari
Das, Shri S. S.
Dasgupta, Shri K. N.
Dave, Shri Anant
Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri Nanaji
Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad.
Dhandayuthapani, Shri V.
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh
Dhurve, Shri Shyamlal
Digal, Shri Sribatcha
Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri

Durga Chand, Shri
Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna
Fazlur Rahman, Shri
Fernandes, Shri George
Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri
Ganga Singh, Shri
Gattani, Shri R. D.
Gawai, Shri D. G.
Ghosal, Shri Sudhir
Godara, Ch. Hari Ram Makkasar
Gore, Shrimati Mrinal
Gowda, Shri S. Nanjesha
Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Gupta, Shri Shyam Sunder
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
Heera Bhai, Shri
Hukam Ram, Shri
Inder Singh, Shri
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj
Jain, Shri Kalyan
Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra
Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram
Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh
Jethmalani, Shri Ram
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kailash Prakash, Shri
Kakade, Shri Sambhajirao
Kaldate, Dr. Bapu
Kapoor, Shri L. L.
Kar, Shri Sarat
Kaushik, Shri Purushottam
Kesharwani, Shri N. P.
Khalsa, Shri Basant Singh
Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad
Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
Khan, Shri Mohd. Shamsul Hasan
Kishore Lal, Shri
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Krishan Kant, Shri
Kundu, Shri Samarendra
Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad
Kureel, Shri R. L.
Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresh
Lalji Bhai, Shri
Lalu Prasad, Shri
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Lyngdoh, Shri Hopingstone
Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh
Mahale, Shri Hari Shankar
Mahi Lal, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Maiti, Shrimati Abha
Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Mandal, Shri B. P.
Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
Mangal Deo, Shri
Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
Manohar Lal, Shri
Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad
Meerza, Shri Syed Nazim Ali
Mehta, Shri Ajit Kumar
Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai
Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
Miri, Shri Govind Ram
Misra, Shri Janeshwar
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Mohd. Hayat Ali, Shri
Mohinder Singh, Shri
Mondal, Dr. Bijoy
Mritunjay Prasad, Shri
Multan Singh, Chaudhary
Munda, Shri Govinda
Munda, Shri Kariа
Murmu, Father Anthony
Nahar, Shri Bijoy Singh
Nathu Singh, Shri
Nathuni Ram, Shri
Nathwani, Shri Narendra
Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Negi, Shri T. S.

Onkar Singh, Shri
Oraon, Shri Lalu
Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan
Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
Parmai Lal, Shri
Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paruiekar, Shri Bapusaheb
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai
Patel, Shri Meetha Lal
Patel, Shri Nanubhai N.
Patidar, Shri Rameshwar
Patil, Shri Chandrakant
Patil, Shri S. D.
Patnaik, Shri Biju
Patwary, Shri H. L.
Phirangi Prasad, Shri
Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal
Pradhan, Shri Gananath
Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
Raghavendra Singh, Shri
Raghavji, Shri
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shri Narmada Prasad
Rai, Shri Shiv Ram
Raj Keshar Singh, Shri
Raj Narain, Shri
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
Rakesh, Shri R. N.
Ram, Shri R. D.
Ram Awadhesh Singh, Shri
Ram Charan, Shri
Ram Deo Singh, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Gopal Singh, Chaudhury
Ram Kinkar, Shri
Ram Murti, Shri
Ram Sagar, Shri
Ramachandran, Shri T.
Ramapati Singh, Shri
Ramdas Singh, Shri
Ramji Singh, Dr.
Ramjiwan Singh, Shri
Ramoowalia, Shri Balwant Singh
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Shri Raje Vishveshvar
Rasheed Masood, Shri
Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Das
Ravindra Pratap Singh, Shri
Rodrigues, Shri Ruldolph
Rothuama, Dr. R.
Saeed Murtaza Shri
Sahoo, Shri Ainthu
Sai, Shri Larang
Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo
Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
Samantasinhera, Shri Padmacharan
Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
Sarangi, Shri R. P.
Sarda, Shri S. K.
Sardar, Shri Mahendra Narayan
Sarkar, Shri S. K.
Sarsonia, Shri Shiv Narain
Satya Deo Singh, Shri
Sen, Shri Prafulla Chandra
Shah, Shri Suresh Bahadur
Shazia, Shrimati Rano M.
Shakya, Shri Daya Ram
Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh
Sharma, Shri Jagannath
Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar
Sharma, Shri Yagya Datt
Shastri, Shri Bahanu Kumar
Shastri, Shri Y. P.
Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
Sheo Narain, Shri.
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shiv Sampati Ram, Shri
Shrikrishna Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H.
Shukla, Shri Madan Lal
Sikandar Bakht, Shri

Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singha, Shri Sachindralal
Sinha, Shri H. L. P.
Sinha, Shri M. P.
Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Somani, Shri Roop Lal
Somani, Shri S. S.
Sukhendra Singh, Shri
Suman, Shri Ramji Lal
Suman, Shri Surendra Jha
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Surendra Bikram, Shri
Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad
Talwandi, Shri Jagdev Singh
Tan Singh, Shri
Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
Thakur, Shri Aghan Singh
Tiwari, Shri Brij Mohan
Tiwary, Shri Ramanand
Tohra, Shri G. S.
Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad
Tripathi, Shri Ram Prakash
Tur, Shri Mohan Singh
Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
Ugrasen, Shri
Vaghela, Shri Shankersinhji
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Vasisht, Shri Dharma Vir
Verma, Shri Brijlal
Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad
Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Verma, Shri R. L. P.
Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Yadav, Shri Gyaneshwar Prasad
Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain
Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad
Yadav, Shri Narsingh
Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal
Yadav, Shri Sharad
Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad
Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh
Yadvendra Dutt, Shri
Yuvraj, Shri

NOES

Ahsan Jafri, Shri
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Anbalagan, Shri P.
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Arunachalam alias 'Aladi Aruna' Shri V.
Asokaraj, Shri A.
Avari, Shri Gev M.
Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Barrow, Shri A. E. T.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barve, Shri J. C.
Basu, Shri Dhirendranath
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao
Bonde, Shri Nanasahib
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chavan, Shrimati P.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chetri, Shri K. B.
Chikkalingiah, Shri K.
Choudhari, Shri K. B.
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Desai, Shri Hitendra
Devarajan, Shri B.
Dhondge, Shri Keshavrao
Doley, Shri L. K.
Elanchezhian, Shri V. S.
Engti, Shri Biren
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Gaekwad, Shri F. P.
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira Nehru
Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Gounder, Shri Venugopal
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jagannathan, Shri S.
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Kadam, Shri B. P.
Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Khan, Shri Ismail Hossain
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kodiyan, Shri P. K.
Kolanthaivelu, Shri R.
Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar
Kosalram, Shri K. T.
Krishnappa Shri M. V.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mathew, Shri George
Mayathevar, Shri K.
Meduri, Shri Nageswara Rao
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mohanarangam, Shri Ragavalu
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara
Murugaiyan, Shri S. G.
Murugesan, Shri A.
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Naik, Shri S. H.
Naik, Shri V. P.
Nair, Shri B. K.
Nair, Shri M. N. Govindan
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Narayana, Shri K. S.
Pajanor, Shri A. Bala
Patel, Shri Ahmed M.
Patel, Shri Dwarikadas
Patel, Shri R. R.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri Vijaykumar N.
Periasamy, Dr. P. V.
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Pradhani, Shri K.
Pullaiah, Shri Darur
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shan
Rachaiah, Shri B.
Rajan, Shri K. A.
Raju, Shri K. A.
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ramaljngam, Shri N. Kudanthai
Ramalingam, Shri P. S.
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.
Ramaswamy, Shri S.
Rao, Shri G. Mallikarjuna
Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rath, Shri Ramachandra
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh V.
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Reddy, Shri K. Obul
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Bayappa
Reddy, Shri S. R.
Sangma, Shri P. A.
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satyanarayana, Shri Dronam Raju
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shrangare, Shri T. S.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Sunna Sahib, Shri A.

Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwara
Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Thiagarajan, Shri P.
Thomas, Shri Skariah
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Veerabhadrappa, Shri K. S.
Venkataraman, Shri R.
Venkatareddy, Shri P.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Visvanathan, Shri C. N.

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the division is:

Ayes 279; Noes 138.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The amended motion is:

"That this House, having considered the third Report of the Committee of Privilege....

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: On a point of order. You have put the main motion first. That was carried. Thereafter you put the amendment. Now you cannot put the amended motion to the House. It is not permissible under the rules.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You exercise your power under rule 181, and that rule says:

"When any resolution involving several points has been discussed, the Speaker may divide the resolution, and put each or any point separately to the vote, as he may think fit."

Therefore, you bifurcated the resolution into two. One part of it you put and you declared that as carried. The second part is a separable part, that you have now put. There is no one body, you have divided it into two. It is not like a Bill, with amendments and all that. One part you have declared has been passed. You took the second part out and you have put it to vote. This need not be combined, this cannot be combined. The effect of it will go. The fact was as follows. The first part is carried, the second part is carried. With regard to the second part, there is a division. There cannot be a resolution as amended. That is all that I am saying. It makes no difference, but you see that the point is that the first part you took out and declared as carried. The second part you declared as carried. There is no resolution as amended.

MR. SPEAKER: I have followed your point.

श्री राज नारायण (रायबरेली) : श्रीमान्, कामन प्रेक्टिस यही है कि पहले अमेंडमेंट पर वोट लिया जाता ह और अमेंडमेंट पर वोट लेने के बाद जो पूरा मोशन है ऐज अमेन्डेड, उसके साथ वोट लिया जाता ह । ....(व्यवधान)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Now you cannot put the amended resolution to the House.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Two amendments to the motion have been carried. Therefore, the motion with the two amendments has to be put.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Please observe the rules. You cannot put the amended resolution to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: There seems to be some misunderstanding in the point of order raised. What I had earlier put to the House were Amendments

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvshri H. M. Patel, Narendra Singh, Mohan Bhaiya, Rinching Khandu Kherine, Bagun Sumbrui and Syed Liaquat Hussain;

NOES: Sarvshri P. Kannan, Shindharro Nathobaji Jawade and Bakin Pertin

Nos. 38 and 39. I did not put the main motion at all. This in subtance comes into the main motion, but formality requires that I have to put it.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Under what rule are you doing it? The House is entitled to know under what rule you are doing it.

17 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will put the main motion, as amended, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges, presented to the House on 21st November, 1978, agrees with the recommendations and findings of the Committee contained therein;

That Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan, former Additional Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister and Shri D. Sen, former Director of C.B.I. committed a breach of privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction, intimidation, harassment and institution of false cases against four concerned officers;

That she committed a further breach of privilege and contempt of the House by her refusal to take oath/affirmation before the Committee;

That she also committed a breach of privilege and contempt by casting aspersions on the Committee in her statement dated 16th June, 1978, submitted to the Committee.

The House resolves that Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi be committed to jail till the prorogation of the House and also be expelled from the membership of the House for the serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House committed by her.

The House further resolves that Shri D. Sen, former Director, Central Bureau of Investigation and Shri R. K. Dhawan, former Additional Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister, be committed to jail till the prorogation of the House for the serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House committed by them."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: As the motion has been carried, all the other substitute motions and amendments fall through.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I rise on a point of order. Any legislation or any motion or any Bill cannot be passed in violation of natural justice. This cannot be passed by ordinary majority...**

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Don't record.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Now the House has passed this resolution. There is the question of execution of this resolution, the decision of the House. The point is, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, whom the House has now decided to commit to prison, is here. What exactly is going to be the procedure because this is the first time that the House does something like that? She is here to receive the punishment. The punishment is there and the execution may be done immediately. It has got to be done that way.

I have got one more submission to make. We have got some genuine apprehensions about which some time back, I have given expression.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned it to me.

**Not recorded.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Now that has got to be taken care of. I want to emphasise that when this order is executed, she is under your custody, she is under you completely and not under any other authority at all. That has got to be completely borne in mind. This is the submission I have got to make. With your permission, may I make one more submission? The Members on this side, understandably are now possessed of a very deep emotion, the entire House. You will kindly appreciate the mental station which we are, as far as a large number of people on this side are concerned.

There is a feeling that proper justice has not been done. I do not want to reflect on the decision of the House; I do not want to go back upon that. As was mentioned by Mr. C. Subramaniam, the Leader of the House could have consulted the leaders of the Opposition, not me, other leaders of the Opposition and a consensus could have been arrived at with respect to the punishment. The direction by the Committee was the collective wisdom. I want to go on record that the collective wisdom of the House is what was asked for. What we have got is the collective wisdom of...**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

(Interruptions) **

Now, some legislative work is there.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It cannot be proceeded with... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I adjourn the House for the day. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

17.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 20, 1978/Agrahayana 29, 1900 (Saka).

**Not recorded.

GMGIPND—Jo3 III—3649 LS (J.C. 5440)—6-2-79—880.